Gc
974.801
T49h
1415191

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

M.L

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01206 5931


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/historyoftiogaco00unse

HISTORY

—OF—

TIOGA COUNTY,

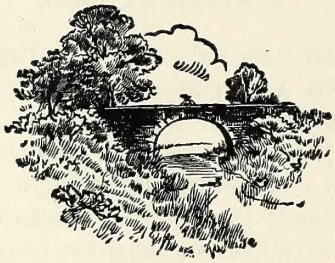
PENNSYLVANIA.

EMBRACING

ITS TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES; INDIANS AND WHITE EXPLORERS; BEGINNING AND ORGANIZATION; PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT; EARLY COURTS AND CASES; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS; INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT; COAL MINES AND MINING; PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICIALS; LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS; MILITARY HISTORY; LITERATURE; SKETCHES OF BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES; MATERIAL, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRESS; BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF PIONEERS AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

R. C. BROWN & CO.
1897.



PRESS OF
HARRISBURG PUBLISHING COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

1415191

PREFACE.

MORE than one hundred years have passed away since the first white settlers built their cabins along the Cowanesque and Tioga rivers and commenced laying the corner-stone of American civilization within the confines of what is now Tioga county. The Indian occupants had been pushed back farther into the wilderness by the advancing tide of progress, and in their place came the hardy, resolute, intelligent pioneers whose descendants now occupy the land. Several generations have come and gone since these events occurred, and the historian of to-day finds a difficult task to unravel the story and harmonize the many conflicting accounts that tradition has handed down from one generation to another.

In writing a history of Tioga county it has been our aim to preserve, as far as possible, a chronological order. Its topographical and geological features come first, followed by a sketch of the Indians whose numerous camping sites, paths and villages prove that "The Land of Tioga" was a favorite dwelling place and hunting ground. The Caucasian race came next, holding aloft the torch of civilization—the founders of communities in which the church and the school followed in the wake of the cabin home. With the gradual settlement of the country came the erection of the county, the establishment of a county seat, civil organization and courts of justice. The early construction of roads, the improvement of waterways and the building of railroads furnished transportation for the product of the farm, the mill and the mine, thus keeping pace with the industrial development of the country. The official history of the county has been carefully compiled, and the names of her citizens who have filled public office in the Nation, the State and the county have thus been preserved. The legal and medical professions; the pioneer fathers who served in the Revolution and War of 1812; a roster of Tioga's sons who went out to defend the flag during the dark days of civil strife; the "Literature of Tioga," and the creation and growth of townships, boroughs and villages all find appropriate mention in the pages of this work.

The labor involved in this undertaking required the examination of state, county, borough and township records; the careful perusal of books, pamphlets, newspaper files, old family documents, deeds and letters, and the personal interviewing of local authorities in every part of the county. To John F. Meginness, Esq., of Williamsport, the veteran historian of the West Branch valley, was intrusted the first twenty-two chapters of the book, and he spent over a year in their compilation. The remaining thirty-six chapters embraced in the general history, were compiled by Mr. John Meagher, an experienced and pains-taking writer, with the exception of Chapter XLIV, contributed by Rev. David Craft, of Lawrenceville. The chapter on "Coal Mines and Mining" was also written by Mr. Meagher, and the whole work was compared, revised and edited under the personal supervision of the senior member of the firm, who has had a wide experience in this line of historical effort.

One of the most valuable and important portions of the book is that devoted to personal and family biography, wherein is preserved a vast fund of information relating to the people of Tioga county. The data for these biographies were obtained from the families and individuals by our solicitors, and in every case a type-written copy was submitted for correction before publication. Should errors, therefore, be found in any of them, the responsibility rests upon those who furnished the data, or who neglected to correct the errors when the sketch was submitted.

In the preparation of this volume, we received aid from so many sources that it would be impossible to give the names of all in the preface. But the following list embraces those to whose kindly advice and assistance we are most indebted: William Bache, Esq., Hon. Henry W. Williams, Hon. John I. Mitchell, Walter Sherwood, Esq., Maj. George W. Merrick, Hon. Jerome B. Niles, Gen. Robert C. Cox, Anton Hardt, Esq., and Alexander S. Brewster, Esq., of Wellsboro; Daniel Holiday, Esq., of Holidaytown; Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola; Dr. James Masten, of Westfield; S. P. Chase, Esq., of Brookfield; Reuben Morse, Esq., of Chatham; Charles Beebe, Esq., of Lawrenceville; Dr. Robert B. Smith, and R. P. H. McAllister, Esq., of Tioga; John A. Holden, Esq., Hon. Andrew Sherwood, Col. N. A. Elliott, and the late William Adams, of Mansfield; Elliott S. Rose, Esq., of Sullivan; E. R. Maine, Esq., of Mainesburg; John L. Sexton, Esq., of Blossburg; W. S. Nearing, Esq., of Morris Run; Dr. Z. E. Kimble, of Liberty; Enoch Blackwell, Esq., of Blackwells, and D. A. Paddock, Esq., of Gaines. We also gladly acknowledge our indebtedness to the press for the use of newspaper files and words of encouragement; to county, borough and township officials for their uniform courtesy; to the descendants of the pioneers; to pastors and officers of churches and societies; to professional and business men in every part of the county, and to all who have in any way contributed to the success of our enterprise.

We undertook the publication of this history after consulting many of the leading citizens of Tioga county, and we have spared neither time nor labor nor money to make it an authentic and reliable source of information—a standard authority on the settlement, growth and development of this section of Pennsylvania. Firm in the belief that we have more than fulfilled every promise made in our prospectus, we confidently await the approbation of every honest patron.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Surface Transformation—Mountain Ranges—Anticlinals and Synclinals—The Blossburg Mountain Basin—Dip of the Rocks—Wellsboro Anticlinal—Crooked Creek Basin—Valley of the Cowanesque—Streams of the County—The Tioga River—Crooked Creek—Lycoming Creek—Pine Creek—Marsh Creek—The Cowanesque River—Minor Streams—Concluding Observations, ...17-29

CHAPTER II.

THE LAND OF TIOGA.

First Occupants—Rugged and Romantic Scenery—Game, Fish and Wild Animals—An Ideal Hunting Ground—Indian Paths—Indian Villages—French Explorers and Missionaries—Boundary Line of the Purchase of 1768—The Old Treaties—The Walker Tragedy—Indian Characteristics and Peculiarities, ...29-38

CHAPTER III.

BEGINNING OF TIOGA COUNTY.

Purchase of 1784—Fair Play System—Lycoming Township Formed—Its Boundaries and Area—Old Tioga Township Erected—A Valuable Document Discovered—Boundaries Defined—Other Record Evidence—Tioga Township Taxables of 1800—Additional Extracts From Early Records—Panther and Wolf Scalp Bounties, ...38-44

CHAPTER IV.

TIOGA COUNTY ORGANIZED.

The Landed Interests—Their Influence on Legislation—Tioga County Created—Form and Area—Derivation of Name—The Term Tioga—Boundary Line Dispute—Origin of the Trouble—Various Efforts to Establish Lines—A Tangle of Perplexing questions—The Latest Commission, ...44-55

CHAPTER V.

THE PIONEERS.

First White Men—Samuel Baker Locates at Lawrenceville—Other Early Settlers There—First Settlers Along the Cowanesque River—Pioneers of the Tioga Valley—Early Settlers in Other Parts of the County—Hardships and Privations Endured—The Pine Creek Land Company—Morris' Great Trust—Trouble in the Land Company—Norris and Babb—Horrors of the Wilderness—Taxables of 1812, ...56-71

CHAPTER VI.

County Organization Completed.

Location of County Seat—Trustees Appointed—Proposals for a Site Advertised for The Offer of Benjamin Wistar Morris Accepted—Location Made—Why Named Wellsborough—A Town Laid Out—Activity of Morris—Delmar Township Formed First Commissioners—Early Financial Statements—Other Statistical Information—Growth of Population by Decades,.....71-79

CHAPTER VII.

Early Courts and Cases.

Arrests and Trials Under the Intrusion Law—The Case of Ezra Spaulding—History of the Defendant—Other Tioga Settlers Indicted—First Courts of Tioga County—Docket Entries—A Horse Thief Convicted—Six Magisterial Districts Established—The Great Slave Hunt—Important County Records Stolen—An Obdurate Judge, ...80-93

CHAPTER VIII.

Internal Improvements.

First Traveled Ways—The State Line Survey—A Rude Road Brushed Out—The Williamson Road—Why and How It Was Built—A Princely Entertainment in the Wilderness—The Patterson Brothers—Morris State Road—More Roads Laid Out—East and West State Road—Era of Plank Roads—Early Navigation Schemes—The Corning and Blossburg Railroad—Morris Run and Arnot Branches—The Fall Brook Railroad—The Cowanesque Branch—The Pine Creek Branch—Elmira and State Line Railroad—The Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad—Other Railroads, ...93-108

CHAPTER IX.

Industrial Development.

Primitive Saw-Mills and Grist-Mills—The Morris Mills—First Mills at Wellsboro—Babb's Mill—In the Tioga Valley—Early Lumbering Operations—A Rafting Reminiscence—Along the Cowanesque River—Pioneer Mills on Pine Creek—An Era of Rapid Development—Risks and Charms of the Business—The Tanning Industry—Iron Foundries and Smelting Works—The Manufacture of Glass—Progress of Agriculture—Agricultural Societies, ...109-119

CHAPTER X.

Coal Mines and Mining.

The Blossburg and Gaines Coal Basins—Theories Concerning Their Formation—Their Extent and Character—The Discovery of Coal at Blossburg—Pioneer Mines and Mining—Early Attempts at Development—The Tioga Navigation Company—First Geological Survey—The Arbon Coal Company—Sir Charles Lyell's Visit—Coal Seams Described—Character and Uses of Blossburg Coal—The Manufacture of Coke—Labor Strikes and Troubles—Recent Statistics—Past and Present, ..119-132

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICIALS.

First Meeting Place of the Commissioners—Temporary Quarters Secured—First Public Buildings Erected—An Odd Contract—High Price of Nails—Description of Buildings—The New Court House and Jail—The Present Jail—The Only Criminal Execution—New Record Building—County House and Farm—Roster of Public Officials, ...132-144

CHAPTER XII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Personal Sketches of President Judges—Many Able and Distinguished Jurists Among Them—The Bar of Tioga County—A Brilliant Array of Legal Talent—The Tioga County Bar Association—John F. Donaldson, Prothonotary and Politician—A Sketch of His Career, ...145-188

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Introductory—Pioneer Physicians—Their Courageous Devotion to Duty—Brief Sketches of Prominent Physicians—The First Drug Store—Sketch of Dr. Robert Roy, Its Proprietor—"Brick" Pomeroy's Reminiscences—The Tioga County Medical Association, ...189-206

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

Introduction—Early Settlers Who Were Revolutionary Soldiers—They Led the Way Into the Wilderness—Peter Shumway's Discharge—A Priceless Relic—The War of 1812—Settlers of Tioga Who Served in That Struggle—Old-Time Militia System—The Mexican War, ...206-216

CHAPTER XV.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The Firing on Fort Sumter—Reception of the News in Wellsboro—Meeting of the Borough Council—Resolutions Adopted—Mrs. Mary H. Clymer's Patriotic Act and Letter—The First Volunteers—Gen. Robert C. Cox's Interesting Narrative—Rosters of Companies Raised in Tioga County—Miscellaneous Commands—In New York Regiments—In Other States—The Fourteenth United States Infantry—Soldiers' Monument—Losses in the War, ...216-249

CHAPTER XVI.

LITERATURE OF TIOGA.

Josiah Emery's English Grammar—Lydia Jane Pierson, the Forest Minstrel—Mary Emily Jackson, a Native Poetess—M. H. Cobb, Printer and Poet—"Nessmuk," the Lover and Poet of Nature—His Rambles, Travels, and Writings, ...249-258

CHAPTER XVII.

WELLSBORO.

Descriptive—The Original Town Plot—Additional Lots Surveyed—Prominent Pioneers—Josiah Emery's Reminiscences—Postoffice and Postmasters—John Sheffer, the Young Mail Carrier—His Route Through the Wilderness—Postoffice Statistics—Old-Time Taverns and Landlords—Modern Hotels, ...258-274

CHAPTER XVIII.

WELLSBORO (Continued).

Village Schools—The Old Academy—Its Incorporation—Its Early and Later History—The Building Now Used as a Church—Common School System Adopted—First Public School Building—Later Buildings and Teachers—Willow Hall School, ...275-295

CHAPTER XIX.

WELLSBORO (Continued).

The Old Quaker Meeting-House—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church—Rev. Charles Breck, the Pioneer Pastor—The Work He Accomplished—The Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. F. Calkins' Long Pastorate—His Semi-Centennial Address—First Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. Caleb Boyer—The First Class—Church Organized—First Baptist Church—Its Organization and Later History—St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church—The Free Will Baptist Church—Cemeteries—Societies—Wellsborough's Military Band, ...295-316

CHAPTER XX.

WELLSBORO (Continued).

The Tioga Pioneer—Its Editors and Publishers—Removal to Tioga—Early Advertisements—The Phoenix Appears—The Tioga Herald—George Hildreth, the Old-Time Printer—The Wellsboro Advertiser—The Wellsboro Agitator—The Daily Record—The Tioga Eagle and Its Successors—The Wellsboro Gazette—The Tioga Banner—The Hermaic Journal—The Tioga County Leader—The Republican Advocate—A Noted Correspondent, ...317-327

CHAPTER XXI.

WELLSBORO (Continued).

Incorporated as a Borough—First Election—Early Ordinances—Burgesses, Clerks, Treasurers and Justices—Borough Boundaries—Fire Department—Water Works System—The Wellsborough Electric Company, ...327-334

CHAPTER XXII.

WELLSBORO (Continued).

The First National Bank—The Old and New Bank Buildings—The Wellsborough National Bank—The Great Bank Robbery—The Property Taken—Two of the Robbers Captured—Tried, Convicted and Sent to Prison—Cosgrove Reforms—His Visit to Judge Williams—Manufacturing and Other Enterprises—The Wellsboro of To-Day, ...335-349

CHAPTER XXIII.

DELMAR TOWNSHIP.

Creation—Original Dividing Line—Origin of Name—Reductions of Area—Present Boundaries—Character of Surface—Streams—The "Big Marsh"—Altitude—Population—Pioneer Settlers—Manufacturing Enterprises—Schools—Churches and Cemeteries—Villages and Postoffices, ...350-360

CHAPTER XXIV.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Reductions of Area—Boundaries—Drainage—Physical Characteristics—Population—The Pioneers—Mills and Other Enterprises—Schools—Justices of the Peace—Churches—Cemeteries—Societies—Villages and Postoffices, ...360-369

CHAPTER XXV.

MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Reduction of Area—Physical Features—Streams—Population—Early Settlers—Early and Later Enterprises—Schools and Justices—Churches—Cemeteries—Societies—Villages, ...369-378

CHAPTER XXVI.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Area and Boundaries—Physical Characteristics—Streams and Drainage—Population—Early Settlers—Manufacturing Enterprises—Schools and Justices—Churches—Cemeteries—Postoffices and Postmasters,.....379-383

CHAPTER XXVII.

ELKLAND BOROUGH.

The Old Township of Elkland—Its Organization and Boundaries—Reductions of Area—Organized as a Borough—Enlargement of Borough Limits—Pioneer Settlers—Village Growth—Later Enterprises—Schools—Hotels—Borough Organization and Officials--Postmasters--Physicians and Lawyers--Newspapers--Churches—Cemeteries—Societies, ...384-394

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OSCEOLA BOROUGH.

Borough Organization—Unusual Area—The Village of Osceola—Physical Features—Streams—The Word "Cowanesque"—Its Derivation and Definition—"Pindarville"—Origin of Name—Population—Lands and Settlement—Early and Later Industries—Inns and Hotels—Schools—Borough Organization and Officials—Physicians—Churches—Cemeteries—Secret Societies, ...395-404

CHAPTER XXIX.

NELSON BOROUGH.

Organization—Area and Boundaries—Streams—Physical Features—Early Settlers—Manufacturing and Business Enterprises—Borough Organization and Officials—Physicians—Schools—Churches and Cemeteries—Societies, ...404-411

CHAPTER XXX.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Changes of Area—Streams, Soil and Forest Growth—Population—Early Settlers—The Strawbridge Lands—Business and Manufacturing Enterprises—Schools—Early Physicians and Justices—Churches and Cemeteries—Villages, ...412-420

CHAPTER XXXI.

KNOXVILLE BOROUGH.

Organization—Origin of Name—Area and Elevation—Billings Park—Population—Early Settlers—Manufacturing Enterprises—Mercantile Enterprises—Inns and Hotels—Schools—Borough Organization and Officials—Postmasters—Physicians and Lawyers—Newspapers—Churches—Cemeteries—Societies, ...421-430

CHAPTER XXXII.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Physical Characteristics—Population—Early Settlers—Early Enterprises—Schools and Justices—Churches and Cemeteries—Villages, ...430-437

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WESTFIELD BOROUGH.

Location and Surroundings—Population and Taxable Property—Early Settlers—Borough Organization and Officials—Postmasters—Physicians and Lawyers—Business and Manufacturing Enterprises—Incorporated Companies—Hotels—Newspapers—Railroads—Churches and Cemeteries—Societies, ...438-449

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Location and Area—Physical Features—Streams—Forest Growth—Population—Justices of the Peace—Early Settlers—Mills and Factories—Schools—Churches and Cemeteries—Villages,.....449-456

CHAPTER XXXV.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

Organization--Reduction of Area--Physical Characteristics--Streams--Timber Growth—Early Settlers—Pioneer Industries—Schools and Justices—Churches and Cemeteries—Societies—Villages and Postoffices, ...457-463

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CLYMER TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Origin of Name—William B. Clymer—His Generous Treatment of Settlers—Physical Features of Township—Forest Growth—Streams—Area—Early Settlers—Early Industries—Schools and Justices—Churches and Cemeteries—Societies—Villages and Postoffices, ...463-469

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Present Boundaries and Area—Streams—Physical Features—Population—Early Settlers—King and Manning's Explorations—Big Meadows—The Furmans—Assessment of 1824—Division of Township—Settlers on Marsh Creek—Early Mills—Schools and Justices—Churches and Cemeteries—Villages,.....469-474

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

GAINES TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Reduction of Area—Derivation of Name—Physical Characteristics—Streams—Timber and Game—Population—Early Settlers—Past and Present Enterprises—The Gaines Coal and Coke Company—Early Schools—Physicians and Justices—Churches—Cemeteries—Societies—Villages and Postoffices,.....475-482

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ELK TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Boundaries and Area—Mountains and Streams—Timber—Population—Early Settlers—Industrial Enterprises—Schools and Churches—Justices of the Peace—Villages, ...483-485

CHAPTER XL.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Reductions of Area—Physical Characteristics—Timber and Coal—Streams—Railroads—Population—Pioneer Settlement—Mills and Other Enterprises—Schools—Physicians and Justices—Churches—Societies—Villages and Postoffices, ...486-493

CHAPTER XLI.

DUNCAN TOWNSHIP.

Derivation of Name—Organization—Area—Boundaries—Altitude—Population—Justices—The Fall Brook Coal Company—The Village of Antrim—Hotels—Postmasters—Schools—Physicians—Societies—Churches—Villages, ...493-497

CHAPTER XLII.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Reductions of Area—Physical Features—Streams—Population—Pioneer Settlers—Early Enterprises—Schools and Justices—Churches and Cemeteries—Villages and Postoffices, ...498-504

CHAPTER XLIII.

TIOGA BOROUGH.

Description—Physical Characteristics—Early Settlers—Population—Village Industries and Enterprises—Early Physicians and Lawyers—Early and Later Hotels—Borough Organization and Officials—Village and Borough Newspapers—Schools—Churches—Secret Societies—Later Business and Manufacturing Enterprises—Tioga Water Works—Hose Companies—Fire and Flood,.....505-520

CHAPTER XLIV.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP AND LAWRENCEVILLE.

Township Organization—Selection of Name—Boundaries and Area—Physical Features—Early Land Troubles—Conflicting Claims of Pennsylvania and Connecticut—Final Settlement of the Dispute—The State Line Survey—Hon. Samuel Baker, the First White Settler—Other Early Settlers—The Borough of Lawrenceville—Manufacturing and Business Enterprises—Physicians and Lawyers—Newspapers—Schools—Churches, Sabbath-Schools and Cemeteries—Justices and Burgesses—Societies—Horacetown, ...520-542

CHAPTER XLV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Origin of Name—Original Area—Present Boundaries—Physical Features—Streams—Altitude—Population—Pioneer Settlement—Early Milling Enterprises—Schools—Physicians, Lawyers and Justices—Churches and Cemeteries—Societies—Villages and Postoffices, ...543-550

CHAPTER XLVI.

RUTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Boundaries—Physical Features—Streams—Iron Ore—Population—Early Settlers—Mills and Other Enterprises—Schools—Physicians and Justices—Churches and Cemeteries—Roseville Borough, ...551-556

CHAPTER XLVII.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Original Area and Present Boundaries—Soil and Products—Streams—Derivation of Name—Population—Early Settlers—Business Enterprises—Schools—Physicians and Justices—Churches—Cemeteries—Secret Societies—Borough of Mainesburg—Villages and Postoffices, ...557-566

CHAPTER XLVIII.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Physical Characteristics—Streams—Mineral Deposits—Pioneer Settlers—Pioneer Enterprises—Schools and Justices—Churches—Cemeteries—Villages, ...567-574

CHAPTER XLIX

MANSFIELD BOROUGH.

Location and Surroundings—Early Settlers and Enterprises—Borough Organization and Officials—Fire Department—Postmasters, Physicians and Lawyers—Hotels—Public Schools—Mansfield Classical Seminary—The Mansfield State Normal School—The Soldiers' Orphan Home—Business Colleges—Later Industries and Enterprises—Newspapers—Churches and Cemeteries—Societies, ...575-592

CHAPTER L.

COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Original and Present Area—Drainage and Physical Features—Population—Early Settlers—Early and Later Enterprises—Schools—Postmasters and Justices—Churches, Cemeteries and Societies, ...593-596

CHAPTER LI.

COVINGTON BOROUGH.

Location and Surroundings—Population—Early Settlers—Manufacturing Enterprises—Early Hotel Keepers and Merchants—Borough Organization and Officials—Postmasters and Physicians—Newspapers—Schools—Churches and Secret Societies, ...597-604

CHAPTER LII.

BLOSS TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Physical Features—Streams—Forest Growth—Mineral Deposits—Limited Agriculture—Justices of the Peace—Changes in Area and Population—The Blossburg Coal Company—Arnot—Churches—Societies—Landrus,.....604-610

CHAPTER LIII.

BLOSSBURG BOROUGH.

The Williamson Road—Peter's Camp—Borough Site and Surroundings—Pioneer Settlers—Early Industries and Enterprises—Discovery of Coal—Judge Knapp's Enterprises—The Arbon Coal Company—A Real Estate Boom—The Corning and Blossburg Railroad—The Seymour House—Sir Charles Lyell's Visit—Window Glass Manufactory—The Morris Run Railroad—The Arnot Branch—Borough Organization and Officials—Fire Department—The Fire of 1873—Physicians and Lawyers—Schools—Churches and Cemeteries—Societies—Later Business Corporations—The Cottage State Hospital, ...611-625

CHAPTER LIV.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Physical Characteristics—Mineral Wealth—Streams—Railroads—Population—Justices of the Peace—Morris Run Mines and Railroad—Coal Mining Companies—The Village of Morris Run—Schools and Churches—Societies,....625-630

CHAPTER LV.

WARD TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Reduction of Area—Drainage—Population—Justices of the Peace—Early Settlers—Manufacturing Enterprises—Schools—Churches, Cemeteries and Societies, ...630-632

CHAPTER LVI.

FALL BROOK BOROUGH.

Location and Surroundings—The Fall Brook Coal Company—Its Organization and History—Borough Organization and Officials—Schools—Churches—Societies,..633-638

CHAPTER LVII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Physical Characteristics—Soil and Products—Coal and Iron—Timber—Streams—Population—Pioneer Settlement—First White Men—The District Line—Williamson Road—The Block House—Anthony, the First Landlord—Other Early Settlers—Mills and Other Enterprises—Physicians and Justices—Schools—Churches and Cemeteries—Societies—Liberty Borough—Villages and Postoffices, ...639-649

CHAPTER LVIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Physical Features—Streams—Population—Pioneer Settlers—Early and Later Enterprises—Schools—Physicians and Justices—Churches, Cemeteries and Societies—Villages, ...649-654

CHAPTER LIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Wellsboro—Delmar and Charleston Townships, ...655-780

CHAPTER LX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Middlebury and Farmington Townships—Nelson, Elkland and Osceola Boroughs,..780-867

CHAPTER LXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Deerfield Township and Knoxville Borough—Westfield Township and Borough—Brookfield Township, ...867-947

CHAPTER LXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Chatham, Clymer, Gaines, Elk and Shippen Townships,.....947-986

CHAPTER LXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Tioga Township and Borough—Lawrence Township and Lawrenceville Borough—Jackson Township, ...987-1049

CHAPTER LXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Richmond Township and Mansfield Borough—Sullivan Township and Mainesburg—Rutland Township, ...1050-1107

CHAPTER LXV.

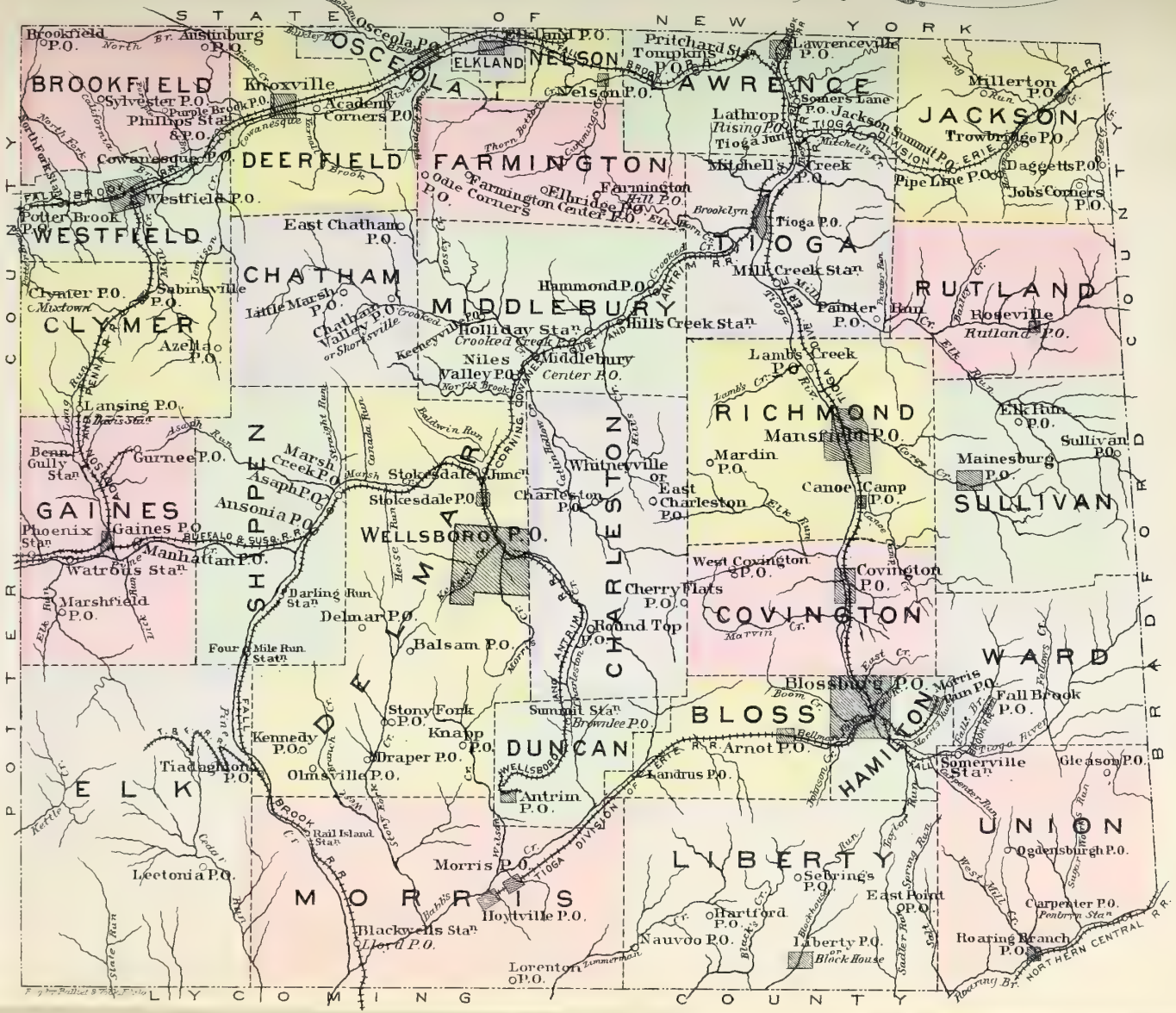
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

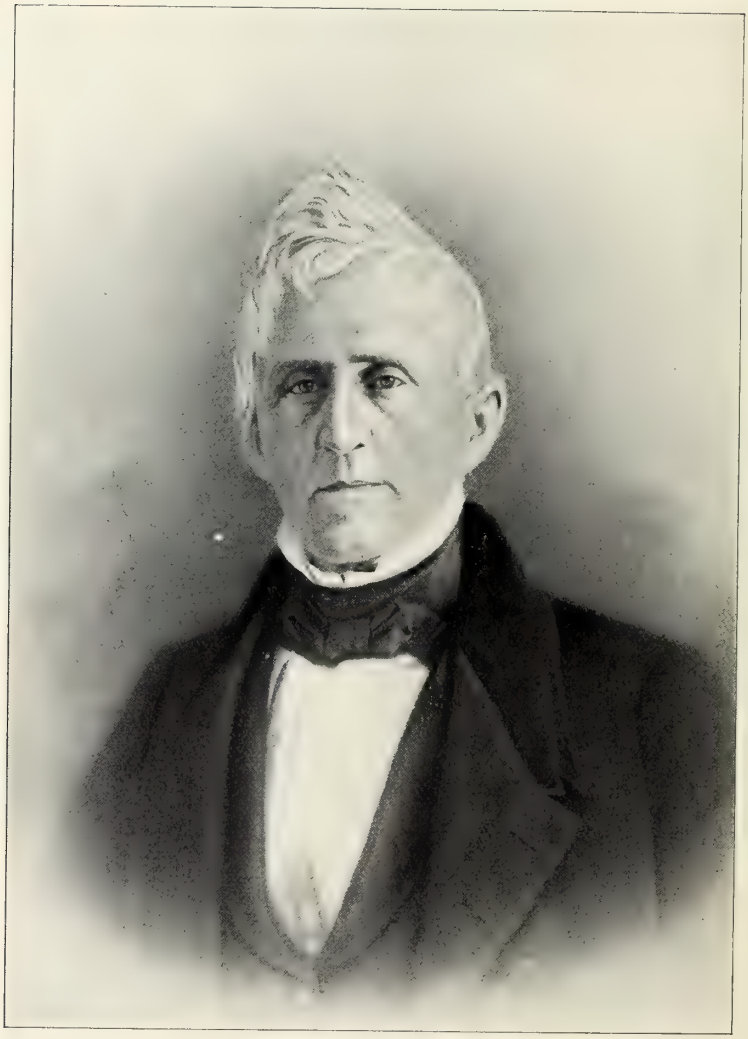
Covington Township and Borough—The Blossburg Coal Region—Liberty and Union Townships—Morris Township, ...1107-1160

Index, ...1161-1186

Map of Tioga County, ...16

OUTLINE MAP OF TIOGA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.





Saml D Morris

HISTORY OF

TIOGA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

SURFACE TRANSFORMATION—MOUNTAIN RANGES—ANTICLINALS AND SYNCLINALS—THE BLOSSBURG MOUNTAIN BASIN—DIP OF THE ROCKS—WELLSBORO ANTICLINAL—CROOKED CREEK BASIN—VALLEY OF THE COWANESQUE—STREAMS OF THE COUNTY—THE TIOGA RIVER—CROOKED CREEK—LYCOMING CREEK—PINE CREEK—MARSH CREEK—THE COWANESQUE RIVER—MINOR STREAMS—CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

BEFORE proceeding to write a general history of Tioga county, from its earliest settlement to the present, it is deemed best to first deal with its topographical and geological features, and to give, from the scientific sources available, some idea of how, through the ages that have elapsed since the beginning of time, the surface of the county came to take on its present varied and picturesque appearance. In doing this, a free use has been made of the excellent report of Andrew Sherwood, of Mansfield, Tioga county, which appears in Volume G, of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

It may be well to preface the liberal extracts from this report with a general statement to the effect, that there was a time, in the remote past, when, if the story of the rocks has been rightly read and interpreted, the surface of Tioga county presented a radically different appearance from what it does at present. To those mighty convulsions of nature, known as earthquakes; to floods and frosts and the erosion of ages, must be attributed the wonderful work of transformation. Mountains that were once thousands of feet high, inclosing basins in which were deposited successive seams of coal, have disappeared, and, in the form of sand and mud, have been borne on the currents of the Tioga river, Pine creek and other streams to the Susquehanna and the sea. The story is full of interest, and the student who seeks to read it, will find himself constantly confronted with eloquent evidence of the fact that,

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform,

and that while much is hidden, or lies beyond the grasp of the finite mind of man, enough has been revealed to show that "order is Heaven's first law," and that whatever changes have been wrought in the surface appearance of Tioga county, are the result of an orderly operation of laws fixed and eternal as the universe itself.

In his report, after a brief descriptive introduction, Mr. Sherwood says:

"The Allegheny mountain plateau of Lycoming and Potter counties begins in Tioga county to break up into parallel flat-topped mountains, supporting, in shallow basins, several isolated coal fields and numerous smaller coal patches. These synclinal mountains are separated from each other by broad anticlinal valleys of Devonian rocks. Culture is confined to these valleys, and the villages and towns are situated in them; while the steep mountain slopes and broad tops are covered with forest, and often with continuous sheets of angular blocks of the conglomerate, the edge of which forms continuous lines of vertical cliffs from 50 to 100 feet high, gashed with dark chasms. Three such mountain ranges penetrate into, and two of them pass through, the county about north sixty degrees east, and a fourth just touches its southeast corner.

"The southwest corner of the county is part of the general Potter-Lycoming Allegheny mountain plateau, cut through to its base by the deep, dark gorge, or canon, of Pine creek, and over this spread the townships of Elk, Morris and Gaines. The first and principal mountain range is merely a projection of this plateau, north sixty degrees east, through Morris, Liberty, Bloss and Ward, ending roundly in Armenia township, Bradford county. The range is drained southwestwardly along its center line—representing the axis of the synclinal, or deepest part of the trough—by the Second Fork (Babb's creek) of Pine creek; and the extraordinary spectacle is here exhibited of several large streams from the Wellsboro valley flowing towards the north fall of the mountain, entering it and uniting with the main stream along its middle line." * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"This topographical phenomenon is repeated in the next mountain range to the north, and is an example on a small scale of a law much more grandly illustrated by the rivers of the State of Ohio, which flow into the Ohio river above and below Wheeling, West Virginia.

"The eastern end of this first mountain range" * * * "is a deep coal basin drained by the Tioga river, which breaks out from a gap in the north wall near Blossburg, and flows due north into the State of New York. The run of the Blossburg coal basin—in Bloss, Ward, Armenia and Union townships—is the edge of the cup of the conglomerate, forming an unbroken ellipse of cliffs, from which the spectator looks down a thousand feet upon the broad valleys of Mansfield and Wellsboro to the northwest; over the open rolling county of Bradford county to the north and east; and into the narrower valley of the Lycoming, separating the Blossburg from the Towanda mountain.

"The second mountain range" * * * "is a projection from the Potter county plateau, north seventy degrees east, through Shippen, Middlebury and Tioga townships, in which last it ends as boldly as the Blossburg range ends in Armenia township. Through its western mass Pine creek and its waters cut canons nearly 1,000 feet deep. In the middle of its course the mountain receives from the Wellsboro valley on the south, and Chatham-Farmington valley on the north, several large streams which approach, enter and unite within and flow along the center line of the mountain in a long canon, splitting the mountain lengthwise into two. Further east the Tioga river cuts square through the mountain, isolating its eastern end. Steep slopes of sand rock form the rim of the flat top of the mountain, and the summit line

of the canon on both sides. Small patches of the lowest coal bed have been left along the summit, but all other traces of the coal formation have been swept away, except in Gaines township.

"The third mountain range passes through the northwest corner of the county—Brookfield and Deerfield townships—and from it descend the branches of Cowanesque river, which flows in a pretty straight line about north seventy-five degrees east for fifteen miles, at its foot. No coal measures are left upon this mountain range, and the conglomerate becoming comparatively fine-grained and thin-bedded, does not furnish its top with the same remarkable cliffs. To this enfeebled condition of the conglomerate is no doubt due the erosion of the overlying coal measures." * *

"Descending from any part of the rim of cliffs at the top of either of the three ranges of mountains in Tioga county, the geologist climbs down a steep slope over the nearly horizontal edges of always one and the same system of rock formations. The surface geology of Tioga county is, therefore, monotonously simple to an extraordinary degree." * * * * * * * * * * * *

"In the Blossburg basin there remain several hundred feet of the lower coal measures holding several valuable beds. And this exception to the universal destruction is due to the fact that, around Blossburg, the trough which extends for a hundred miles through Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming counties, and is traceable still further to the northeast and to the southwest, is exceptionally deep in this part of its course, the coal in the bottom of it having been somewhat protected by steeper dips than usual on the sides, and by a somewhat greater breadth of bottom. Wherever this and the other parallel troughs are flat and shallow the coal beds, wanting this protection, have been gradually washed away. But if in past ages the mountains have been several thousand feet higher than they are now, so also have been the valleys. In fact the valleys have suffered more from erosion than the mountains." * * * "Originally they were higher than the mountains In spite of the singularity of this assertion it is strictly true, and any inhabitant of Tioga county can verify the fact by his own observation."

ANTICLINALS AND SYNCLINALS.

"It is only necessary to notice that, throughout Tioga county, all the rocks of every kind, and in every place, dip away from the middle lines of the valleys towards, into and under the mountains. The strata lie flat along the center lines of the valleys, and also lie flat in the middle of each mountain range. But on the north face of a mountain they dip south, and on the south face they dip north, in all cases. There is even a very slight, almost imperceptible, dip at the end of each mountain into the mountain. The rule is absolutely universal." * * * * * *

"In the valley of the Cowanesque, the rocks seen along the river dip south towards Tioga and go under the mountain at Crooked creek; and they dip north towards Lawrenceville and go under the mountain at Osceola and Elkland. So again around Canton, the rocks may be seen dipping gently northwest into and under the Blossburg mountain, and also southeast into and under the Towanda mountain.

"The rule is, then, that the valleys are arches or anticlinals, and the mountains are all troughs, basins or synclinals."

THE BLOSSBURG MOUNTAIN BASIN.

"The Blossburg mountain basin lies between the Towanda anticlinal valley on the south, and the Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal valley on the north. The mountain mass is called by people in Bradford county the Armenia mountains. In Liberty township, Tioga county, it has received the more unpretentious name of Brier Hill.

"The north flank of this range enters Tioga county at its southwest corner; crosses Cedar creek one or two miles below the old lumber camps of S. X. Billings, in Elk township; Pine creek, towards the northwest corner of Morris township; Stony Fork, about two miles south of Stony Fork postoffice; Wilson creek, about half a mile below its forks, in Delmar township; the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim railroad, near the north line of Duncan township, and enters Covington township about a mile south of Cherry Flats. It crosses the Tioga river about two miles above Covington borough, entering Sullivan township at its southwest corner. It enters Bradford county at the southwest corner of Columbia township, keeping very nearly on the line between Armenia and Columbia. It then turns south, and keeps along the line between Armenia and Troy, and so follows round the Armenia township line back into Tioga county, as the south flank of the mountain, through Union, Liberty and Morris, west of the village of Nauvoo and north of Zimmerman's creek. This line passes about a mile north of Ogden's Corners, in Union township.

"The mountainous region thus enclosed embraces the south side of Elk, nearly all of Morris and Duncan, the north side of Liberty and Union, and the south side of Covington and Sullivan, all of Bloss, Hamilton and Ward townships, Tioga county; and in Bradford county all of Armenia, making a precipitous wall at the eastern line of this township.

"The center line, or synclinal axis, comes up from the southwest out of Potter and Clinton counties, south of Kettle creek, and enters Tioga county near the southeast corner of Elk, from whence it passes through the heart of Morris, crossing Pine creek near the mouth of Babb's creek, and running across the southeast corner of Duncan and through the central part of Bloss and Hamilton to the Tioga river at Blossburg, from whence it passes through the center of Ward to the county line."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The great curve, to the south of its true course, thus described by the Blossburg synclinal axis, as it approaches the Susquehanna, is very remarkable, but corresponds with a similar curve made by the Towanda synclinal axis as it approaches the river. Both of these lines resume their normal east northeast direction after crossing the river. There must be some deep-seated and far-acting cause for this deflection. It is made more striking by the comparative straightness of the intermediate Towanda creek anticlinal axis. Yet this latter also shows that it sympathizes with the movement by a slight but decided similar curve south of Towanda. In Tioga county the axis of the Blossburg synclinal runs through the mountain much nearer to its north than to its south side." * * * * * * * *

DIP OF THE ROCKS.

"Catskill red rocks occupy the lower half of the mountain side in Tioga county, and Vespertine gray rocks, with occasional red beds, reach nearly to the top of the mountain.

"The dip is always southward in towards the heart of the mountain, or center of the basin, and is strongest in inclination just at the foot of the mountain. The south dip in the north wall of the basin being steeper than the north dip in the south wall. But the south dip along the north side of the Blossburg basin is much less steep than the corresponding south dip along the north side of the Towanda basin. The north dip was observed at many places in the vicinity of Ogden's Corners and Union Center; northwest of Canton; near Alba; near East Troy; and in the banks of the Susquehanna, opposite and a little above Towanda.

"The south dip was seen on Cedar creek, below Billings' lumber camp; on Pine creek, in Morris township; at the forks of Stony Fork; on Wilson creek, at the flagston quarries; along the Tioga railroad, midway between Blossburg and Covington, and at many other points in Tioga county." * * * * * * * *

"Red Catskill outcrops are frequent, especially along Cedar creek, Pine creek and Babb's creek, with their tributaries, where Formation IX. is often seen at the surface. But perhaps the best exposures of these beds is along the Tioga railroad, between Blossburg and Covington, in Tioga county. Other locations are along Sugar creek and a few points below Troy." * * * * * * * * * *

"The Vespertine may be seen along Babb's creek; in the narrows below Blossburg, where the lower beds are exposed, at their junction with IX.; in the side of Big mountain, between Blossburg and Covington; in the narrows two or three miles above Blossburg, in Tioga county; and at "Prospect Rock," on Mount Pisgah, in Bradford county.

"The Umbral red shale, from its soft nature, is not often seen at the surface, except in small ledges on the mountain tops. The Seral Conglomerate is exposed along the mountain tops west of Cedar creek, in Elk township; along the railroad a little north of Antrim; and at many points in the vicinity of Blossburg." * * * "The Catskill rocks are thinner in the Blossburg basin than in the Towanda basin by 200 or 300 feet." * * * "On the southern side the Catskill red rocks spread out over the hills for one or two miles from the south foot of the mountain." * * * "The Catskill red rocks sweep round the east end of the Armenia mountain," * * * "supporting three elevated patches of the Vespertine, one of which is Mount Pisgah." Here "it seems the true non-fossiliferous red Catskill beds of the Blossburg mountain region cease." * * * "Catskill rocks may be seen on Cedar creek, Pine creek and other streams. At the forks of Stony Fork red shale is exposed, dipping rapidly to the south. Under the red shale lie fifty feet or more of gray shale and sandstone."

WELLSBORO ANTICLINAL.

Continuing his interesting description, Mr. Sherwood says:

"The Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal axis and valley lies between the Blossburg mountain basin on the south, and the Crooked creek (Mill creek) mountain

basin on the north. The axial line of the anticlinal crosses the west line of Tioga county about two miles and a half north from the southwest county corner—runs through Elk township, crossing Cedar creek at its fork;" * * * "crosses Pine creek somewhere above Round Island; passes two miles south of Wellsboro; leaves Charleston township near East Charleston; crosses Tioga river a mile and a half above Mansfield, near Canoe Camp," and finally enters Bradford county.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"When traced in an opposite direction, or towards the southwest, this anticlinal sends off a branch across Pine creek, through the northern portion of Elk township, into Potter county." * * * "The same conditions as belonging to the Blossburg basin are repeated here." * * * "The two diverging anticlinals are much diminished in force as they radiate from the point of separation.

"The anticlinal valley divides (with the axis) west of Pine creek, one arm extending to the southwest, between the Blossburg and the Kettle creek mountain basins; the other extending to the west, along the south line of Gaines township, between the Kettle creek and the Mill creek mountain basins." * * * * * *

"Through that portion of Tioga county lying east of Pine creek, the anticlinal valley spreads southward to the Blossburg mountain basin, or to the outcrop of the Vespertine rocks, which may be traced from the northwest corner of Morris township, through the southwest corner of Sullivan township to the Bradford county line, at the southwest corner of Columbia township.

"It spreads northward to the Mill creek mountain basin, or to the outcrop of the Vespertine rocks." * * * "It will be observed that the belt of country through which it passes is much more densely populated than the mountain basins on either side, which shows that the arable lands are mostly confined to the anticlinal.

"The Mansfield and Wellsboro valley may be said to terminate at the Bradford county line, not by closing up, but by opening out into the rolling county lying to the northeast, over which anticlinal and synclinal areas have alike been so leveled down that the existing elevations vary but little in height—say 200 or 300 feet above the Tioga river bed.

"The surface of the Wellsboro valley proper is rolling, consisting of a succession of hills and valleys, varying but little in general appearance. The soil is moderately good; as good, perhaps, as can be found in the northern tier of counties; and the region may be considered rich in agricultural resources. It is drained by the waters of Pine creek and the Tioga river."

CROOKED CREEK BASIN.

"The Crooked, or Mill creek, mountain basin lies between the Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal valley on the south, and the Sabinsville—or Cowanesque river—anticlinal valley on the north. Its south wall enters Tioga from Potter county, on the south side of Pine creek, which it crosses about three-fourths of a mile below the mouth of Marsh creek; runs thence to the northeast corner of Delmar; thence through the northern part of Charleston and Richmond; crossing the Tioga river at Lamb's creek; and Mill creek at the mouth of Elk run; then sweeping around to meet

the north flank at a point on the Rutland-Jackson line, a mile short of the county line.

"Its northern wall enters Tioga from Potter county in the southwest part of Clymer township; crosses Long run at its forks; passes along the southern edge of Chatham to the northeast corner of Middlebury township; crosses Crooked creek at Keeneyville, and again near Hammond; the Tioga river about a mile south of Tioga borough; keeping through the center of Tioga and the south edge of Jackson township to meet the south wall of the mountain, as before described.

"It is a much broken mountainous belt of country, covering the northern half of Gaines, the northern two-thirds of Shippen, the south edge of Clymer and Chatham, the north part of Delmar, the northern edge of Charleston and Richmond, the northwest part of Rutland, the southern half of Middlebury, the southeastern half of Tioga and the southern edge of Jackson townships.

"Its central synclinal axis leaves Potter county and enters Tioga in the north part of Gaines township. Crossing Long run between Blue run and Benn Gully run, it makes a nearly east course through the north part of Shippen, across the head of Asaph and Canada runs, to Middlebury Centre and Holidaytown. Bending a little to the north it crosses the Tioga river at the mouth of Mill creek and enters Bradford county in the southeast corner of Jackson township." * * * * * *

"The general level of the mountain top—or tops, for they are numerous—is pretty uniformly at the same height above tide. In the western part of Tioga county its surface drainage is into Pine and Marsh creeks, with their numerous arms—Phoenix creek, Long run, with its branches—Blue run, Gal run, Benn Gully run, etc. —Shim Hollow run, Aspah run, Canada run, etc., and also into the upper branches of the Cowanesque, Mill creek and the Jemison.

"Pine and Marsh creeks have excavated their channels just within the edge of the basin; and it will be noticed that the point where the two streams unite and leave the basin is opposite its deepest part. The principal drainage is, therefore, out from the south side of the middle portion of an oblong oval basin. Of course it is here that a considerable area of coal measures has been preserved.

"The mountain mass, which in Gaines township, is cut completely through crosswise, and to its base, by Long run flowing south into Pine creek, is cut up into three separate isolated knobs, further to the east, by Crooked creek and its branches. These streams cut the mountain through to its base.

"Crooked creek has a curious course, entering the mountain basin at Keeneyville, and leaving it again at Hammond, six or seven miles below, on the same side of the basin; but its course is through a somewhat shallower part of the basin. Crooked creek is here joined by some of its principal tributaries, as Norris brook, Catlin Hollow run, Hill's creek, Steven House run, etc. Mill creek joins the Tioga river exactly where the center line of the synclinal axis crosses the river. Its principal feeders having their sources in the mountain are Cabin run, Painter run and Bailey creek.

"It will be observed that the Tioga river cuts straight through the mountain, entering it at Lamb's creek and leaving it near Tioga. And the line of the river represents the transverse axis of another oblong oval basin similar to, but smaller than, the one mentioned before, in connection with Pine and Marsh creeks. This

basin is only deep enough to retain the coal conglomerate on the mountain top above Painter run, a short distance east of the river. The course of the Tioga river was evidently determined by, first, the oval basin of Tioga; and its direction from one to the other, north twenty-five degrees west, or at right angles to the course of the synclinal." * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

VALLEY OF THE COWANESQUE.

"The valley of the Cowanesque river lies between the Mill creek mountain basin on the south, and the Cowanesque mountain basin on the north, and extends for about twenty-five miles from the Potter county line to the Tioga river. Its breadth varies from six miles at its western to ten miles at its eastern end. The anticlinal axis which runs through it lengthwise crosses the west county line of Clymer township two or three miles south of the southwest corner; passes under Sabinsville, and a little to the north of Little Marsh postoffice, to the northwest corner of Tioga township; the Tioga river at or near Somer's Lane; thence to the northeast corner of the county. It continues its course in the same direction through Chemung county, New York. The south edge of the actual valley is very nearly the line which separates the Catskill red from the Vespertine or Catskill gray rocks, and may be said to run from the forks of Long run in Clymer, past Keeneyville and Tioga, to the southeast corner of Jackson township.

"The northern edge of the valley is the south foot of the Cowanesque mountain, rising directly from the north bank of the Cowanesque river as far as Elkland. The valley includes more than the half of Clymer, a small part of Westfield, nearly all of Chatham, the whole of Farmington and a part of Middlebury townships. The surface is made up of low rounded hills; the soil is good, and adapted to grain and stock raising. The drainage of the valley is complicated. The south branches of Cowanesque river—Potter brook along the county line, Mill creek through Sabinsville, the Jemison, etc., drain its west end, northward; while the heads of Long run and Waddle's branch drain the south dipping country, southward into Pine creek. In the middle region, while other small streams flow northward into the Cowanesque, the head branches of Crooked creek drain from the axis at Little Marsh and Shortsville, southward, into the mountain. The eastern end of the valley is drained by the Elkhorn east southeastward into the Tioga at Tioga borough, by Mutton Lane and Somer's Lane creeks also into the Tioga; while Cowanesque river crosses diagonally the valley from Elkland to Lawrenceville to empty its abundant waters into the Tioga."

STREAMS OF THE COUNTY.

The principal streams of Tioga county are the Tioga river, the Cowanesque river, Crooked creek and Pine creek. These with their branches, aided by other smaller streams, which flow into Bradford, Lycoming and Potter counties, have been leading agencies in transforming the surface of the county, a work they are still, though less effectively, engaged in.

The Tioga River, the most important of these, rises in a tamarack swamp on the eastern crest of the Armenia mountains, and is first known as Tamarack creek, until

joined by Morgan creek and other small streams at the county line, after which it is known as the Tioga river. Its general course for the first twelve or fifteen miles is to the southwest, keeping along the synclinal axis at the bottom of the basin. At the mouth of Carpenter's run, about two miles above Blossburg, it turns north, and after running about five miles escapes from the mountains into the Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal valley, about a mile and a half above Covington. The point where it turns to the north is the deepest part of the oblong oval basin of the Blossburg coal field.

Inside the basin the Tioga river is joined by the South creek, Fall brook, Carpenter's run, Taylor's run, Harris run, Coal run, Johnson creek and East creek, all rapid streams, descending with the dip from the oval rim of the mountain, cutting deep furrow-like vales, and removing thousands of acres of coal lands which once existed, and a pile of coal measures of perhaps 2,000 feet in thickness.

Tioga river leaves the county and enters New York State at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet, for the railroad grade at Lawrenceville on the State line is 1,006 feet; at Mitchell's creek mouth, 1,022 feet; at Tioga borough, 1,042 feet; at Mill creek mouth, 1,077 feet; at Lamb's creek, 1,111 feet; at Mansfield, 1,140 feet; at Canoe Camp, 1,163 feet; at Covington, 1,208 feet; and at Blossburg, 1,348 feet. Tioga river descends, therefore, about 350 feet from Blossburg to Lawrenceville, a distance of twenty-two miles, in a nearly straight line—or twenty-five miles by its bends—at the rate of about twenty-two feet per mile for the first nine miles, and eleven feet per mile for the last fourteen miles. It falls 500 feet in six miles above Blossburg, from the Fall Brook coal mines, which are 1,842 feet above tide; and the mountain summit, back of the mines, rises several hundred feet higher.

Crooked Creek, the principal tributary of the Tioga river, has its head waters in Chatham township, and pursues a southeast course until it reaches Middlebury Centre, when it turns northeast and flows through Middlebury and Tioga townships, uniting with the river at Tioga borough. The Crooked creek canon, which splits the second mountain range, and issues at Tioga borough, is traversed as far as Middlebury Centre by the Fall Brook railroad, running from Lawrenceville to the Antrim mines, of the first or Blossburg range by way of Wellsboro. At Holidaytown its grade is 1,151 feet above tide water; at Middlebury Centre, 1,179 feet; at Wellsboro, the county seat, in the center of the valley, and on the crown of the anticlinal and divide between the waters which flow four ways, 1,317 feet. At the railroad summit, in a low gap in the first range, it is 1,862 feet, and at the Antrim coal mines, 1,672 feet. Antrim terminus and Arnot terminus are therefore nearly on a level with each other and with the Morris run terminus, 1,678 feet.

Lycoming Creek, another important stream, which skirts the southern corner of the county, flows at the same level as the Tioga river at Covington; the grade of the Williamsport and Elmira railroad at Carpenter being 1,200 and the Tioga railroad grade at Covington 1,208 feet.

Pine Creek—"River of the Pines"—is a stream of considerable volume, and drains an extensive water shed. It has its source in Potter county. From the mouth of Marsh creek, at Ansonia, all the way southward to Lycoming county, it flows in a deep and narrow valley or gorge, with high hills and walls of rock on either side. The portion called "The Narrows" only affords room enough for the tracks

of the Fall Brook railroad for a distance of about sixteen miles by the side of the stream, which at times becomes a wild, dashing mountain torrent. There are no flats of much consequence at the widest points, but the hills usually rise from near the water's edge. After entering Tioga county, within the edge of the Mill creek mountain basin, until it is joined by Marsh creek, when it takes a sharp turn to the south, it cuts across the Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal at the point where the axis divides. Its course is one of zigzags, across anticlinals and synclinals, from its course to its confluence with the West Branch of the Susquehanna, two miles west of Jersey Shore. Whilst it is a rapid flowing stream throughout, its principal tributary, is the sluggish Marsh creek.

The lowest point in the county is in the Pine creek canon, where it passes south into Lycoming county a short distance below Blackwells, at the mouth of Babb's creek, which is 833 feet above tide. Marsh creek mouth is 1,106 feet; Mill creek mouth at Gaines is 1,219 feet; and where Pine creek enters from Potter county its bed is nearly 1,300 feet above tide; the summits of the coal-covered mountain tops to the north being over 2,000 feet. Pine creek, from the great water shed it drains, should be called a river. It has a fall of twenty feet per mile for fourteen miles, and is, therefore, a swift current.

Marsh Creek, which unites with Pine creek at Ansonia, is a remarkable stream, with a motion so slow as to be hardly perceptible. It flows through a broad valley known as "The Marsh," the ground being swampy for many miles. Its direction is exactly the reverse of that pursued by Upper Pine creek—as if the waters of Pine creek once flowed up Marsh creek, straight on toward the Tioga river. In fact "The Marsh" extends the whole distance from Pine creek to Nile's Valley, near the northeast corner of Delmar township, where the water from Norris creek flows both ways, part down Crooked creek and part down Marsh creek. It is a remarkable summit, if summit it can be called, which divides the waters flowing down Marsh creek to Pine creek, and those flowing down Crooked creek to the Tioga river. The idea is therefore quite popular, says Mr. Sherwood, among the inhabitants that Pine creek, instead of flowing south through the gorge first described, flowed formerly through the valleys of Marsh creek and Crooked creek, into the Tioga river. And any one who will view the ground will be forced to conclude that such was probably the case, but when or how this great change was brought about is one of the questions that never can be explained or answered. If Pine creek once flowed northward from Ansonia, what a mighty convulsion of nature must it have been that rent the mountain asunder and diverted its waters southward through one of the most weird chasms to be found in the chain of the Alleghenies?

Another theory is that a small stream once had its source south of the supposed wall, and, on account of a "fault" in the rocks, as the geologists say, worked a small passage down the mountain. When the breast of the dam was broken, by the tremendous pressure behind it, there was such a mighty rush of water down the rivulet that in time the great chasm was cut and the course of Pine creek changed to the south.

There are evidences on the mountain sides, in the form of marine shells, of the existence of water at one time. Enoch Blackwell, a gentleman of keen observation, and who is familiar with this mountain region from boyhood, has no doubt in his

mind of the existence of a great lake at one time, which had its outlet by the way of the Tioga river; but when the barrier was broken the flow of its waters was to the south and the Pine creek canon was cut.

In confirmation of this theory Mr. Sherwood says in his geological report that it "is a curious topographical fact that a dam, fifty rods in length, from mountain to mountain, across Pine creek at the mouth of Marsh creek—such as it might be possible to build, and such as may possibly have been erected for a time by other than human agency, during the glacial epoch—would effect this division." If such were really the original conditions, and they certainly look reasonable, the change may be attributed to that period of our mundane history.

The Cowanesque River has its source in Potter county and flows eastwardly just south of the State line to its confluence with the Tioga at Lawrenceville. The valley through which it passes is one of surpassing beauty and by far the richest and most productive district in the county. There are a number of villages in the valley and there is considerable manufacturing. In its pristine condition this valley must have been an elysian home of the Senecas, where they came to hunt and fish. Reference is made to the valley in the earliest writings, and it is believed that Mary Jemison, the "White Woman," frequently came hither with her Indian family to enjoy the hunt. There are also evidences that Jesuit missionaries were here long before the appearance of the English; and it is believed by some that Moravian missionaries passed through here on their western tours, but there is no authentic evidence to sustain that opinion.

The river drains an extensive water shed and at times carries a large volume of water. White settlers came early, James Strawbridge probably being the first. Long after whites had settled in the valley Indians were in the habit of coming to hunt and fish, and they seemed loth to leave it. The peculiar name of the river and its meaning has long been a subject for discussion among scholars and writers.

To Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, belongs the credit of having made the most thorough investigation of the meaning of the Indian name of the river. He continued his investigation for several years. From competent authority he learned that Red Jacket was once asked to define the word. He replied that it was a Seneca word, and meant "at the long island." On the draught of survey of the State road from Newberry to the 109th mile stone, constructed in 1799, the name is spelled Ga-wa-ni-a-que. This draught is still preserved in the land office at Harrisburg. Compare with this several names defined by Morgan in his "League of the Iroquois," thus: Ga-wa-ni-a-que, at the long island; Ga-wa-no-wa-uch, great island river; Ga-weh-no-geh, on the island; Ga-weh-nase-geh, a long island. Ga-wa, or Ga-weh, enters into all these words as a component part and probably signifies island. So much for analogy.

This not being entirely satisfactory, Mr. Tubbs learned in 1891 that the Smithsonian Institute was making a systematic study of the Iroquois language, and he submitted the word for definition. In course of time he received from J. W. Powell, director, the following: "The word Cowanesque seems to be no other than Ka-hwenes-ka, the etymology and signification of which is as follows: Co, for Ka, marking grammatic gender and meaning *it*; wan for hwe-n the stem of the word o-whe-na, *an*

island; es an adjective meaning *long*; que, for ke, the locative proposition, meaning *at* or *on*; the whole signifying *at or on the long island.*"

This analysis was made by Professor Hewitt, Iroquoian expert. The reader may ask: How does that name apply to this river? That is easily explained. All Indian names were significant and chronicled some characteristic of the thing named. In this case there was, originally, in Deerfield and Osceola, an island in the Cowanesque river containing 1,600 acres. It was over four miles long and of varying width. The remarkable thing about the river to the Indian was this long island. The early settlers dammed the part of the river which ran on the north side of the island, diverting the water into the channel on the south side. At this day what remains of the channel on the north side of the island is known as the Island Stream. It is fed by springs and creeks from the north hill and empties into the river at Osceola. The island is given on all early surveys and it also appears on the Connecticut map.

This definition and explanation of the name, Cowanesque, is probably the best and most complete that can be rendered at this late day; and indeed it seems to be sufficiently lucid to satisfy the most critical.

So completely has the island been destroyed that the traveler passing over it would be unaware of its existence, unless informed of the fact. To the Indians it was undoubtedly an important landmark, and on it they pitched their wigwams, indulged in their rude sports and dances, and enjoyed themselves in the highest degree.

Minor Streams, which are fully described in the chapters relating to the several boroughs and townships of the county, form the tributaries of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers and of Crooked, Pine and Lycoming creeks. The sources of these are either in springs emerging from the sides of the mountains, or in small marshy upland areas. They flow rapidly, and in times of heavy rains, rise quickly. The public roads leading from the valleys of the larger streams to the uplands usually follow their course, their valleys being dotted with farm houses and the well-tilled fields of thrifty husbandmen.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

From the foregoing it is easy to see that while the mountains of Tioga county rise to a pretty uniform general level of 2,000 feet above tide water, and the broad valleys between roll their surfaces about 1,200 feet or 1,300 feet, the main water channels are cut sharply down to depths of 1,000 feet or even lower. The streams are fed by abundant rains, for the county lies in the rain belt of forty inches. The mean annual rainfall is forty inches. While the mean summer temperature is sixty-three, the mean winter temperature is only twenty-three. The cold, therefore, is pretty severe.

Consequently, the erosion of the surface, through the agencies of frost and rain, has been actively carried on through all ages since the coal era. Dry northwest winds favor radiation and evaporation, carrying down the temperature far below zero. They favor equally the full effect of the sun's rays upon the rock surfaces. The rocks, alternately expanded and contracted, are prepared for absorbing moisture; the frost breaks them up, and innumerable rivulets, periodically swollen, carry off the fragments and grind them into sand and mud. The forest, while it is a protection

against this wear and tear in one sense, facilitates it also by prying the outcrop layers apart with their roots, and every surface, hill slope and mountain steep alike, is slowly but always creeping down towards the water ways.

It is this universal erosion, taking effect upon a large area of exceedingly regular stratification, which explains the beautiful regularity of the parallel ranges of mountains traversing the county, and the striking similarity of the broad valleys which run up from the open country of Bradford, westward, into and between the mountains of Tioga. It explains also why these valleys end or head up, each in the form of a wide amphitheater, against the unbroken or undivided plateau of Potter and Lycoming counties. It is evident, then, that the mountains of Tioga county have in past ages been much higher than they are now. Mr. Sherwood thinks there is no good reason for doubting that the whole of the coal measures once covered this county. As the coal measures of Pennsylvania, both in the southwestern corner of the State, where more than 2,000 feet of them remain to be measured, and in the anthracite basins, which, in the deepest parts, hold 3,000 feet of them still undestroyed, may have been originally 4,000 feet thick, it seems probable that the Tioga mountains were once as high as Mount Washington.

CHAPTER II.

THE LAND OF TIOGA.

First Occupants—Rugged and Romantic Scenery—Game, Fish and Wild Animals—An Ideal Hunting Ground—Indian Paths—Indian Villages—French Explorers and Missionaries—Boundary Line of the Purchase of 1768—The Old Treaties—The Walker Tragedy—Indian Characteristics and Peculiarities.

THE territory lying within the present boundaries of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, was originally occupied by the Seneca Indians, and was one of their favorite hunting and fishing districts. Its entire surface was heavily timbered. Pine and hemlock grew in the valleys, on the mountain sides and summits, and largely predominated the hard wood varieties, such as oak, birch, maple, etc., which occupied limited areas, principally upland. The ravines, through which streams of crystal water dashed, were filled with a dense growth of vines, briars and underbrush almost impenetrable, save only to Indians and wild animals. The luxuriant and evergreen foliage of the pine and hemlock cast a sombre gloom over the narrow valleys, and so closely were their branches intertwined and locked in many places, that the rays of the flaming god of day could scarcely penetrate them. Such were the wilderness condition of this

mountain region. How long it had so existed no white man knew and the aborigines could not tell.

Game of all kinds abounded in this region. The stately elk infested a portion of it, and deer were found in great numbers. Other game, too, was plentiful. The nimble squirrel chattered among the branches of the oaks, the wolf, the fox and the bear roamed among the hills and through the valleys, while the porcupine and the raccoon were found everywhere. The streams were filled with trout and other fish. What more could the tawny children of the forest desire? Nature had bountifully provided for them. They built their rude wigwams on the banks of the rivers and creeks, and at particularly eligible locations they had villages, while in the mountains their hunting lodges were pitched.

In this wild region the aborigines roamed at will, communed with nature, chanted songs of the spirit land and were happy. No white man had yet penetrated their domain; they were uncontaminated by the vices which go hand in hand with civilization; they knew no guile; those destroying evils—whiskey and smallpox—had not yet been introduced among them. To them ignorance of the world was bliss, and they knew nothing of the folly which accompanies wisdom.

INDIAN PATHS.

Several Indian paths crossed and recrossed what is now the territory of Tioga county. And these trails became important landmarks for the early white settlers, who followed them in their journeyings through the wilderness, and afterward enlarged them for public highways when the county commenced filling up with settlers. Several of these paths came from central New York and were traced along the valleys and streams. From the important Seneca settlement, known to the whites as Big Tree, on the Genesee, main paths led down the Conhocton and Canisteo, coming out at Painted Post, another important point among the Indians. From Painted Post the path ran up the Tioga river, passing near Lawrenceville, Tioga, Mansfield, Canoe Camp, Covington and Blossburg. From this latter point it continued on via Liberty and Laurel Hill, until it intersected the great Sheshequin path running up Lycoming creek, and thence to Tioga Point, on the North Branch. The famous Williamson road afterward followed this path from Trout Run and became a great thoroughfare for early travel. Another ran by Arnot and down Babb's creek to Pine, which it descended to the valley of the West Branch.

Starting from what is now the borough of Tioga, on the river of the same name, a trail ascended the valley of Crooked creek, thence to Wellsboro, and on by the way of Stony Fork to its intersection with the Babb's creek path, down which it passed to the Indian village of Tiadaghton, on Pine creek. It was by this route that Van Campen and his party were taken, to the Seneca settlements, after they were captured on the Bald Eagle, in April, 1782. Although comparatively unknown to the early settlers along the river, because it traversed such a wild and inhospitable region for more than 100 miles, it was really one of the most important Indian trails, and over it many war parties passed on their way to attack the lower settlements during the troublous times of 1778-79. It was by this route, too, that the Senecas would have descended when they threatened to be avenged on the settlers at the mouth of Pine creek for the murder of two of their number by the Walker brothers and Sam Doyle,

while they were on a hunting expedition in time of peace. Tradition says that a strong party of warriors really did descend Pine creek some distance below Tiadaghton, fully bent on mischief, but were recalled by runners after the State commissioners had appeased the wrath of the Indians at a conference held at Canandaigua, by promising to do all they could to arrest the Walkers and punish them.

Another important path left the Canisteo at Addison, New York, known as the Tuscarora, and led over the hills to near where Elkland is now situated, on the Cowanesque; thence it bore off in a southwesterly direction, crossing the upper waters of Pine creek, and descended Kettle creek to Westport, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Over this path war parties frequently traveled to attack the advanced settlements on the river, and as it led through a dense, wild and gloomy region, it was comparatively unknown to the whites at the beginning of Indian hostilities. It is probable that the war party, which attacked, defeated and captured Van Campen on the Bald Eagle, had entered the valley of the Susquehanna by this route. Van Campen tells us in his narrative that the party consisted of about eighty warriors, and they were descending the river in light canoes. It was their custom to approach the settlements in a body, when, on the appearance of white people, they separated into small bands and spread over the country for the purpose of murder and rapine. This war party discovered Van Campen's boats where they had been tied up, near the Great Island, and taking his trail surprised and captured him the next morning.

As this invasion was made about the close of the Revolutionary War, it is probable that it was a portion of this war party that was pursued by Peter and Michael Grove, and party, and surprised in their camp on the Sinnemahoning and several killed. They had been down in what is now Union county and killed a number of settlers, and were fleeing in the direction of the Genesee country when overtaken.

It is probable that there was also an Indian trail up the Pine creek gorge, above Blackwells, inasmuch as there is abundant evidence of the existence at one time of an Indian village at "Big Meadows," now Ansonia, at the mouth of Marsh creek. This gloomy canon is now traversed by the Pine Creek railroad.

INDIAN VILLAGES.

The early scouts, hunters and settlers found, in various parts of the county, evidences of the existence at one time of Indian villages. One of these was at the mouth of Babb's creek, where a cleared spot of some extent was found, showing previous cultivation. This was designated as a meadow, and there is a well-defined tradition that a chief, or man of some prominence in the tribe, named Tiadaghton, dwelt here. According to old records, Pine creek, at that time, was called Tiadaghton, but there is nothing in any of the glossaries of Indian words compiled by the Moravians to show that such a name was ever applied to any stream or mountain. Heckewelder, who is accepted as standard authority, nowhere alludes to such a name in any of his writings.

We are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that an Indian bearing this euphonious title dwelt at the mouth of Babb's creek, and his name was associated with Pine creek by the whites in order to designate his place of residence, and in course of time the stream came to be known by that title. Among the Indians this great stream seems to have been known as the "River of the Pines," because it flowed from a land

where this timber abounded in the greatest luxuriance. On the open space, or meadow, at the mouth of Babb's creek, corn was very likely cultivated by the Indians, as the soil was composed of a rich alluvial deposit and was well adapted to the production of that cereal. The fishing being good at this point, offered another inducement for Tiadaghton to establish his wigwam and build up a village around him. Shad ascended Pine creek as far as the mouth of Marsh creek, there being no obstructions in the river in those days to keep them back. The mountain surroundings in this deep and gloomy gorge were sufficiently wild to suit the tastes of the most thorough Indian, and if old Tiadaghton had any romantic inclinations in his untutored mind, he could here enjoy them in the gloomy grandeur of a mountain solitude which is still without a rival in northern Pennsylvania.

As further evidence of a village having once stood here, may be mentioned the finding by the early white settlers of numerous Indian relics, such as flint arrow points and bits of broken pottery. The point, too, was an important one for war parties to tarry for rest when making a descent upon the river settlements; and white prisoners were sometimes taken through this way.

It is mentioned by Van Campen, after his defeat and capture, in April, 1782, by a body of Indians near where Mill Hall, Clinton county, now stands, that he and other prisoners were taken to Pine creek,* which they ascended. At a certain point they stopped, when the Indian hunters went out in pursuit of game, and quickly returned, "bringing along a noble elk," which "was soon dressed and prepared for roasting." "The prisoners," he continues, "were allowed the same liberty that was taken by the warriors themselves; they cut from the animal as much fresh meat as they wished, and roasted it on the coals, or held it on the end of a sharpened stick to the fire." Here a prisoner, named Burwell, who was shot through the shoulder, had his wound dressed in the following primitive but effective manner: "Having collected a parcel of suitable herbs, they [the Indians] boiled them in water, thus making a strong decoction, in which they dipped the feathers of a quill, and ran it through his wound." The operation was a severe one, but the inflammation was reduced and the wound soon healed.

Another wounded prisoner, named Henderson, did not fare so well. He had four of his fingers shot off, as he was raising his gun to fire, by a bullet from an Indian rifle. Van Campen says that on the second day of their march he passed him sitting on a log with "a countenance sad and pale," and two Indians standing by his side. He did not go far "before he heard a noise like the sound of a tomahawk entering the head, and in a few moments the two Indians ran by bearing a scalp and carrying a hatchet dripping with blood!"

On resuming their march, Van Campen informs us, "the remains of the elk were divided among the warriors and prisoners, each carrying his portion as a supply against further need." "Pushing up the valley," he continues, "they soon came to the head of Pine creek; thence striking across the country, they reached in half a day's travel, the head waters of the Genesee river." Down this stream they passed until they arrived at the Seneca settlements.

Similar evidences of the existence at one time of an Indian village were found

* Life of Van Campen, revised edition by Minard, 1893, pp. 219-222.



John Tyson

by the early hunters and settlers at "Big Meadows," now Ansonia, at the mouth of Marsh creek. Even at this late day flints, arrow heads, etc., are brought to the surface in the digging of graves in the cemetery at Ansonia, which, so tradition has it, was an old Indian burying ground. When the whites came to this spot they found a large cleared space bearing evidence of having once been under cultivation.

The finding of numerous Indian relics in and around Tioga borough evidence the existence there at one time of an Indian village of considerable importance. George V. Smith, a son of Dr. Robert B. Smith, of that place, who is an enthusiastic student of archaeology, has quite a large collection of these relics of a departed people, to which he is constantly making additions. It embraces arrow-heads and spear-heads of flint; large and small implements of blue stone for skinning and dressing hides; implements for fishing; pipes, a huge stone mortar, in which the Indian ground his corn, together with the pestle for grinding, as well as hatchets, tomahawks and knives. Not the least interesting of these rare and valuable relics are the fragments of several Indian skeletons unearthed by Mr. Smith on the site of an ancient burying ground near Tioga borough.

This collection also contains a number of valuable utensils, and a large amount of pottery. In June, 1889, Mr. Smith unearthed, almost within the limits of Tioga borough, the fragments of three Indian jars, which, with great difficulty, have been completely restored. These jars were made of clay, strengthened by very coarse sand or fine gravel, after which the whole was burned or baked in a bulrush basket, the bulrushes being burned away, leaving their imprints on the exteriors of the jars. These huge clay jars present an interesting study in the development of decorative art, for all three are decorated with lines and dots, no attempt, however, being made at effigy. The interiors are smooth. The largest of these jars is seventeen inches in height, and, when whole, had a capacity of nearly half a bushel.

Not far from where these interesting relics were unearthed, were found the remains of several fire-places, from which he took a number of animal bones, embracing those of the deer. He also took from one of these fire-places nearly a pint of charred corn and beans.

The relics in this collection evidence not only the existence at one time of an Indian village at Tioga, but of an Indian burying ground in which a large number of interments were made.

FRENCH EXPLORERS AND MISSIONARIES.

The first white men who probably visited the Senecas were French. We have no evidence that the early explorers penetrated to any extent what is now the territory of Tioga county, but as they were an adventuresome people, it is not unreasonable to assume that they visited what are now the northern borders of the county, and probably ascended the Tioga river for some distance. So intent were the French on the acquisition of territory that they penetrated unknown wilds in search of information regarding the land and the natives; and they never failed to establish friendly relations with them, because they cultivated feelings of amity and never violated their pledges.

The French Catholic missionaries, zealous in the work of converting the chil-

dren of the forest to Christianity, also found their way into Tioga county years before its settlement began. Interesting relics evidencing their presence in the Cowanesque valley are now in the possession of Hon. Chas. Tubbs, of Osceola. The story of their finding is as follows: In September, 1872, Ira M. Edgcomb built a saw-mill on the north bank of the Cowanesque river, near the mouth of the North Fork, two miles above Westfield. He employed workmen to excavate a pit in which to lay the masonry foundation for the engine. When about four feet below the surface they found two candle sticks, rudely wrought in red pipe stone, and a silver plate. One of the candle sticks and the plate is in Mr. Tubbs' possession. The silver plate is four and one-half inches in diameter. The rim is seven-eighths of an inch wide. The upper surface is gold washed. The under surface is inscribed with the Roman capital letters I. H. S., the initials of the Latin words, *Jesu Hominum Salvator* (Jesus the Savior of men). Each letter is five-eighths of an inch high, and a Roman Catholic cross, six-eighths of an inch high, is engraved on the plate, having its base on the center of the bar of the letter H. The candle stick is in two pieces. The base is rectangular, and is two and one-half by two and three-fourths inches square, and three-fourths of an inch high. This is surmounted by the upright part, which rises one and one-half inches from the base, in a rectangular form, and at this point changes to cylindrical shapes. The total height is five and one-fourth inches. Four dowels of native lead project upward from the base and fit into corresponding holes in the upright. The bore in the top to receive the candle is one and three-fourths inches deep by three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

As no excavation was made outside of the pit in which these were found, it is probable that other similar relics are under the surface near the same spot. These candle sticks and the silver plate doubtless formed a part of a Catholic service set, and belonged to the furniture of an altar erected in the wilderness by some early missionary priest on which to celebrate the sacrifice of the Mass. To what catastrophy their presence in the debris deposited by the Cowanesque river is to be attributed, is beyond even conjecture. They may have washed down from a point higher up the stream, or may have been hidden by some missionary, who paid with his life for his zeal and devotion to his holy faith.

BOUNDARY LINE OF THE PURCHASE OF 1768.

The line of the purchase of 1768, which ascended Towanda creek, skirted along Burnett's Ridge—now in Lycoming county—and then bore westward until it intersected Pine creek, down which it passed to the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near Jersey Shore. It then followed the river westward to Canoe Place—now known as Cherry Tree—in Indiana county; thence it passed westward until it struck the Allegheny river at Kittanning. At Canoe Place the counties of Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana corner. The place was deemed of such historic importance that the legislature of 1893 passed a bill appropriating $1,500 for the erection of a monument to mark the spot where the famous cherry tree stood. The monument, bearing a suitable inscription, was completed and dedicated in November, 1894. It is somewhat imposing, is thirty-five feet in height from the water level of the stream, and bears the names in conspicuously-carved letters, "Clearfield," "Cambria," and "Indiana."

1415191

After crossing the second fork of Pine creek, from the east, the line proceeded west until it intersected what was termed in the treaty, "Yarnall's Creek,"* which it followed down to Pine creek. There has always been some doubt regarding what was termed "Yarnall's Creek." The conclusion is that it is what is now known as Babb's creek, which empties into Pine creek at Blackwells. Down this stream was an Indian path, and it would therefore be a natural route for a boundary line.

There is another curious, if not mysterious, feature connected with this boundary line, which has never been satisfactorily explained. After the treaty of 1768, the Indians set up a claim that Lycoming creek was what they meant by the name Tiadaghton. The whites demurred, of course, but the Indians insisted. There is nothing in existence to show that this title was ever applied to Lycoming creek. Moravian travelers often ascended it on their way to Onondaga, but in all their writings—and they kept copious journals—there is no reference to any name that can be tortured into Tiadaghton. Evidently the Indians set up the claim for the purpose of retaining this section for hunting grounds, as it covered a fine territory for that purpose.

THE OLD TREATIES.

By the treaty of 1768 the territory afterward covered by Tioga county remained as Indian land. When Berks county was organized, March 11, 1752, its territory only extended on the north to the purchase line of 1749, which included what are now the counties of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike. The purchase line touched the river a few miles below Sunbury. By the purchase of 1758 the line crossed the river into what is now Snyder county and took in a great extent of territory on the west and south side of the West Branch, passed the famous Cherry Tree—or what was sometimes designated as Canoe Place—and then continued to Kittanning on the Allegheny. Canoe Place was so named because it was stipulated in the treaty that the line should cross the West Branch at the highest point to which a canoe could be pushed. As the river flows from the west after Muncy hills are passed, it can readily be seen why the land was designated as lying to the south. The primary object of this treaty was to acquire lands to reward the officers for their services in the Bouquet expedition. Extensive surveys and allotments for this purpose were made in what is now Union county, and in Bald Eagle valley, Clinton county.

By the treaty of 1768 the territory lying east and north of the river, as far westward as Lycoming creek, and northward to Burnett's Ridge and Towanda creek, belonged to Berks county until March 21, 1772, when Northumberland county was erected. It then fell to the latter, and was under its jurisdiction until the organization of Lycoming county, April 13, 1795, when it was embraced in that county.

From 1768 to 1784, a period of sixteen years, the dispute as to the true boundary line of 1768 was continued between the whites and the Indians. At the treaty and purchase of 1784—when the Indians sold all their land lying west of Lycoming creek for $10,000—they frankly admitted that Tiadaghton was what was known

* On the draught of the State Road (built in 1799), preserved in the land office at Harrisburg, the cabin of James Yarnall is noted, also that of Samson Babb. Yarnall afterwards settled on the Cowanesque, and gave his name to a small stream in that valley. Some of his descendants still live there.

by the whites as Pine creek. As the line ran, very little of the territory of Tioga ever belonged to Berks county. The Indian line shows a curve, bearing northward, in what is now Morris township, which probably took in a portion of its territory. After 1784 all this disputed territory fell to Northumberland county. After April 13, 1795, Lycoming covered the following wide domain: Its southern line, commencing near the mouth of White Deer creek, followed the Indian boundary line of 1768, via Canoe Place (Cherry Tree) to Kittanning, on the Allegheny river; thence up that stream to the mouth of Conewango creek, at Warren, which it ascended to the New York State line; thence along that line until it intersected the line of Luzerne county (erected September 25, 1786), which it followed in a southeasterly direction, until it connected with the northern line of Northumberland county, which it followed westwardly, crossing the Muncy Hills and the river near the present railroad bridge at Montgomery; thence down the river to the place of beginning. The immense territory contained within these boundary lines comprised over 12,000 square miles. Such was the extent of the parent county of Tioga.

THE WALKER TRAGEDY.

This affair, which created a great deal of excitement at that time, and agitated the Senecas to the verge of war, was caused by an Indian boasting, while under the influence of liquor, at a public gathering at a tavern near the mouth of Pine creek, that he had tomahawked and scalped John Walker during a raid near what is now the village of Winfield, Union county, in August, 1780. Walker was an old man and had several sons, the oldest of whom was named Benjamin. The elder Walker had warranted a tract of land lying north of the river and on the east side of Pine creek, but during the Indian troubles he and his family had fled to the house of a friend at Winfield, where they were surprised by a war party and the old man and several others cruelly murdered. Not content with boasting to Benjamin Walker and two of his brothers that he had killed their father, he made grimaces and contorted his body to show how their father acted when he was in the act of scalping him. This fiendish as well as imprudent act so enraged the Walker boys that they resolved on revenge. Accordingly they secured the assistance of a man named Sam Doyle, who had seen much service during the Indian troubles, and going to the camp of the Indian that night slew him. He was accompanied by a young Indian, who protested his innocence, but the enraged party refused to listen to his appeals for mercy, and killed him also. They then threw the dead bodies into Pine creek, at a point about a quarter of a mile west of the junction of the Fall Brook with the Beech Creek railroad, where they remained until a rise of the water soon afterward deposited them on a sand bar and they were discovered.

When the news of the killing of the Indians reached their friends in the "Genesee Country," they became greatly enraged and threatened vengeance. This so alarmed the white settlers on Pine creek and the river that they petitioned the State authorities for protection. The latter sent commissioners to treat with the Indians, and straightway offered a reward for the arrest of the guilty parties. Doyle was apprehended, tried and acquitted, but the Walkers escaped from the country and became fugitives. The sympathies of the whites were really with the Walkers, but the threat of an Indian invasion so frightened them that they made

a pretext of arresting the culprits to allay the wrath of their red neighbors. The fact that Doyle was found not guilty showed the prevailing sentiment of the people—that the Indians richly merited the punishment they received for their atrocious crimes, even if it was meted out to them in time of peace and was murder in the eyes of the law.

Soon after his acquittal, Doyle became interested with Charles Williamson and assisted him in building his famous road through Tioga county, and in laying out the city of Bath. It may seem strange that after his experiences with the Senecas he should locate so near to them. He lived about three miles below Bath, and died there in the early twenties.

Benjamin Walker and his two brothers were never arrested. Friends kept them concealed until they had an opportunity to escape from the country. Two of them, Benjamin and Henry, made their way to North Bend, on the Ohio river, and when Indiana became a State they settled in Dearborn county. In course of time Benjamin was joined by his wife, Ann Crawford, who was a daughter of Major Crawford, of Pine Creek township, Clinton county. He raised a family of ten children and died in 1848, aged nearly ninety years. The other brother, Joseph, disappeared from notice, but there is a tradition that he followed the Indians into the Genesee country, and probably perished at their hands.

INDIAN CHARACTERISTICS AND PECULIARITIES.

It is remarkable what an accurate information the aborigines possessed of the geography and topography of the country. With no knowledge of the compass and destitute of means for accurate measurement, they seemed to possess an intuitive knowledge of places, however remote they might be, and how to reach them by the most direct route. Their mode of life frequently led them hundreds of miles into a strange country, either in pursuit of game or of an enemy. Yet they never seemed to have any fear about finding their way back. This knowledge came from experience and keenness of observation, acquired by leading a nomadic life in a country which was in every respect a "howling wilderness." In a word, they were compelled to depend on the signs of nature—to observe closely and quickly, and remember accurately every minute detail, either in the configuration of the country, or the trees, rocks and streams. Their paths, therefore, were always laid out by the most available routes and by excellent springs of water; but they were only of sufficient width for one, for they always traveled in single file—one behind the other. They knew the best fording places on rivers and creeks, and thither their main paths were directed. From their great thoroughfares numerous smaller trails branched, which were used as "cut offs" in shortening distances when they did not want to visit important points, but were desirous of being as expeditious as possible in making long journeys. In exercising their natural engineering abilities, they were guided by the stars and the moss on the bark of trees, as to the points of the compass, whilst their intuitive knowledge of location enabled them to penetrate the thickest and gloomiest of forests and reach their destination with safety. Nature furnished them unerring signs as guides, which they never mistook in their movements. Consequently it was rare for an Indian to lose his bearings in the

depth of the forest. So advantageously were their paths located that the whites, when they came to build roads, generally followed them.

Peculiar as a race—lost to their ancient people—they seemed destined to fulfill their mission and slowly fade away. Possessing many noble qualities, yet the great wrongs they suffered goaded them to commit deeds of violence and blood. They knew no guile until they came in contact with civilization; they possessed the attributes of purity until contaminated by the vices of a race claiming to be their superiors; they were temperate until taught by white men how to degrade themselves by the use of "fire water." Some writers have styled them the Romans of the New World; but like the Romans of the Old World, they drank of the bitter cup and passed away.

CHAPTER III.

BEGINNING OF TIOGA COUNTY.

PURCHASE OF 1784—FAIR PLAY SYSTEM—LYCOMING TOWNSHIP FORMED—ITS BOUNDARIES AND AREA—OLD TIOGA TOWNSHIP ERECTED—A VALUABLE DOCUMENT DISCOVERED—BOUNDARIES DEFINED—OTHER RECORD EVIDENCE—TIOGA TOWNSHIP TAXABLES OF 1800—ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM EARLY RECORDS—PANTHER AND WOLF SCALP BOUNTIES.

WHEN the purchase of 1784 was made from the Indians, at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, the newly-acquired territory was attached to Northumberland county. It was a vast domain. The settlers—of whom there were many along the north side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna—were squatters on the Indian lands before the purchase. Settlements in this territory had been made as early as 1770, and being outside the limits of the Province, its laws could afford the settlers no protection. Owing to this fact, when they became numerous, they were obliged to organize some kind of a government for their own protection. What is known in history as the "Fair Play System" was the result of their deliberations. Three commissioners or judges were elected annually, who sat in judgment upon offenders against the peace and dignity of the settlement, when they were brought before them, and from their decisions there was no appeal. Tradition says that they dispensed justice with wisdom, fairness and dignity. In a word, "Fair Play" was accorded to all. Those who made themselves obnoxious to the settlers by the commission of crime, or attempted to interfere with the pre-emption rights of squatters, were banished from the settlement. The sentence, in extreme cases, was carried out by placing the offenders in a canoe at the mouth of Lycoming creek and sending them adrift down the river into the Province. The leading "Fair Play" man was the celebrated

Brattan Caldwell. A grandson afterwards settled at Covington, Tioga county, and his descendants still live in the county. Nearly all these early settlers were Scotch-Irish. They were a sturdy race of men, noted for their daring during times of danger and for their patriotism in the Revolution. On this account they were nearly all granted pre-emption lands when the purchase was made from the Indians, and received patents from the State.

LYCOMING TOWNSHIP FORMED.

The settlements along the river had increased to such an extent that immediately after the purchase of 1784 the inhabitants began to discuss the propriety of having a new township formed. Accordingly, at the August session, 1785, of the Northumberland county court, a petition was presented setting forth the absolute necessity for this territory to be organized "for the purposes of order and a civil state of society," and praying the court "to erect that part between Lycoming and Pine creeks, being near fifteen miles, into one township; and from Pine creek upwards into another township," which was accordingly done, the former receiving the name of Lycoming, and the latter that of Pine Creek.

Lycoming township, therefore, was bounded on the south by the Susquehanna river; on the east by Lycoming creek; on the west by Pine creek, and on the north by the State of New York. The territory was very extensive, and included all of what is now Tioga county, except that portion lying west and south of Pine creek; that part of Bradford county lying west of the old Luzerne county line, and the portion of Potter county lying east of the 120th mile-stone—five miles west of the present boundary line—and north of Pine creek, besides the following territory in Lycoming county: Old Lycoming, Lycoming, McIntyre, Jackson, Cogan House, Anthony, Woodward, Piatt, Mifflin, and Pine townships, and parts of Lewis, Watson, Cummings, McHenry and Brown townships, embracing an area about one-third larger than Rhode Island.

When Lycoming county was organized, April 13, 1795, this territory was included within its boundaries, and the township of Lycoming was not curtailed until September, 1797, when the township of Tioga was taken from it. In the meantime settlements had been made in the northern part of the township, in the Cowanesque valley and along the Tioga river, but they were far removed from the haunts of civilization.

OLD TIOGA TOWNSHIP ERECTED.

As the number of settlers along the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers increased, it soon became apparent that the township of Lycoming must be divided, for the convenience of the inhabitants, and more especially the township officers. Until recently all efforts to trace the origin of the movement, which finally resulted in the erection of Tioga township, proved fruitless, owing to the destruction in the flood of 1889 of many of the records of Lycoming county. A few months ago, however, the missing document was found, by the publishers of this history, among a bundle of dust-covered papers in the prothonotary's office at Williamsport, where it had lain unnoticed for nearly one hundred years. It is well preserved, though

bearing evidences of age, and is of great historical value, as the following verbatim copy of it will show:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Lycoming county:

The petition of the subscribers most humbly showeth: That the settlements upon the Tioga and Cowanesque are separated by a very considerable wilderness from the settlements upon the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and are so remote that it is not certain to what township, if any, they at present belong. That it is necessary for the administration of justice, so far as it is committed to the distribution of township officers, to have the country that they inhabit erected into a new township.

Therefore, the petitioners pray your honor to erect the country contained within the following limits into a new township, viz: Beginning at the State line of Pennsylvania and New York where the line of Luzerne strikes it on the west; thence along the State line to the one hundred and twentieth mile-stone; thence a south line until it strikes Pine creek; thence down the same to where Brier Hill crosses it; thence along the summit of Brier Hill to the line of Luzerne county; thence with the same to the beginning.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

Samuel Paterson,	Gad Lamb,
Reuben Cook,	Nathan Niles,
Barit My. Engasole,	Peter Roberts,
John Ives,	Bennajah Ives,
Uriah Spencer,	Gideon Salisbury, Jr.,
Titus Ives,	John Holiday,
Richard Mitchell,	John Roberts,
Benjamin Cole,	Thomas Willson,
Timothy Ives,	Benjamin Corey.

On the back of the foregoing petition appears two indorsements, one of which is as follows:

Granted. Name of the township. Submission.

The court appoints for submission township: Overseers of the Poor—Isaac Adams, Jesse Losey. Supervisors of roads—Timothy Ives, Titus Ives. Constable—Stephen Losey.

The following is the other indorsement:

September session, 1797. Petition for a new township on Tioga. Granted. Name, Tioga.

Such is the record that lies at the foundation of the history of Tioga as a county. From the indorsements quoted it would appear that the name first given to the new township was "Submission," but that it was afterward changed by the court to "Tioga." This is a reasonable surmise, although there is nothing in the document itself to indicate which of the indorsements was first written. The names of the petitioners for the most part are those of men prominent in the early affairs of the county.

Until the discovery of this valuable document, the only record in existence to show when the name of the township of Tioga first appeared, was a little book, not much larger than an ordinary pass book of the present day. It was found a few years ago, half buried in the mud, in a vault in the basement of the court house at Williamsport. There a large quantity of papers, relating to the first courts of Lycoming county,

had been stored, but the great flood of 1889 came and engulfed them. When taken out they were not only water-soaked, but covered with a thin, slimy mud, and to save them they had to be dried in the sun. In this mass of water-soaked papers was the little book spoken of. On examination it was found to be the quarter sessions docket for 1798, and although much faded and stained by the action of the water, nearly all the writing was plain and easily read. Turning to the record of September term, 1798, it opens with a list of the townships and constables, just as they are recorded in the proceedings of such courts to-day. At the bottom Tioga appears as the eleventh township in Lycoming county, with this note: "Job Stiles appointed constable of Tioga township and sworn."

Tioga township, as thus created, in response to the petition heretofore quoted, embraced all that part of the present area of Tioga county lying north of the summit of Brier Hill and east and north of Pine creek. It also included all of Bradford county lying west of the old line of Luzerne county, and that portion of Potter county lying north of Pine creek and east of the 120th mile-stone on the New York State line.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP TAXABLES OF 1800.

With the beginning of the Nineteenth century the legislature deemed it proper to have an enumeration made of the taxable inhabitants of Lycoming county, and an act to that effect was passed March 8, 1800. The requirements of the law were promptly complied with by Commissioners Thomas Forster, Charles Stewart, and James McClure. The original report for each township, as forwarded to the secretary of the commonwealth, was recently found among the archives at Harrisburg. It is time-stained and faded, but legible. Among the townships appears an enumeration of the taxables of Tioga township. The names, occupation and ages are as follows:

Elisha Alderman, farmer, 50; Ephraim Alderman, farmer, 44; John Allington, farmer, 24; Isaac Adams, farmer, 55; Rufus Adams, farmer, 24; Merwin Ammisey, farmer, 22; Moses Ammisey, farmer, 50; Ralph Brevear, farmer, 25; Dorman Bloss, millwright, 29; Lewis Bigelow, farmer, 38; Peres Bardwell, cooper, 33; Samuel Bartles, farmer, 38; Jonathan Bonney, farmer, 25; Joseph Bidings, farmer, 25; William Bulkley, farmer, 40; Abner Blanchard, cooper, 63; Charles Blanchard, farmer, 32; Ezekiel Blanchard, farmer, 23; Abner Blanchard, farmer, 21; William Burlingame, farmer, 56; John Bobster, farmer, 50; Peggy Boher, widow, 31; Thomas Berry, innkeeper; Hopestill Beecher, farmer, 24; Peter Cady, farmer, 23; Elijah Cady, farmer, 52; Philip Cady, farmer, 26; Zebulon Cady, farmer, 46; John Cady, farmer, 25; Manasseh Cady, farmer, 69; Abel Cady, farmer, 25; Amasa Culver, farmer, 25; Calvin Chambers, farmer, 27; William Campbell, farmer, 23; Benjamin Chambers, 40; David Chambers, farmer, 24; Reuben Cook, farmer, 51; Charles Cloger, farmer, 44; Lemuel Gaylord, farmer, 35; Aaron Gillet, innkeeper, 34; John Goodling, 21; Jonathan Guisel, farmer, 30; John Griggs, farmer, 50; Stephen Gardner, farmer, 30; John Gardner, farmer, 35; George Goodhue, tailor, 57; Josiah Hovey, innkeeper, 52; Simeon Hovey, carpenter, 24; Gurdon Hovey, carpenter, 22;

William Holden, farmer, 28; Stephen Harrison, farmer, 43; Gideon Haines, joiner, 28; John Hulings, shoemaker, 27; Daniel Holiday, farmer, 21; Titus Ives, innkeeper, 33; John Ives, Jr., farmer, 26; John Ives, Sr., farmer, 55; Benajah Ives, farmer, 29; Benjamin Ives, farmer, 45; Timothy Ives, farmer, 33; Ambrose Ives, farmer, 63; Obadiah Inscho, farmer, 36; Daniel Ingersole, farmer, 60; Barret M. Ingersole, farmer, 22; James Jennings, farmer, 27; Philip Job, farmer, 24; Subil Johnston, joiner, 30; Daniel Jordan, farmer, 35; John Jervis, farmer, 21; Joseph Kelley, farmer, 28; David Kennedy, farmer, 50; William Kennedy, farmer, 25; William Knox, farmer, 30; Mr. Kingsley, carpenter, 40; James Kinyon, farmer, 72; Benjamin Kinyon, farmer, 26; John Kinyon, farmer, 28; Jacob Kiphart, farmer, 52; Gad Lamb, farmer, 55; Jesse Losey, farmer, 35; Stephen Losey, farmer, 30; Stephen Lane, farmer, 54; Joseph Lane, farmer, 23; Garret Miller, farmer, 42; Samuel Miller, farmer, 22; Elisha Marvin, farmer, 28; Richard Mitchell, farmer, 30; Thomas Mitchell, blacksmith, 29; Robert Mitchell, farmer, 24; Samuel Needham, farmer, 28; Nathan Niles, farmer, 44; John Newell, farmer, 35; William Penrose, farmer, 35; Job Phillips, farmer, 59; Daniel Phillips, farmer, 31; Samuel Palmer, 53; Lyman Pritchard, farmer, 26; Reuben Pribble, farmer, 27; George Pike, farmer, 37; Stephen Randle, farmer, 30; Jacob Reed, farmer, 38; Jacob Radley, farmer, 40; William Rathbun, farmer, 24; Royal Southworth, joiner, 24; Uriah Spencer, farmer, 30; Ebenezer Seelye, farmer, 45; Jacob Stiles, farmer, 40; Titus Sesse, farmer, 40; Stephen Smith, farmer, 23; Daniel Strait, farmer, 39; Christopher Schoonover, farmer, 43; Jacob Server, farmer, 48; Stephen Socket, farmer, 28; Daniel Thompson, farmer, 49; Christopher Thompson, farmer, 26; James VanCamp, farmer, 60; John VanCamp, farmer, 24; Samuel Wilcox, farmer, 23; Ezekiel Webster, farmer, 24; John Wilson, farmer, 25; Thomas Wilson, farmer, 26; Elisha White, farmer, 52. Total, 122.

Accompanying the report is a table showing the number of colored people in the county, slave and free, at that time. Liberty Jordan, a freeman, aged 25, is the only one credited to Tioga township.

From an old minute book of the commissioners, under date of September 3, 1800, it appears that John Carothers was paid $16 for "taking Tioga enumeration." He was a resident of Lycoming township, and had a tract of land lying on the river, a short distance above Newberry. From October 27, 1801, to October 26, 1804, he served as coroner of Lycoming county. In the same minute book he is charged with being paid $9.20, under date of September 7, 1803, for holding an inquest on the dead body of Peter Grove. The latter was a famous Indian killer, and reference has been made to him as being concerned with his brother Michael in the slaughter of a number of savages on the Sinnemahoning. He settled near Dunnstown, and was drowned in the river late in the fall of 1802, by the upsetting of his canoe, as he was crossing from the south side, whither he had gone to attend a shooting match.

As Tioga had been taken from Lycoming, that was the reason, probably, why one of the residents of the parent township was selected to make the enumeration. When the wilderness condition of the new township is considered, the job was certainly not a pleasant one. The only way to reach the district was by the Indian path up Pine and Babb's creeks, over the State road from Newberry, which had just been opened, or by the Williamson road from Trout Run and the Block House. The set-

tlers were widely scattered along the valleys of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers, and in "out-of-the-way" nooks where it was hard to find them. That the enumerator, if he traveled through the new township in search of settlers, richly earned his sixteen dollars will be the verdict of all familiar with the extent of the forest region.

ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM EARLY RECORDS.

Further evidence of the early efforts that were made to improve this new township are furnished by the fragmentary minute books of the commissioners of Lycoming county, which are still in existence. An entry under date of October 21, 1803, shows that Joseph Ross and Josiah White were supervisors of roads in Tioga township, and that they were paid $420.78 for making an assessment of unseated lands. December 6, 1803, Henry Donnel was paid $51.04 "in full for running the Tioga township line;" but the most diligent search has failed to develop his report. In March, 1804, Uriah Spencer received $10.56 "in full for assessing the township;" and on the 12th of May, same year, Mordecai Sweeny was paid $3.60 "for carrying duplicate to the collector of Tioga township."

Under date of June 6, 1804, William Rathbun and Moses Wilson, "supervisors of roads," are paid "on account for unseated land tax for Tioga township for 1803, $219.45." And order No. 163, December 5, 1804, shows us that Titus Ives was paid $7.62 for attendance as a witness at Williamsport in the case of "Repub. vs. Gillet, at September and December terms" of court.

An act passed by the legislature April 3, 1804 (Smith's Laws, vol. IV., p. 197), made Tioga township a separate election district, and directed that elections should be held at the house of Thomas Berry. On October 16, following, the commissioners paid Alexander Stone fifty cents "for making an election box for the Tioga district." As there were few votes to poll a small box evidently sufficed to contain the ballots. William Rathbun appears to have served as inspector and he was paid $3. Moses Wilson presided as judge and he received the same pay. Nathan Niles performed the duties of clerk and received $3, also. Uriah Spencer served as judge at one election and his pay was the same.

PANTHER AND WOLF SCALP BOUNTIES.

In those days wild animals were plenty in the wilderness of Tioga, and considerable money was paid out of the treasury as bounties for scalps. In the commissioners' minute book for 1808 many entries of this kind are found, a few of which are culled at random, to show who received bounties. On the 15th of March, 1808, Wilson Freeman received $16 "for two full grown panthers' heads;" and on the 5th of May, same year, Timothy Coats, Isaac Gaylord and James Whitney were paid $32 "for three wolf and one panther heads," certified by Nathan Niles, Esq., On June 3d, Aaron Freeman was paid $8 "for a full grown wolf head" upon the certificate of Justice Niles; Joshua Reynolds also received $8, and Nathan Brown a similar sum for wolf scalps. In the latter case Nathaniel Allen, Esq., made the certificate. On the 1st of July, Joshua Reynolds pocketed $8 "for a full grown wolf head" upon certificate of 'Squire Niles, and on the 12th of August, Timothy Culver had his exchequer replenished by a like amount on the same 'squire's cer-

tificate. Rufus Adams was paid $8 on the 29th of August, and Titus Ives was enriched $16 on the 30th of the same month for the scalps of two wolves which he had trapped and slain.

During the first decade of the Nineteenth century hundreds of dollars were paid in bounties for the destruction of wolves and panthers in Tioga township; and the work of killing was continued well along in the second and third decades. These animals abounded in those early days, and while they did not often attack persons, the wolves particularly were a source of constant trouble to the farmers on account of killing their sheep if they were not securely housed at night. Frequently whole flocks were decimated in a night by these rapacious and prowling pests of the wilderness settlements. For this reason the legislature authorized the payment of a bounty for their destruction.

CHAPTER IV.

TIOGA COUNTY ORGANIZED.

THE LANDED INTERESTS—THEIR INFLUENCE ON LEGISLATION—TIOGA COUNTY CREATED—FORM AND AREA—DERIVATION OF NAME—THE TERM TIOGA—BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE—ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE—VARIOUS EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH LINES—A TANGLE OF PERPLEXING QUESTIONS—THE LATEST COMMISSION.

OWING to landed interests the inhabitants of what became Lycoming county April 13, 1795, had to petition and importune the Assembly for nine years before their prayers were granted. The opposition came principally from such men as Robert Morris and others who seemed imbued with a consuming desire to own all the lands acquired by the purchase of 1784; and as these lands were annexed to Northumberland county they feared that its dismemberment would operate against their interests. But after Morris disposed of his immense possessions in the State of New York and was overtaken by business troubles, he no longer interposed objections to the creation of new counties.

Lycoming county covered an immense area—about 12,000 square miles—and it soon became clear to the owners of the great bodies of land that settlements could be facilitated by making more counties. These landed proprietors were mostly residents of Philadelphia, and as the assembly sat there, they had, on account of their wealth and standing, great influence with the members. Legislation then, as now, was often controlled by rings or syndicates; but it was more especially in the interest of land owners and projectors of new towns. Bath had been founded by a great English syndicate, whose manager, Charles Williamson, was one of the most saga-

cious, enterprising and daring men of his time, and his bold operations in the wilderness began to attract the attention of the whole country. This aroused the owners of the land lying south of Bath. They saw that the tide of emigration was setting in for the "Genesee country," as it was then called, over the great road which Williamson had built from Lycoming creek across the mountains and down the Tioga river, and they perceived that if something was not soon done to arrest this flow of travel a fine settlement would be founded north of them and their lands would remain in a wilderness condition.

TIOGA COUNTY CREATED.

The Pine Creek Land Company had been organized and Benjamin Wistar Morris installed as their agent on the ground. He was from Philadelphia, had been trained to business, and was a shrewd, far-seeing man. His backers resided in Philadelphia and wielded great influence. Their interests, combined with the interests of other land owners in the great territory embraced by Lycoming county, induced them to enter into a movement for the organization of more counties. The legislature was then sitting at Lancaster, and the movement culminated in the introduction of a bill—known as the "omnibus bill"— for the formation of a whole block of counties. It was approved March 26, 1804, and created the following counties: Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean, Potter and Tioga. These counties were contiguous or adjoined each other, and the territory out of which some of them were formed was practically an unknown wilderness.

Centre county was organized February 13, 1800, out of parts of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon; Clearfield out of parts of Lycoming and Northumberland. But Jefferson, McKean, Potter and Tioga were formed out of territory taken from Lycoming county alone. Lycoming, therefore, is the mother of Tioga, and stately old Northumberland, erected March 21, 1772, is her grandmother.

Section five of the "Omnibus Bill," of March 26, 1804, thus defines the boundaries of Tioga:

> That so much of the county of Lycoming, included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning five miles north of the southeast corner of number four, in Brodhead's district line on the eastern boundary of said number four; thence due east until it strikes the main branch of Lycoming creek; thence up the said creek to the head thereof, near the Towandy beaver dams; thence to the head of said beaver dams, or until it intersects the boundary line between Luzerne and Lycoming counties; thence a straight line to the eightieth mile stone on the State line; thence west along the State line to the northeast corner of Potter county; thence south along the line of the same to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Tioga county, and the place of holding courts of justice in and for said county shall be fixed by the legislature at any place at a distance not greater than seven miles from the center of the county, which may be most beneficial and convenient for said county.

Tioga is the fourth county of Pennsylvania in the northern tier of counties, on the New York State line, counting from the northeast corner of the State and Delaware river; the first being Wayne; the second, Susquehanna; the third, Bradford, and

the fourth, Tioga. It is bounded on the north by Steuben county, New York; on the east by Bradford and Lycoming counties; on the south by Lycoming county, and on the west by Potter county.

FORM AND AREA.

In shape Tioga is almost square, excepting the southeast corner, which is irregular or jagged. Its north line, which is also the line between New York and Pennsylvania, was run upon the parallel of north latitude forty-two degrees. Its south line was intended to follow the parallel of forty-one degrees thirty-five minutes. Its west line was laid along the meridian of forty-seven minutes west from Washington. Its east line runs a little east of south, from a point on the State line about two and one-half minutes east of the Washington meridian to the marsh at the head of Lycoming creek, near Canton; whence the county line descends Lycoming creek five miles and then ascends Roaring Branch about three miles, thus cutting off the theoretical square southeast corner and producing a jagged or irregular edge.

The dimensions of the county, according to the geological report, are as follows: North line, 34½ miles; south line (if straight to Lycoming creek), 33¼ miles; east line, 28¼ miles; west line, 31¼ miles; southeast line (on Lycoming creek), 5 miles. Its area is, therefore, about 1,124 square miles, or 719,360 acres. This, according to the figures of the land office, is only eighty-nine square miles less than the area of Lycoming county.

DERIVATION OF NAME.

The county derived its name from the Tioga river, which flows north and unites with the Conhocton near Corning; after the confluence it is called the Chemung, which sweeps around in a semi-circle and finally unites with the North Branch of the Susquehanna at what was formally known as Tioga Point, but is now called Athens, in Bradford county. Tioga Point was originally the gateway to the country of the Six Indian nations, through which visitors had to pass. Early explorers and pioneers found their way up the Tioga, as it was then called, into the neighborhood of what is now Corning, and thence up the valley of the present Tioga river. Indeed, in early times no other way of reaching this section of the country was known. But if Tioga Point, whose early history is so thrilling and deeply interesting, has lost its identity, the name of Tioga has been perpetuated in two counties—one in Pennsylvania and one in New York—a river, a township and a borough in the former. From its source to its mouth the river forms a figure like the letter C, and is nearly eighty miles in length, while the source and the mouth are only about thirty-seven miles apart. It bore its name all the way around in Indian times, and it never should have been changed to Chemung in New York.

THE TERM TIOGA.

This term, once applied to one of the most important points in Northern Pennsylvania, is of Indian origin. It was first heard of as early as 1749, and was often mentioned during the French and Indian War of 1754-60, and in the time of the

Revolution. Like most Indian names it has been spelled in various ways or to suit the idea of sound as expressed by German, French and English. During the Revolution it settled down to its present uniform orthography. The earliest written forms of the word, as found in old documents and letters, are: "Diahoga," "Diahogo," "Diaga," "Tayego," and "Teogo." And once in a letter of David Jameson to Edward Shippen, written under date of October 13, 1756, it was spelled as it is to-day. As to the meaning of the word various interpretations have been given by scholars and writers. Laidlaw's dictionary gives it "How swift the current;" and others follow in the same vein. Many years ago there was a tradition among the old settlers in the townships that it meant "Sweet water," but it is doubtful if this was the true meaning of the word. Josiah Emery, Esq., long a resident of Wellsboro, and a careful painstaking investigator and writer, interpreted it to mean "Head water," which is more likely to be correct than Laidlaw's definition.

A better explanation of the meaning of the word was furnished by Lloyd P. Smith, for many years librarian of the old "Library Company of Philadelphia," founded in 1731. He says that according to Matthew S. Henry's manuscript dictionary, Tioga is an Iroquois word, and means "Gate." This is confirmed by other high authorities. N. T. True, Esq., of Bethel, Maine, says it is derived from *Teyaogen*—an interval, or anything in the middle or between two things. Hence *tei-ohoho-gen*—"the forks of a stream," or "the place where two rivers meet," that is, the point between them.

Rev. John Heckewelder, the famous Moravian missionary, who spent much of his life among the Indians, and wrote a history of them, says that the word is deriver from *tiagoa*, an Iroquois word, signifying "a gate way," or "a place to enter in at." This seems to be the most reasonable definition when the location and surrounding conditions are considered.

Here the Tioga united with the Susquehanna, and the Point or wedge of land lying within the forks of the two rivers became historically important in early times, because the traveler after crossing either of these two streams entered the territory of the Six Nations, as through a gate. The country south of the forks or Point belonged to the Delaware Indians. Rev. David Zeisberger, another zealous Moravian, who traveled this way as early as 1750 on a mission to Onondaga, the capital of the Six Nations, said that "at *Tiaoga*, or the gate, a guard of Indians were stationed for the purpose of ascertaining the character of all persons who crossed over into their country, and that whoever entered their territory by another way than through the gate, or by way of the Mohawk, was suspected by them of evil purposes, and treated as a spy or enemy."

This condition of affairs was very likely brought about by French influence in Canada, for the purpose of retarding the encroachments of the whites from the Delaware region. The French were anxious to occupy all that portion of the Province now embraced in what is termed northwestern Pennsylvania, and were jealous of the advance of the English towards that territory. French influence over the Indians was great during the time they occupied the northern country, and it was only broken by the fall of Quebec.

BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE.

Almost from the date of the organization of Tioga county a dispute has existed with Lycoming regarding the boundary line. Commission after commission has made surveys and attempted to settle the dispute, but at this writing it seems no nearer solution than it was ninety years ago. There is some interesting history connected with this matter, which is worthy of being put on record. From the report of the late Hon. C. D. Eldred, of Muncy, who served as a member of the last commission, we have obtained the following history of the dispute.

The act of March 26, 1804, creating six new counties, five of which were formed out of territory taken from Lycoming, is unusually explicit and mandatory. It not only defines the boundaries of each, but gives no discretion to the commisssioners authorized by section seventh to be appointed by the governor, to run and mark the lines of each, to vary in the least, but directs that they shall do their appointed work "according to the true intent and meaning of this act." Commissioners were accordingly appointed by the governor, consisting of James Criswell, a resident of Huntingdon, or Union county, who peremptorily declined to serve; William Ellis, of Lycoming county, and George Ross, of Lancaster.

The section authorizing the appointment also provided that any two of the commissioners should have power to run the lines aforesaid, and as the act fixed the boundaries of each county by meter and bounds, the work to be done contemplated no ground for a difference of opinion or need of an umpire. Consequently the task devolved upon William Ellis and George Ross, by the resignation of Criswell, of running and marking the boundary lines between McKean, Potter and Tioga, and the mother county, Lycoming, as three other commissioners were appointed to perform a like duty for Jefferson, Clearfield and Cambria counties.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

As this review of the boundary line question relates mainly to the dispute now existing between Lycoming and Tioga counties, it need only be said that it is presumed from the reading of the law, which seems to contemplate such action, that the commissioners appointed to run the lines of the three western counties, did so in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly, and that also before Messrs. Ellis and Ross did or could begin to locate those of McKean, Potter and Tioga. Of the latter commission, so far as it can be traced or known, the purpose of this chapter is to speak.

The provincial habit of dividing lands purchased from the Indians into districts for convenience in surveying and selling, continued to prevail under the State government, and Joseph J. Wallis, who had charge of the northwestern territory—as it was previous to the last purchase—which comprised a very large district, died in August, 1795, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Daniel Smith, a lawyer of Sunbury. He only held the office for two or three years, when he was succeeded by Henry Donnel, also of Sunbury.

After the last purchase from the Indians and the division of the territory into districts, William Ellis was assigned to the first district and Daniel Brodhead to the second, which included nearly, or perhaps, all of the territory afterwards embraced



Simeon Power

in the three eastern counties formed in 1804. Soon after his assignment, however, Mr. Brodhead was appointed surveyor general, and he transferred to Ellis the vacant deputyship thus created. This occurred in November, 1789. During the next succeeding five years Mr. Ellis had most of the lands lying in the first and second districts surveyed, and thus acquired more information respecting the topography of the new purchase than any other man within the bounds of the State. The information which fixed the limits of each county must have been derived from his office, and he was, therefore, a proper person to be commissioned to run and mark the lines of the new counties.

But, unfortunately, Mr. Ellis was at this time in poor health. Much business had affected his mind. He executed his will January 14, 1805, and after adding several codicils died. The will was subsequently set aside on the ground of unsound mind when executed. It being generally understood that he was not a practical surveyor, it is hardly to be presumed under the circumstances that he personally went upon the ground and ran any part of the required lines. There are a number of other circumstances which may be given to show that he was never personally on any part of these boundary lines. Some of them are as follows:

It was not required that two of the commissioners should be on the ground in making this survey. The law says any *two*, but they were given no discretion, and could have nothing to consult about. The district surveyors' return drafts of land as surveyed by them were the guides; and yet it is often found that two such drafts, sworn to as made on the same day, are at least 100 miles apart and could not have been made personally by the same deputy. Besides this, it is a well known fact to all surveyors, that each deputy had a number of practical surveyors working for him, who reported periodically and were paid for work approved and used and returned as aforesaid. Therefore, by analogy, Mr. Ellis could, and did, send his surveyor or surveyors to run certain of the county lines for him, and did not go on the ground himself.

The commissioners appointed to run and mark the boundary lines of Jefferson county, having first performed their duty, as already stated, Ellis and Ross, or any surveyor authorized by them, had a plain task to perform. "Beginning at the southeast corner of Warren county; thence east along the line of Jefferson county to the northeast corner thereof; thence south along the line of Jefferson county, fifteen miles; thence east twenty-two miles; thence north to the State line," etc., which comprised the territory of McKean. This done, the same or any other surveyor, could run and mark the lines of Potter, which are directed by the law to begin "five miles north of the southeast corner of McKean county; thence east thirty miles to Brodhead's (now Ellis') district line; thence north along said district line to the State line," etc.

Tioga county remains to be established. Section five of the aforesaid law directs: That so much (but no more) of the county of Lycoming, included in the following boundaries, to wit: "Beginning *five miles north* of the southeast corner of number four [the fourth county named] on Brodhead's district line, on the eastern boundary of said number four; thence due east until it strikes the main branch of Lycoming creek; thence up the said creek to the head thereof, near the Towanda

Beaver dams; thence to the head of said Beaver dams or until it intersects the boundary line between Luzerne and Lycoming counties; thence a straight line to the eightieth mile stone on the State line," etc.

The foregoing provisions of the law seem explicit enough, and yet, through accident or design, were never complied with. The beginning, course and termination of each line being fixed, any surveyor competent to run a compass, could have legally followed and marked the lines, and it is probable that certain portions of these were undertaken, respectively, by Ellis and Ross. It will be seen that the distance eastward from the Jefferson line, which had to be run, was twenty-two miles; thence north to the State line, since ascertained to be forty miles; thence along the south line of Potter, thirty miles, to the district line; thence north along the latter five miles, aggregating ninety-seven miles. This part of the work would naturally fall to the lot of George Ross to perform. Then following the district line north to the State line, thirty miles; from same eastward to the Lycoming creek, thirty-five miles; thence up the same and to the State line thirty-three, aggregating also ninety-eight miles, for Mr. Ellis, or his surveyor, at the eastern division.

VARIOUS EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH LINES.

Now, if such an allotment of duties was made between William Ellis and George Ross, which fact is inferential from others, then George Ross honestly performed his part of the contract, as a continuous line of the right date has been and can still be traced as far as *thirty miles* eastward at the south side of Potter county, and to a north and south tract line (John Barron, No. 5524)—perhaps mistaken for the district line of about the same date—a birch corner is found at its termination, corresponding in age with the line and with the "call" on the official map returned to Harrisburg by George Ross and filed as required by law. From this birch corner a surveyed line runs north, but whether made for the county or for a tract line, has not yet been determined, nor has it yet been traced north beyond 520 perches.

As regards William Ellis' work, which would embrace the south, east and west lines of Tioga county, it is almost certain that whatever was done, must have been done by surveyors under his direction. Old vouchers are on file in the prothonotary's office at Williamsport, showing payment by the county of Lycoming, to William Benjamin,* one of Mr. Ellis' surveyors, for money received for running and marking the lines of Tioga township and county. And a copy of an old draft is in existence in the handwriting, it is believed, of John Norris, at the time a prominent citizen of Wellsboro, Tioga county, made some time during the third decade of the present century (or about 1827), which shows the termination of the county line on the Lycoming creek, as returned by George Ross, and thence up it to the Beaver dams near its source, delineating the same by a red line "as run by Joseph Williams, by direction of the governor, in 1805." And also showing where Joseph Williams "ended in 1805 running the county line." Joseph Williams, a pioneer of Williams-

*In the minute book of the commissioners of Lycoming county for 1805, under date of June 7th, (order No. 56) this entry appears: "William Benjamin in acct. for running the division line of Tioga township and county, $30." Also in the same book, under date of July 25, 1805, (order No. 87) is the following charge: "William Benjamin in full for running the line of Tioga township and county, $77.39." This is conclusive evidence that he ran the line, and the total cost was $107.39.

port, was also one of Mr. Ellis' employed surveyors, and is referred to in his will as his agent for selling lands. He would, therefore, be a most likely person to be deputed to run, at least, a part of the Tioga county line. But which of these lines were run by Benjamin, and which by Williams? Tioga township was erected by the court of Lycoming county in 1797, by dividing Lycoming township. The latter was erected by decree of the court of Northumberland county in 1785, and extended from the river to the New York State line, and its southern end was bounded on the east and the west by Lycoming and Pine creeks, respectively. Its territory was of great extent originally. When settlements were made in the valley of the Tioga river, it soon became apparent that the township (Lycoming) was too large for convenience, and a division was made by setting off Tioga township, which then comprised the territority which became the county of Tioga in March, 1804.

Considering the business operations of the times, the extensive purchase of lands by what was called the Pine Creek Land Company, the operations of Morris and Norris in what is now Morris township, the relationship existing between several of the parties concerned, together with the fact that William Ellis was made one of the trustees of Tioga county by legislative enactment, it may be reasonably inferred that William Benjamin ran and marked the western line, and also that at the east, extending from the eightieth mile-stone on the State line southward to the head of the Beaver dams, on Towanda creek.

Joseph Williams, on the other hand, had surveyed, or sub-divided, Mr. Ellis' lands between the Lycoming and Pine creeks, and would be presumed to know all about this section of the county, and was, therefore, no doubt, assigned to run and mark the south line of Tioga county, and thence up the Lycoming creek, as shown by said old draft. If Benjamin and Williams did this work in 1805, during the lifetime of Mr. Ellis, nothing remained to be done at his death, but the making of a map in conjuction with George Ross, to complete the task assigned them.

But by a supplemental law, passed April 13, 1807, it appears that "a small part of the duty remained to be performed," and that George Ross was authorized "to complete the running of the boundary lines of the counties of McKean, Potter and Tioga, and to return the map or draft of the lines of the said counties to the secretary of the commonwealth." Said Ross was also allowed an extra sum of seventy-five cents for every mile run, to be accounted for to the legal representatives of William Ellis, in proportion to services rendered by him in his lifetime. At what point, then, along these 200 miles of lines to be run and marked, did this "small part" remain to be done in 1807?

Joseph Williams was engaged in surveying, dividing up, and selling Mr. Ellis' lands between Lycoming and Pine creeks, and the old draft says he ran the county line along or through these lands, but no continuous line of that date has yet been found between Brodhead's district and Lycoming creek. There rests the whole difficulty. If such a line ever was run, it must be so far out of position as to make it void if found; and, if it never was run, then a fraud was practiced upon the commission which returned it as complying with the law.

It is true that a certain tract or land line extending from Pine creek eastward several miles, contains notched trees at intervals which indicate mile-trees, and after a jog of some rods another line continues toward the Lycoming creek, but neither

of these lines have a beginning at the district line or an ending at the Lycoming creek, and one found nearly a mile out of place, would answer to no survey of Mr. Ellis' land. Moreover the notched trees could hardly be intended for mile-trees, as no intelligent surveyor would denote the distance in that way, for in running thirty-five or thirty-six miles he would have to cut the same number of notches, and if made only six inches apart the scarred surface of the tree would gradually extend from one to eighteen feet high! The marks alluded to were, therefore, probably made for subdivisions of Mr. Ellis' land only. Besides, an intermediate line, if intended for the boundary, beginning ten miles east of the monument fixed by the law, and one mile south of a direct east line from such, and stopping five miles short of the Lycoming creek, could hardly be called a compliance with the "true intent and meaning of the law," and therefore a nullity.

The want of evidence that the boundary between Lycoming and Tioga was originally run, marked and fixed as required by the law, has been a perplexing problem for surveyors ever since the year 1805. Numerous old drafts can be found differing from one another as to the location of the county line, but none defining its position from any given point. This want of knowledge induced land owners in its supposed vicinity to apply to the legislature for relief; and by an act passed the 29th of March, 1849, A. H. McHenry and John Pratt, of Lycoming, and William Bache, of Tioga, were appointed commissioners "to run and distinctly mark the boundary line or lines between the said counties of Lycoming and Tioga agreeably to the provisions of the acts of Assembly defining the boundaries of the said counties."

In pursuance of this act, two of the commissioners named, did run and mark a line from the thirty-first mile tree on the Brodhead district line through, due east, to the Lycoming creek, which line is the only continuous one ever run and marked that can be found, although it must be admitted that its beginning at the thirty-first mile-tree is in accordance with George Ross' draft only, and not with the law; but then, as the Potter line was not at this time extended to the district line, as already shown, how could Major McHenry and his colleague find any other starting point, or do otherwise than they did?

The transparent injustice of allowing two commissioners from Lycoming to adjust and determine a question in which Tioga was equally interested, very properly induced the legislature at its next session to annul their work, but continue the commission, with a representative from each county interested, and an umpire from a third. The new board never met and the old dispute remained in *statu quo.*

After the ratification of the New Constitution of 1873, by an act of the legislature of April 17, 1876, the authority of apportioning commissioners to "carefully ascertain the old line and designate the same by suitable marks of a permanent character," on petition, was conferred upon the several courts of quarter sessions of the commonwealth, and under this law, on application, William Bache, of Tioga; Henry H. McNett, of Lycoming, and one surveyor from Bradford, were appointed to re-run and mark the boundary line between Lycoming and Tioga.

It will be seen that these commissioners were to carefully ascertain the old line, but as no line was originally run, as designated by the act of Assembly, it was impossible for these men to ascertain what was not in existence. They began on a tract line, about midway between the district line and the Lycoming creek, significantly saying

in their report, that the line westward was too well known and manifest to require remarking! Now as to this, somebody was deceived. The line they traced does not extend but a short distance farther westward, while there is none at all between Pine creek and the district line. This commission therefore did not perform a miracle, to find and re-mark a line never made!

The commission of 1892, composed of Hiram E. Bull, of Bradford county; Darius L. Deane, of Tioga, and C. D. Eldred, of Lycoming, had all the foregoing complex problems to examine and wrestle with. Their first effort was made to find the "Birch corner" on the district line, returned as made by George Ross. But no "Birch corner" of 1805, or later, except the one made by McHenry and Spafford in 1870, could be found. These last named gentlemen were authorized by the act of April 3, 1869, "to re-run and revive and establish the original county line on the northern boundary of Clinton county, the same being the division line between Clinton and Potter counties."

The report and draft of their work cannot now be found in either of the aforesaid counties, and one of the commissioners (Mr. Spafford)—the other, Mr. McHenry, being dead—in a letter on file with Messrs. Bull and Deane's report, alleges that his notes of the survey were burned up with his building, but that his recollection is that in marking the survey, the old line was found and followed to the waters of Youngwoman's creek, after which it apparently disappeared. This letter corroborates the allegation that the surveyor, whoever he was, believed he had arrived at the division line in running the south line of Potter, and made a birch corner on a tract line, by mistake, three miles and 223.7 perches, by official survey, short of the proper monument. The members of the last commission, therefore, had no trouble, as already stated, to find McHenry and Spafford's "Birch corner" on the district line, but could discover no older marks on or near their line.

There is, it is true, a birch mile-tree, the thirty-fifth, on the said district line, which possibly might have been taken by Joseph Williams for the one made by mistake over three miles westward; but if so, his line running east at a point five miles north of it would make the line run by him as much too far north, as the partial line commonly reputed as the county line, is found too far south. It is, therefore, plain that Joseph Williams, or any other surveyor sent by William Ellis or George Ross, to run and mark the south line of Tioga county, could not begin at the southeast corner of Potter county on Brodhead's district line and run along it north five miles, as the law required, before running due east to the Lycoming creek, as no such corner was yet established; but he could and should have gone to some point on the south line of Potter county and traced that line to the "Birch corner." The mistake being found, a line north from the birch five miles and then due east, would reach the district line at precisely the same point that a line north would have done, had the south line been extended and the birch made on the district line, as called for in George Ross' draft. Therefore the error was not material, as the law, and not the draft, fixed the southeast corner of number four.

Another problem remains to be solved on the east boundary of Tioga. The law creating the county directs a due east course to be run from the point fixed on the district line "until it strikes the main branch of Lycoming creek—thence up the said creek to the head thereof, near the Towanda beaver dams," etc. Does the word

"strike," mean to a point at the middle of the stream, and "up," the center of the channel? Messrs. Ross and Ellis did not so construe the law, as they followed the tracts of land lines (crossing and re-crossing the creek many times) as shown by their report and draft filed; but the inhabitants along the valley seem always to have understood the middle of the creek to be the line and boundary.

The line as returned is certainly the most permanent, as it can always be traced with some degree of accuracy; whereas the channel of a creek undergoes constant and inevitable changes naturally, and may be diverted artificially without limit. It is well known that the construction of the Northern Central railroad did change it materially in one location, and that floods have done the same thing in other sections, to say nothing of private operations generally. Hence, if the middle of the channel is the true line, then does this shuffle-board carry to and fro the county line, or was it the line only where the creek ran in 1805? If the latter, how can it be established now, after such a lapse of time and so many changes in the channel? Moreover, the present established corner of Lycoming, Tioga and Bradford counties, is not at the head nor on the bank of the Lycoming creek, but is on, or nearly on, the line surveyed by Joseph Williams in 1805, and returned by George Ross to the land office in 1809.

In conclusion, it is but fair to say that Joseph Williams about this year (1805) succeeded in selling some of Mr. Ellis' lands on or near the reputed county line, at Texas and the Block House, and that the new settlers, in the absence of any other, adopted this intermediate and broken line as the actual county line and the people have so regarded it up to the present.

A TANGLE OF PERPLEXING QUESTIONS.

Therefore, taking into consideration all the foregoing facts and circumstances, as they were found to exist by the last commission, or can be now established, there seems to be a plain case for a judicial construction of the several questions involved:

First. No corner being established on Brodhead's district line, and hence no point at five miles north of it fixed and marked, from which a line due east is found or was run to the Lycoming creek as required by the law, are the directions of the act still in force, and is the original line to be run and marked as the prescribed one established by the legislature?

Second. What effect, if any, has the draft required to be made by George Ross and filed at Harrisburg in 1809, which agrees exactly with the law, but has no water courses, or other monuments, marked thereon to designate or show his work; or does it signify that a line was run, but not properly marked according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly?

Third. No continuous line having been found as run in accordance with the law and draft referred to, but an immediate line between Pine creek and the Roaring Branch of Lycoming creek, out of position and more than half of it well-known land lines, and broken in character, but heretofore recognized, and by tradition, as the reputed county line; can the mistake of the settlers on or near it, or the official acts of the township or county officer, nullify the provisions of the law and thus change by prescription the boundaries of counties?

Fourth. If tradition and prescription can supercede a law, will it avail to extend the line, where none is now found, from Pine creek west to the district line, a distance of some ten miles; and eastward from the Roaring Branch to Lycoming creek, say four miles, or only as far as the line eastward?

Fifth. Would such a decision attach that portion of Potter county east of the old birch made by mistake on the west line of John Barron, No. 5,524, to Clinton county, and affirm the survey up Lycoming creek along the land lines as aforesaid (and not in the middle of the channel) as made by Joseph Williams in 1805 and returned as the county line by George Ross in 1809?

These seem to be complex, but important questions, and must be settled by judicial or legislative authority, unless future developments should serve to cut the gordian knot.

Messrs. Bull and Deane, however, disagree with Mr. Eldred. They filed a separate and elaborate report, containing maps and drafts, showing the lines that have been run, and took the position that the recognized line should be accepted. If the proposed new line were accepted it would take quite a slice of territory from Tioga. This, it is claimed, would not only be a hardship, but would disarrange titles and cause more or less trouble. If the traditional line were accepted by a decree of the courts the dispute would be forever ended.

THE LATEST COMMISSION.

Since the foregoing was written, a new commission has been appointed by the courts and boards of county commissioners of Tioga and Lycoming counties, under authority of an act of assembly, approved May 22, 1895. This commission consists of D. L. Deane, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, and Hiram E. Bull, of Towanda, Bradford county, appointed by the court and board of commissioners of Tioga county; and E. J. Eldred, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, and J. M. Boyer, of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, appointed by the court and board of commissioners of Lycoming county. These four met in Williamsport, September 18, 1896, and selected John Morgan, of Ridgeway, Elk county, for the fifth member. J. M. Boyer was elected president and Hiram E. Bull secretary. It is to be hoped this commission will settle the dispute, and that their labors will result in a satisfactory and final settlement of this century-old and perplexing boundary line trouble.

CHAPTER V.

THE PIONEERS.

First White Men—Samuel Baker Locates at Lawrenceville—Other Early Settlers There—First Settlers Along the Cowanesque River—Pioneers of the Tioga Valley—Early Settlers in other Parts of the County—Hardships and Privations Endured—The Pine Creek Land Company—Morris' Great Trust—Trouble in the Land Company—Norris and Babb—Horrors of the Wilderness—Taxables of 1812.

PREVIOUS to the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, the only white men to find their way within the present limits of Tioga county, were French explorers, Jesuit and Moravian missionaries, Indian scouts and hunters, and prisoners conducted by the Indians over their paths or trails from the settlements in Pennsylvania to below Fort Niagara, in New York. Then followed the commissioners to survey the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York, who, in 1786, brushed out or cut a roadway, over which settlers afterwards found their way into Tioga county, along the northern line of which it ran.

To Samuel Baker, however, belongs the honor of being the first white man to settle within the limits of the county, and to rear for himself and family a house in the midst of the unbroken wilderness. In the spring of 1787 he built a cabin and commenced a clearing on the west bank of the Tioga river, almost directly east of the present residence of Charles Beebe, in Lawrenceville. His cabin stood near a large oak on the lands of Mrs. Damon. At that time Samuel Harris, his nearest neighbor, was located at Painted Post, in the capacity of an Indian trader. Baker raised some corn during the summer and managed to put in the time. On Christmas day, 1787, he started down the river to Tioga Point, on the ice, leaving his cabin in charge of Capt. Amos Stone, who had been a prominent actor in Shay's rebellion, in Massachusetts, in the spring of 1787, and who had joined him in the summer of that year. After enduring many hardships, Mr. Baker succeeded in bringing his family up the river in the spring of 1788, his father-in-law, Richard Daniels, a native of Albany, New York, and his wife, accompanying them and locating on an adjoining farm. William Barney, who came from the "North River," soon afterward joined the little settlement. Another settler here was William Holden, who came from near Albany, when a mere boy, so it has been stated, and accompanied the party that surveyed the State line. As his age is given at twenty-eight years in the taxables of 1800, he was only fourteen years old when this survey was made, and it is not likely that he would settle by himself in the wilderness. It is more than probable that he came about the same time as Richard Daniels.

In the spring of 1793, when the Williamson road reached the State line, Captain Williamson, finding Baker and the other settlers much disturbed over the uncertainty of their titles to the land upon which they had settled, offered them land with perfect titles in Pleasant Valley, near Lake Keuka, Steuben county, New York. The offer was accepted by all of the settlers, except William Holden, and they removed to their new location in the spring of 1794. Here, in time, Baker became a prominent man, was elected an associate judge, and died in 1842, at the age of eighty years. William Holden remained at Lawrenceville until about 1795, when he sold his possessions to Uriah Spencer, removed up the Cowanesque valley, and became the first settler at the mouth of Holden brook, on the site of Osceola.

The first white settler in the Cowanesque valley west of Lawrenceville was Reuben Cook, who in May, 1792 or 1793, erected a cabin on a little flat north of the present residence of Harris T. Ryon, in Nelson borough. James Strawbridge, who made a clearing and temporary settlement at the mouth of Yarnall brook, at Academy Corners, Deerfield township, is thought by some to have preceded Reuben Cook, and to have settled as early as 1785. Other early settlers in the valley before 1800 were Dorman Bloss, a millwright, who located at Nelson; John Allington, Abner, Charles and Ezekiel Blanchard and Amasa Culver, who settled in what afterwards became Nelson township; Daniel Holiday, who settled below Elkland; Cooper Cady, Caleb Griggs, Daniel Phillips, Titus Sesse, and Israel Bulkley, who settled in the neighborhood of Osceola; Ebenezer Seelye, who settled at Academy Corners; William Knox, who settled on the site of Knoxville, and Jonathan Bonney, an early physician, who afterwards settled permanently in Brookfield township.

The first settler in the Tioga valley, above Lawrenceville, was Jesse Losey. The other settlers in the valley, whose names appear in the census of 1800—given in a preceding chapter—were Isaac and Rufus Adams, who located at Lawrenceville; Thomas Berry, who settled at the southern end of what is now Tioga borough; Hopestill Beecher, who located temporarily at Tioga, and afterwards settled at Beecher's Island; Aaron Gillet, who located at the mouth of Mill creek, in Tioga township, and afterwards removed to Cherry Flats; Josiah Hovey, who settled and kept an inn near the Richmond township line, above Canoe Camp, (his two sons, Simeon and Gurdon, also settled with him); Obadiah Inscho, who settled above Lawrenceville; John Ives, Sr., John Ives, Jr., and Benajah, Timothy, Titus, Benjamin and Ambrose Ives, who settled in and about Tioga borough; James Jennings, Jacob Kiphart, and Stephen Losey, who located at Tioga; Gad Lamb, who settled at Lamb's Creek; Elisha Marvin, who settled near the site of Mansfield; Richard, Thomas and Robert Mitchell, who located at Mitchell's Creek; Nathan Niles, Sr., who settled below the mouth of Mill creek, in Tioga township; and Uriah Spencer, who bought out William Holden, at Lawrenceville, and who afterwards removed to Tioga, where he became a prominent and leading citizen. The Cady and Wilson families, of Lawrence, are also given in that assessment.

Although the name of Dr. William Willard does not appear on the assessment list of 1800, he is credited, by those familiar with the early history of the county, with locating at Tioga, in 1798, soon after which the place became known as Willardsburg. Benjamin Corey, who settled on the site of Mansfield in 1797, is not mentioned either.

Another early settlement was made as early as 1793, at Millerton, in Jackson township, by Garret Miller and his family. John Newell, a pioneer settler at Newelltown, in Union township, was here before 1800, and also Elisha White, who settled at Holidaytown, Middlebury township. Other names appear on the assessment list of that year, but as they were, for the most part, those of persons who made but a temporary stay, it is not possible at this late day to determine just where they made locations.

During the year 1800, and within the next succeeding five years, there was a marked increase in the number of settlers, the more prominent new comers being Benjamin Wistar Morris and family, who settled on the site of Wellsboro in 1800; Aaron Bloss, who first located near Covington in 1801, and in 1802 became the founder of Blossburg; William Hill Wells, who settled southwest of Wellsboro in 1802; Samson Babb, who settled on Babb's creek, in Morris township; Robert Steele, who settled on the site of Ansonia, in Shippen township; and Aaron and William Furman, who settled at Furmantown, in Gaines township.

Fuller details concerning the foregoing named pioneers, as well as of the settlement and development of the various sections of the county, will be found in the chapters devoted to the different townships and boroughs. Nearly all of these early pioneers endured great suffering and privation. Ebenezer Seelye, whose father was one of the first settlers in the Cowanesque valley, contributed, in 1867, to the Wellsboro *Agitator* the following account of how they lived after their arrival:

> My father erected a cabin of bark set against a large pine log, and lived in it for a year and a half. He then built a log house. In this he lived the first winter without a floor, there being no saw mill nearer than Painted Post. For a grist mill we used a stump hollowed out by fire for a mortar, and a spring pestle. In this we pounded our samp for bread and pudding timber for two years. After a while several of the settlers clubbed together and purchased a pair of millstones about two feet in diameter, which we turned by hand. At first we could only raise corn. Wheat blasted, rusted, and would not mature. This state of things lasted seven or eight years, when wheat, rye and oats began to be raised. The family dressed chiefly in deer skins, and I was ten years old before I had a pair of shoes.

THE PINE CREEK LAND COMPANY.

From a "Declaration of Trust," recorded in Lycoming county (Deed Book E, p. 545), we are enabled to get at the primary causes which led to the founding and settlement of Wellsboro. From this instrument it appears that on September 21, 1796, Josiah Hewes, Meiers Fisher, and James Wilson, in consideration of five shillings, per acre, or £14,715, did by "indenture tripartite" convey unto "George Eddy and Moore Wharton, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants," seventy-five tracts of land situated in Lycoming county, which had been warranted to Hewes and Fisher, August 10, 1792, making in the aggregate 73,575½ acres. These warrants, which were supposed to cover about 1,000 acres each, are all numbered in the declaration. In this great sale it appears that Mr. Wilson was the owner of 6,594 acres, or six tracts, warrants for which had been issued to him, February 3, 1794. These tracts, added to those of Hewes and Fisher, made an aggregate of 80,569½ acres.

It is unnecessary in this connection to note all the sales and transfers which took place between the different parties referred to in the declaration, but suffice it to say that in view of the interest of one Joseph Thomas, Edward Tilghman, grantee of said Thomas, and trustee for Edward Shippen and William Graham, thirteen tracts were excepted in the general plot, together with the fraction of another, the whole making 14,001½ acres.

Other transfers then occurred, when it appears that Gideon Hill Wells and Richard Hill Morris were made "tenants in common and not joint tenants," in certain lands which are all referred to in the Declaration. Richard Parker was also interested in certain tracts.

Then, under date of July 22, 1799, it appears that Moore Wharton, Thomas Greeves, Gideon Hill Wells, Richard Hill Morris, and William Parker, of Philadelphia, conveyed each of their interests to Benjamin Wistar Morris, by which transfer, in the language of the Declaration, "he became seized in his desmense as of fee in the said great tract of land so as aforesaid to them severally conveyed in and by the said 80,569½ acres and allowances—except the said 14,001½ acres and allowances so as aforesaid conveyed to the said Edward Tilghman."

MORRIS' GREAT TRUST.

The foregoing preliminaries having been settled, the "Declaration" then continues in these words:

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth and all the said parties hereto, do hereby confess, acknowledge and declare that the said Benjamin W. Morris do and shall, stands seized and possessed of the premises aforesaid to and for the use and benefit of all the parties to this indenture according to their several proportions of and in the same in trust to and for the uses, interests and purposes, and under the conditions, etc., that is to say, upon this trust and confidence that he, the said Benjamin W. Morris, do and shall grant, bargain, sell, convey and assure to any person, or persons, *actual settlers or others*, all or any part of the said land for the best prices that can be procured for the same, and receive the consideration, monies or security for the same and pay the monies arising therefrom to all the parties to this indenture of the first part, according to their respective interests therein, and do and shall reconvey and assure to the said parties so much of the said land as shall be undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the date hereof.

And that he, the said Benjamin W. Morris, do and shall pay all necessary sums of money for the improvement and settlement of the said lands; and if any of the parties to this indenture of the first part shall refuse or neglect to pay any sum of money agreed to be raised by a majority of votes, allowing 500 acres to a vote, then a proportion of the land of such defaulter may be taken by any other of the parties at $1.00 per acre, provided they think proper to make the advances due from such defaulter, allowing such defaulter twelve months' notice previous to any of their lands being alienated as aforesaid; and in case any advances made by the said Benjamin W. Morris shall be refunded after notice as aforesaid, and within twelve months, interest shall be allowed and paid upon the same.

And the said Benjamin W. Morris for himself and his heirs doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Moore Wharton, Thomas Greeves, Gideon Hill Wells, Richard Hill Morris, and William Parker, their heirs, etc., that the said Benjamin W. Morris shall and will in all things relating to the trust in him confided, abide the written directions of a majority of the parties to this indenture, their votes to be ascertained as aforesaid, and shall and will in all things well and truly execute and perform,

fulfill and abide by all and singular the trusts and confidences aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that he shall not wilfully or knowingly do or suffer to be done any act whereby the premises or any part thereof may or can be evicted, incumbered or charged on the title thereof, impeached, or the true intent and meaning of these presents be defeated.

This instrument was duly acknowledged, July 26, 1799, before John D. Cox, president of the court of common pleas of the First district of Philadelphia, and was duly recorded at Williamsport. This great business transaction, or trust, constituted what is vaguely known in history as "The Pine Creek Land Company," and out of its operations were developed many important land transactions and improvements, which finally culminated in the organization of Tioga county and the founding of Wellsboro. This immense body of land laid in what is now the northwestern part of Lycoming, and the southwestern part of Tioga county. It covered what are now Morris and Delmar townships, and the name of the man in whom the great trust was confided, nearly 100 years ago, is perpetuated by a township and a village.

TROUBLE IN THE LAND COMPANY.

It appears that some twelve or fourteen years before the death of Benjamin Wistar Morris, trouble arose among the members of the land company and several failures occurred. By referring to Deed Book F, p. 343, Lycoming county, an article of agreement will be found, which was made April 11, 1811, between Samuel Wells Morris, William Waln, Alexander Henry, Robert Frazier, and Samuel Pancoast, assignees of Thomas Greeves, and John Dorsey and Archibald McCall, assignees of Gideon Hill Wells, of Trenton, which sets forth "that whereas Samuel Wells Morris is lawfully seized and entitled to 36,784 acres of land, William Waln 13,284, and Alexander Henry, Robert Frazier, and Samuel Pancoast, assignees of Thomas Greeves, of 15,000 acres, and John Dorsey and Archibald McCall, assignees of Gideon Hill Wells, of 2,500 acres;" the assignees "appoint John P. DeGruchy and William Cox Ellis, to view, examine and survey 66,568 acres and divide the same in proportion" among the parties; and to "lay off 36,784 acres to the use of Samuel Wells Morris."

The viewers made the division as per request of the assignees, and their work appears in the form of an elaborate table, which is recorded in connection with the "article of agreement" spoken of. As a tabular statement, it is interesting in that it gives a clear insight into the relative ownership of this great body of land eighty-six years ago. It is as follows:

LANDS OF THE PINE CREEK COMPANY.

Samuel W. Morris.				William Waln.		Alex. Henry, Robt. Frazier and Samuel Pancoast, assignees of Thos. Greeves.		John Dorsey and Archibald McCall, assignees of Gideon H. Wells.	
No.	*Acres.*	*No.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*Acres.*
½ of 1584	495	1604	905	Part 1646	760	1624	953	1625	990
1585	990	1605	990	1647	990	1615	953	1643	990
1586	990	1606	990	1640	990	1614	960	1626	290
Part 1587	940	1661	910	1659	990	1613	976		2,270
1588	990	1607	990	1648	990	1623	990		
Part 1589	660	1608	990	Part 1627	520	1622	990		
1590	990	1616	990	½ 1620	495	Part 1626	700		
1591	990	1617	990	1619	990	Part 1642	785		
1592	990	1629	990	1612	990	Part 1645	785		
1593	990	1630	990	1611	990	1644	906		
1594	990	1631	990	1610	990	1666	906		
Part 1595	490	1638	990	1609	990	1669	990		
1597	990	1649	990	1618	990	1664	990		
1598	990	1650	990	Part 1639	400	Part 1627	290		
1600	990	1657	990			1621	990		
1601	990	1658	990		12,075	½ 1620	495		
1602	990	Part 1628	890						
1603	933	Part 1639	590				13,659		
Part 1627	40	. . . . .	. . . .						
	16,428		17,155						
			16,428						
			33,583						

RECAPITULATION.

Samuel W. Morris,	33,583
William Waln,	12,075
Alexander Henry *et al.*,	13,659
John Dorsey *et al*,	2,270
Total acres,	61,587

Quantity laid off to the respective proprietors:

No. 1596, mill tract, reserved by order of William Waln, the division of which is to be determined by the respective proprietors,	990
Grants by the company as follows to B. W. Morris,	990
Grants by the company as follows:	
To B. W. Morris,	990
To D. Carcher, tract of 100 acres, and tavern tract 130 acres,	230
Grants by B. W. Morris as agent of the company allowed:	
To Richard B. Jackson, free gift for services,	200
To Samson Babb, free gift for services,	200
To ditto, which he purchased at $4 per acre; but is not yet paid; when it is, it is to be divided among the proprietors in proportion to the respective interests,	130
To James Yarnall, Mordecai M. Jackson, Christian Zimmerman, Samuel W. Morris, and James Diggins, each fifty acres,	250
Total acres,	2,800

Quantity claimed by the respective proprietors:	
S. W. Morris,	36,784
William Waln,	13,284
Alexander Henry and others,	15,000
John Dorsey and others,	2,500
Total quantity by patents,	67,568
In 66½ tracts,	65,243
Deficiency,	2,325

Following the above tabular statement is a long report from the referees (Deed Book M, p. 256, Williamsport), in which they minutely describe the work of division of the land among the respective claimants, and then conclude as follows:

We hereby further declare, that after mature consideration, we have not thought it for the general interest of the concerned to allot the tract commonly called the "mill tract, No. 1596," as on this tract—containing 990 acres—a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house and other buildings, were erected by the company [Pine Creek Land Company] at a considerable expense, and which, had the settlement progressed, would no doubt have been of great utility to the use of the settlement; those advantages and the value of the buildings are much depreciated. Now, therefore, agreeably to instructions given to us to affix a value on the said buildings and tract, after taking into consideration the present unfavorable situation of the settlement, and the consequent depreciation of property, such as this—which became perishable—when there is no longer any person residing on it; and as we are informed that the premises are likely to be soon deserted, we cannot, under all these considerations, place a value on them of more than $2,500, which we are well aware is not half the sum they would have sold for had the affairs of the company been as successful as was expected when the buildings were undertaken.

May 16, 1812.

J. P. De Gruchy,
William Cox Ellis.

The mills referred to in the foregoing were those erected by John Norris as early as 1799, on the head waters of Little Pine creek, near the present village of Texas, in Lycoming county. Norris came from Philadelphia as the representative of Benjamin Wistar Morris, and the mills were known as "Morris' Mills," and are so referred to in the law authorizing the opening of the State road in 1799. In addition to the mills, store buildings were erected, the object being to found a town on the site. The settlement did not prosper, and the value of the mills and other property greatly depreciated, resulting in the failure of several members of the company, and a re-allotment of the land among those remaining.

NORRIS AND BABB.

One of the first settlers in the vicinity of what is now known as Texas, just over the line in Lycoming county, was John Norris. He came from Philadelphia in 1799, as the representative of Benjamin Wistar Morris, and located on lands covered by warrant No. 1596, and surveyed to Hewes & Fisher, members of the Pine Creek Land Company. It laid about nineteen miles above the mouth of Little Pine creek. Here a saw-mill and a grist-mill, known as "Morris' Mills," were built with the evident purpose of founding a town. Here, also, Norris opened a school,

in which himself and his wife taught, until about 1805, when he removed to the "Big Marsh" near Wellsboro, and became interested with Benjamin Wistar Morris in promoting the settlement and upbuilding of the latter place. It was near "Morris' Mills" that the famous "English Colony" made a settlement in 1805. This latter place is now known as Oregon Hill, and lies in Pine township, Lycoming county, near the Tioga county line.

Samson Babb settled in Morris township on the stream which bears his name, in 1800. He purchased 450 acres from the Pine Creek Land Company, and built a saw-mill and became a pioneer lumberman. Babb was a native of Wilmington, Delaware. As his will bears date May 13, 1814, and as a bond in $4,000 was given by his executors, December 14, 1814, he must have died between those dates. He accumulated considerable property and made ample provision for his widow and children. He also possessed some peculiar notions, for in his will he said that he wished "to be buried in the northeast corner of my garden and walled in!" The wall never was built, and his grave has been obliterated by a public road passing over it. He left several sons and daughters, and their descendants still live in the county.

Babb's creek, which takes its name from Samson Babb, was an important stream among the Indians. Along its banks ran one of their great trails, which ascended Stony Fork and passed through Wellsboro. When white men first ascended Babb's creek by the trail, they found it well beaten into the ground, showing that it had been traveled for a long time—perhaps for hundreds of years.

The region through which it passed was wild and uninviting. Thick briars and matted vines lined the banks of the stream, and tall pines and hemlocks almost shut out the rays of the sun with their thick foliage. The stream was filled with trout. So abundant were they that with an ordinary hook and bait enough could be caught in one hour to fill a large basket. Wild animals, too, abounded in this mountain fastness, and the rattle of the serpent made music for the ear.

HORRORS OF THE WILDERNESS.

Some idea of the horrors of this wilderness region, when Morris and his family settled on the site of Wellsboro, can be learned from the experiences of Gen. John Burrows, of Montoursville, who made a journey here in the winter of 1802. In his little pamphlet giving some account of his life, which he prepared for his descendants, he tells this thrilling story:

> In 1802 I was elected a [Lycoming] county commissioner. * * * About this time I received a letter from Dr. Tate introducing William Hill Wells to me, who had settled in the woods [near] where Wellsboro now stands, the county seat of Tioga.
>
> Mr. Wells applied to me to furnish him with provisions in his new settlement. He had brought a number of negroes with him from the State of Delaware, where he moved from. I put eighty-eight hundred weight of pork on two sleds and started to go to him with it. It was fine sledding, but dreadful cold weather. In crossing the Allegheny mountain the man I had driving one of the teams froze his feet up to his ankles. I was obliged to leave him, and the next morning put the four horses to one sled, and the pork on it, and started for Wells'. I had six times to cross Pine creek. A man coming into the settlement from that part of the county had frozen to death the day before. I passed him lying in the road!

The second crossing of the creek was about fifty yards wide; when the foremost horses got to the middle of the creek the ice broke with them; the ice was about mid-side deep; and in their attempting to get on the ice again, drew the other horses and sled into the creek and pulled the roller out of the sled. I got the horses ashore and tied them and then went back to the sled and found the water running over the pork. I had to go partly under water to get an axe that was tied on the sled, to cut a road through the ice to get the sled ashore. Sometimes I was in the water up to my middle, and sometimes I was standing on the ice, the water following the stroke of the axe would fly up, and as soon as it touched me was ice.

When I got the road cut to the shore I went to the sled, and getting a log chain, reached under water and hooked it first to one runner and then to the other; then backed the horses in through the road, hitched to the sled and pulled it out.

It was now dark; I had six miles to go and four times to cross the creek, without a roller in my sled to guide it. On descending ground it would run out of the road, when I had difficulty to get it in the road again. There was not a dry thread on me, and the outside of my clothes was frozen stiff. It was twelve [midnight] o'clock before I got to the mill,* the first house before me; and there were neither hay nor stable when I got there. I thought my poor horses would freeze to death.

Next morning as soon as the daylight appeared, I cut a stick and put a roller to my sled—the very wood seemed filled with ice. I started from there at ten o'clock, and had fifteen miles to go to Wells'. The snow was two feet deep and there was scarcely a track in the road. I met Mr. Wells' negro five miles this side of his house, coming to meet me, on horseback, about sunset. He said there was a byroad that was a mile nearer than the one I was on, and he undertook to pilot me, but soon lost the path and we wandered about among the trees till at length my sled pitched into a hole and upset. I then unhooked my horses from the sled and asked the negro if he thought he could pilot me to the house, but he acknowledged himself lost.

I looked about and took a view of the stars and started with my four horses, leaving the pork in the wood, and fortunately reached Wells'. When I got there he had neither hay nor stable, or any kind of feed, nor any place to confine my horses, and I had to tie them to the trees. He had a place dug in a log that I could feed two of my horses at a time!

All the buildings that he had erected were two small cabins, adjoining each other—one for himself and family, about sixteen feet square, that I could not stand straight in—built of logs, with bark for an upper floor, and split logs for the lower floor. The negro cabin was a little larger, but built of the same material. I sat by the fire until morning. It took me all that day to get my pork to the house and settle. I started the next morning for home without any feed to give my horses, after they had stood there two nights, and the snow was up to their bellies. I have been particular in detailing the circumstances of this trip, leaving you to judge of the hardships that I had to endure; but it is only a specimen of much of the kind that I have had to encounter through life.

The route traveled by General Burrows was by what is known as the "State Road," built in 1799. It is described in the chapter on "Internal Improvements." His description of the primitive residence of one of the pioneers of Delmar township will give the reader a vivid idea of the privations endured by the early settlers in the wilderness. The cabin erected by Wells was located about two miles and a half southwest of the site of Wellsboro. He was a brother-in-law of Benjamin Wistar Morris.

TAXABLES OF 1812.

The following list of names of the taxables of the county for 1812, taken from the "corrected assessment of seated and personal property" for that year, furnishes

* Supposed to have been the Morris Mills already refered to.



Engraved by J. Rice & Sons Phila.

Wm. Bache

the best obtainable information as to who were here as early as the close of 1811, with the amount of real and personal property possessed by each person assessed. This is the earliest assessment to be found on file in the commissioners' office, and appears to have been the first made after the official machinery of the county was in operation. The previous assessments were made under the direction of the authorities of Lycoming county, to which Tioga county was attached, for judicial and other purposes, for several years after its creation in 1804. At the time the assessment was made the county was divided into two townships—Tioga and Delmar—the former created originally in 1797, and the latter in 1805.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP.

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Adams, Rufus.	45	1	. . .	3	$216 00	$1 08
Adams, Timothy,	100	. . .	. . .	1	160 00	08
Adams, Lyman (saw-mill),	150	2	. . .	2	405 00	2 02
Allen, William,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	75 00	37
Ayres, Stephen,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	75 00	37
Allen, Charles,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	10 00	05
Bentley, Benjamin,	100	2	2	2	440 00	2 25
Baldwin, Ebenezer,	150	2	2	1	397 50	1 98
Baker, William (tanyard),	20	1	. . .	2	150 00	79
Baldwin, Rufus,	98	. . .	. . .	2	197 00	98
Baldwin, Thomas (one-half saw-mill),	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	318 00	1 59
Bloss, Aaron,	412	. . .	2	4	527 00	2 63
Burley, Ebenezer,	114	2	. . .	3	219 00	1 09
Burley, David,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	150 00	75
Bailey, Constant,	100	. . .	2	1	200 00	1 00
Baker, Isaac,	146	1	. . .	3	221 00	1 10
Briggs, Simeon,	215	1	. . .	2	272 50	1 36
Boylean, James,	50	. . .	.	1	60 00	30
Benson, John,	100	1	2	1	170 00	85
Bud, John,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	20 00	10
Bacon, Alvin,	150	2	. . .	2	237 50	1 18
Bacon, Daniel,	100	2	. . .	1	184 00	92
Bacon, Ebenezer,	90	. . .	. . .	. . .	90 00	45
Bacon, William,	91	. . .	2	2	167 00	83
Bailey, Robert,	260	2	2	1	390 00	1 95
Button, Alpheus,	50	. . .	. . .	1	60 00	30
Baldwin, Isaac (saw-mill),	90	. . .	. .	. . .	453 00	2 26
Berry, Rachel,	290	2	2	3	715 00	3 57
Bailey, Griffin,	50	. . .	. . .	1	72 50	36
Clark, Elijah,	175	. . .	2	2	360 00	1 80
Cannon, Cornelius,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	20 00	10
Cady, John,	100	. . .	2	2	265 00	1 32
Chambers, Benjamin,	. . .	2	. . .	1	70 00	35
Clemons, David,	100	1	. . .	1	153 00	76
Crandle, John,	70	. . .	. . .	1	87 50	43
Cannon, Jacob,	100	. . .	. . .	.	150 00	75
Cannon, Stillman,	50	. . .	. . .	1	60 00	30
Cudworth, Paul,	100	1	2	3	215 00	1 07
Cudworth, Apollos,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 00	50
Churchill, Thomas,	100	1	. . .	2	$145 00	72
Corey, Jonathan,	37	1	2	3	225 00	1 12
Corey, Jonathan, Jr.,	50	1	. . .	1	94 00	47
Daggett, Seth,	150	1	. . .	1	190 00	95
Doud, Peleg,	168	. . .	2	. . .	227 00	1 13
Daggett, Reuben,	131	. . .	2	2	194 00	97
DePuy, Elijah,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	2 05
Dartt, Joshua,	. . .	2	. . .	2	80 00	40

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Elliott, Nathaniel,	400	. . .	. . .	1	$640 00	$3 20
Elliott, John,	90	3	2	7	500 00	2 50
Everts, Solomon,	36	. . .	. . .	. . .	54 00	27
Franklin, John,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	10 00	05
Fellows, Nathan,	100	2	. . .	1	190 00	95
Fosset, Jonathan,	100	2	. . .	. . .	160 00	80
Greenleaf, Israel,	200	. . .	. . .	. . .	310 50	1 55
Goodhue, Daniel,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . . .	1 32
Gordon, John,	120	1	. . .	3	258 00	1 29
Gray, John,	100	. . .	2	2	210 00	1 05
Greeno, Moses,	210	2	2	4	505 00	2 52
Gitchell, Levi,	100	. . .	. . .	1	160 00	80
Gitchell, Eli,	100	1	. . .	1	210 50	1 05
Gitchell, Aaron,	73	1	4	1	259 50	1 29
Gray, James,	400	1	2	3	525 00	2 62
Gifford, Noah,	100	1	. . .	2	140 00	70
Gifford, Judah,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 00	25
Gray, James, Jr.,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 00	50
Hart, George,	. . .	1	. . .	2	60 00	30
Hart, Adam (one still),	264	2	2	5	929 50	4 64
Hill, Nathan,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 00	25
Haws, Ebenezer,	100	. . .	. . .	1	310 00	1 55
Higley, Samuel,	100	2	2	3	250 00	1 25
Hughes, Henry,	28	. . .	. . .	. . .	66 00	33
Hammond, Josiah,	. . .	1	. . .	1	40 00	20
Hammond, Erastus,	200	. . .	. . .	. . .	206 00	1 03
Hammond, Joseph,	82	. . .	. . .	. . .	286 00	1 43
Hakes, Beebe,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 00	25
Harris, Alexander,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	10 00	05
Ives, Benajah,	100	1	2	2	430 00	2 15
Ingersoll, B. Montgomery,	. . .	1	. . .	2	50 00	25
Ingersoll, Daniel, Jr.,	. . .	1	. . .	1	40 00	20
Inscho, Obadiah,	200	3	. . .	4	790 00	3 95
Ingersoll, Daniel,		1	. . .	1	40 00	20
Ives, Timothy,	300	1	2	3	470 00	2 35
Ives, John. Jr.,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	10 00	05
Jackson, Ebenezer (tan-yard),	1	1	. . .	1	55 00	27
Jackson, Lorentes,	. . .	1	. . .	1	40 00	20
Jennings, Oliver,	100	1	. . .	3	240 00	1 20
Kies, Samuel,	. . .	1	. . .	1	40 00	20
Kelso. John,	200	2	. . .	2	410 00	2 05
Kiphart, Jacob, Jr.,	122	2	. . .	2	472 00	2 36
Kiphart, Jacob,	100	. . .	. . .	2	380 00	1 90
Kies, William,	6	. . .	. . .	2	29 00	14
Kilburn. Ira,	150	. . .	5	6	750 00	3 75
Kelley, Nehemiah,	. . .	1	. . .	1	40 00	20
Losey, Jesse,	200	3	2	3	425 00	2 12
London, Benjamin,	50	. . .	. . .	1	65 00	32
Lamb, Gad,	239	. . .	. . .	1	376 00	1 88
Lamb, Daniel,	127½	1	. . .	1	252 50	1 26
Lamb, Harry,	127½	1	. . .	1	242 50	1 21
Loper, Uriah,	50	1	. . .	2	106 00	53
Lindsey, David,	173	. . .	. . .	. .	319 50	1 59
Ludington, William,	100	1	2	2	205 00	1 02
Lewis, Thomas,	150	. . .	. . .	. . .	160 00	80
Lane, Allen,	100	1	3	2	220 00	1 10
Laurence, Jonathan (hatter),	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	20 00	10
Laurence, Henry (one-half a saw-mill),	150	1	2	1	423 00	2 11
Laurence, Benjamin,	. . .	. . .	2	1	50 00	25
King, John,	50	. . .	. . .	1	63 00	31
King, Simeon,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 00	25
Knowlton, Henry,	150	. . .	2	. . .	195 00	97
McCane, Samuel,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	56 00	28
Mudge, Aaron,	100	1	. . .	1	140 00	70
Mitchell, Richard,	365	3	. . .	2	835 00	4 17
Maine, John (one-half a saw-mill),	160	1	2	. . .	375 00	1 87½

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Mitchell, Robert,	90	2		3	$390 00	$1 95
Mitchell, Thomas,		2		2	80 00	40
Middaugh, Joseph (half a whiskey-still),	160	1		2	370 00	1 85
Marvin John,	100				150 00	75
Miller, Jacob,	200			2	320 00	1 60
Mann, Asa,	255	2		2	360 00	1 80
Moore, Silas,	50		2	1	110 00	55
Miller, Joshua,		1	2	2	90 00	45
Mudge, Ira,	100		2	2	170 00	85
Mudge, Joshua,	50			1	85 00	42
Miller, Garret,	205			2	240 00	1 20
Miller, Garret, Jr.,	156			1	166 00	83
Miller, Samuel,	160		2	3	237 50	1 18
Moss, David,	190			1	200 00	1 00
Moss, Benoni,	50				50 00	25
Miller, David (one-half a saw-mill),	200		2	1	518 00	2 59
Miller, Vaughan,	100			1	110 00	55
Norton, Trueman,	50				50 00	25
Newell, John,	100	1		1	143 00	71
Nash, Noah,	293	3	2	3	622 00	3 11
Nichols, David,	20	1		2	80 00	40
Niles, Nathan,	225	1		3	297 50	1 48
Overton, Thomas (half a saw-mill and half a grist mill),	307				582 50	2 91
Orvis, Jesse,	50			1	60 00	30
Power, Simeon (physician),	60	3		2	262 00	1 31
Pritchard, Calvin,	101			1	178 00	89
Pritchard, Lyman,	100	2	2	3	340 00	1 70
Platner, Widow,	50	1		1	96 00	48
Prutsman, Jacob,	140	2		2	580 00	2 90
Pitts, Hanover,	98			1	110 00	55
Pain, Clement,	300				300 00	1 50
Pain, David,	97				102 00	52
Prentiss, Levi,	200			1	319 00	1 59
Prutsman, Nicholas,	29	2		1	158 00	79
Putnam, Elijah,	400	1	2	3	740 00	3 70
Putnam, Thomas,	400	1			630 00	3 15
Rathbun, William (half a saw-mill),	566	2	2	4	1,379 00	6 89
Reep, Jacob,	260	3		3	1,020 00	5 10
Roberts, Eliza,	50	1		1	97 50	48
Rutta, Samuel,	50	2			75 00	37
Rowley, Nathan,	100			1	172 00	86
Reynolds, Obadiah,		1			30 00	15
Rose, Russell,	15			2	42 50	21
Rumsey, Noah,	50			1	60 00	30
Rumsey, Jeremiah,	276		2	1	336 00	1 68
Rexford, Thomas,	99				106 50	53
Rose, William,	190	1	2	3	292 50	1 46
Reynolds, Samuel,	200		2	2	270 00	1 35
Spencer, Uriah (one-half still),	150	4		1	770 00	3 85
Sullard, James,	60	1	2	3	167 50	83
Sullard, Stephen,	50	1		2	107 50	53
Spencer, Amos (one-half grist-mill),	11	1		1	166 50	83
Shaw, Joshua,	100			1	169 00	84
Spencer, Mica (book store),	51	1		1	130 00	65
Spencer, Jonathan L. (one-half grist-mill),	4		2	2	172 00	86
Seamans, Gardner,	50			1	60 00	30
Seely, James,	200	1	2	3	340 00	1 70
Seely, Jesse,	100				100 00	50
Smith, Rensselaer,	100				104 00	52
Smith, Benjamin,		1			30 00	15
Smith, Jesse,	3		2	1	66 00	33
Sharp, Andrew,	150	2		2	242 50	1 21
Staples, Samuel,		1			30 00	15
Shed, Simeon,	50			1	88 00	44
Sharp, Cornelius,	150	1	2	3	255 00	1 27

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Taylor, Charles,	100				$100 00	$ 50
Taylor, Moses,	200				203 00	1 01
Trout, Adam.	3			2	29 00	14
Vail, Levi (one-half still),		1			80 00	40
Van Campen, James,	260	2		2	515 00	2 57
Van Wy, Henry,	66			2	128 00	64
Westbrook, Samuel,	76				288 00	1 44
Williams, Elisha,	100		2	2	180 00	90
Waldo, John,	100			1	115 00	57
Willard. William (one-half saw-mill).	567	2	2	3	1,490 00	7 45
Wilson, Joseph,		1		1	40 00	20
Westbrook, Benjamin,	30	2		3	260 00	1 30
Wilson, Thomas,	157	2		3	416 50	2 08
Wilson, John,		1		1	40 00	20
Walker, Daniel,	200				405 00	2 02
Washburn, Isaiah, Jr.,	100	1		1	140 00	70
Welch, Nathaniel, Jr.,	180		1	1	222 50	1 11
Welch, Nathaniel,	150		2	2	227 50	1 13
Welch, Samuel,	100				100 00	50
Weast, Abraham.	100			1	114 00	57
Wood, Lemuel,	200	2		2	280 00	1 40
Washburn, Isaiah,	100				100 00	50
Whitten, Luther,	50				75 00	37
Youngman, John C.,	100			1	175 00	87
Youngman, John,	100			1	172 00	86

The names of the following "single freemen," each of whom was assessed a tax of seventy-five cents, appear on the same list: Stephen Ayres, David Burley, Ebenezer Bacon, Elisha Burk, William Bullock, Jacob Cannon, John Clark, William Cricket, John Covey, Apollos Cudworth, Paul Cudworth, Jr., Judah Gifford, John Hart, Elias Houghtaling, Benjamin Ives, John Ives, Jr., Lorentes Jackson, Jesse Kies, Jacob Kiphart, Jr., Daniel Lamb, Harry Lamb, Benoni Moss, Erastus Niles, Calvin Pritchard, Nathan Rowley, Jr., Jesse Seely, John Thomson, Thomas VanCamp, and James VanCamp, Jr.

DELMAR TOWNSHIP.

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Allington, John,	60	1		1	$97 00	$ 48
Allington, William,	150	1	2	2	304 00	1 52
Austin, Caleb,	100		2	1	148 00	74
Atkins, Samuel,				1	12 00	06
Bailey, Roswell,	100	1	1	1	153 00	76
Bonney, Thomas,	42			1	54 00	27
Babb, Samson (saw-mill),	100	1	4	3	435 50	2 17
Baldwin, Isaac (saw-mill),	400		2		920 00	4 60
Blanchard, Charles (one-third saw-mill),	246	3	2	4	648 50	3 24
Bulkley, Israel (distillery),	350	2		3	943 00	4 71
Bonney, Jonathan,	50	1		1	82 00	41
Bowen, Emmer (one-half a saw-mill),	129	1	2	3	448 50	2 24
Bloss, Dorman,				1	12 00	06
Baker, Abisha (town lot),				1	26 72	13
Blanchard, Abner,	98				310 00	1 55
Burdick, Jesse,			2	2	60 00	30
Beecher, Thomas (one-third grist-mill).	50			3	240 00	1 20
Beecher, Hopestill (one-third grist-mill),	160	2	2	1	654 00	3 27
Beecher, John (one-third grist mill),	160	1		2	613 00	3 06

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Bryant, David,	50	2	. . .	1	$102 00	$ 51
Bowen, Zadoc,	. .	1	. . .	. . .	30 00	15
Cheney, Alpheus (two town lots),	. . .	1	2	2	116 44	58
Culver, Timothy,	212	. . .	2	6	313 00	1 56
Colvin, Joshua,	200	2	. . .	1	445 00	2 22
Coates, Frederick,	60	. . .	. . .	2	234 00	1 17
Cook, Levi,	68	. . .	2	2	282 00	1 41
Colvin, Joseph,	50	2	. .	2	234 00	1 17
Costley, James,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Carpenter, Samuel,	52	. . .	. . .	1	93 00	46
Cook, Reuben,	100	1	2	5	271 00	1 35
Coates, Lintsford,	75	. . .	. . .	2	150 00	75
Culver, Amasa (one-third saw-mill),	125	. . .	. . .	1	383 00	1 91
Coates, Timothy (moved away).						
Cady, Abel,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	22 00	11
Cloos, Newbury,	54	2	2	4	336 00	1 68
Carpenter, Charles,	60	. . .	. . .	1	200 00	1 00
Cady, Curtis,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	22 00	11
Carpenter, Jedediah,	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	15 00	07
Dill, Samuel,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Darling, Stephen,	. . .	1	. . .	1	37 00	18
Ellis, Richard,	1,000	4	2	2	1,147 00	5 73
Furman, Josiah,	200	2½	. . .	3	499 50	2 49
Freeman, Ichabod,	40	. . .	. . .	1	72 00	36
Faulkner, John,	148	1	. . .	1	298 00	1 49
Faulkner, William,	100	2	. . .	2	422 00	2 11
Faulkner, Joseph,	50	. . .	2	1	216 00	1 08
Flurance, Peter,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Fisher, Samuel W. (grist-mill and saw-mill),	200	. . .	. . .	. . .	844 00	4 22
Furman, Aaron,	50	1	. . .	2	135 00	67
Fish, Joseph,	50	. . .	2	. . .	80 00	40
Greenleaf, Israel,	600	2	2	3	731 00	3 65
Gaylord, Jonathan,	15	1	. . .	1	82 00	41
Goodwin, Richard,	100	1	. . .	2	352 00	1 76
Gardner, John (moved away).						
Graves, John,	. . .	1	. . .	2	42 00	21
George, Bedford,	400	1	. .	2	677 00	3 38
Greenleaf, David,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 00	50
Gillet, Aaron,	340	. . .	. . .	. . .	360 00	1 80
Gillet, Aaron, Jr.,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Hill, William (three town lots),	200	2	. . .	2	325 66	1 62
Hotchkiss, Harris,	100	. . .	. . .	5	161 00	80
Hazlett, Samuel (one-half a saw-mill),	300	1	2	1	800 50	4 00
Howland, Eddy,	150	1	2	3	607 00	3 03
Hill, Elihu,	6	1	. . .	1	46 00	23
Holden, William,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 00	50
Hill, Ebenezer,	. . .	. .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Hoadley, William,	200	. .	. . .	. . .	201 00	1 00
Hammond, David,	300	. . .	. . .	. . .	513 00	2 56
Ives, Roswell,	100	. . .	. . .	1	168 00	84
Ives, Timothy (one town lot),	25	. . .	. . .	.	52 22	26
Ives, John (2d),	160	. . .	2	1	336 00	1 68
Ives, Titus,	400	. . .	2	2	677 00	3 38
Johnson, Joseph,	100	. . .	. . .	1	117 00	58
Jackson, Lorentes,	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	37 50	18
Jay, David,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Joseph, John,	80	. . .	. . .	1	167 00	88
Jordan, Daniel,	100	. . .	. . .	4	224 00	1 12
Knox, Margaret,	130	2	. . .	2	477 00	2 38
Kelsey, Joseph,	100	2	. . .	2	377 00	1 88
Kelsey, Daniel,	100	. . .	2	2	148 00	74
Kent, Jabez,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Lindsey, David (three town lots),	150	2	2	1	280 16	1 40
Lapham, Jesse,	250	. . .	2	1	361 00	1 80
Losey, Jesse,	126	. . .	. . .	. . .	198 00	99

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Logan, Paul,	100				$100 00	$ 50
Matteson, Alexander,	50	3		3	267 00	1 33
Matteson, Solomon,	63				189 00	94
Matteson, Jonathan,	50	2		2	254 00	1 27
Merrick, Israel,	100		2	5	190 00	95
Mann, Nathaniel,	20	2	2	3	172 00	86
Manning, Thomas,	300	1		2	357 00	1 78
Mitchell, William,	100	1		2	161 00	80
Miller, Samuel,	126				198 00	99
Matteson, James,	20			1	40 00	20
Mead, Nathan (moved away),	100					
Merrick, Israel, Jr.,	776	2		3	881 50	4 40
Morris, Samuel W. (eight town lots),	675	4	4	7	1,117 26	5 58
Mathers, John,	100	1	2	1	187 00	93
Morris, Benjamin Wistar,						2 00
Mann, Asa,	100				102 00	51
Moore, Mordecai,				1	25 00	13
Murry, Eben,	50	2	2	4	194 50	97
Niles, Aaron,	50	2		1	82 00	41
Niles, Nathan,	50				50 00	25
Niles, Nathan, Jr.,	170		2	2	233 00	1 16
Norris John (two and one-third town lots),	300	1			366 80	1 83
Phillips, Spencer,	100	1		1	188 00	94
Pierce, Baker,	150	1		2	282 00	1 41
Phillips, Daniel,	120	1	2	2	267 00	1 33
Parker, John,	120	1		2	231 00	1 15
Place, Asa,	100	1		1	182 00	91
Prentiss, Thomas,		1			25 00	12½
Rexford, Simon,	80	1	2	3	374 00	1 87
Ryers, John P.,	100				300 00	1 50
Read, Daniel,	116	1		2	234 00	1 17
Ryon, John,	160				258 00	1 29
Rathbun, Thomas (one-third saw-mill),	150	1		1	400 00	2 00
Robinson, Joseph,	400	2		1	680 00	3 40
Shed, Simeon,	100	1	1	1	153 00	76
Steele, Robert,		2		1	52 00	26
Sligh (Sly), Henry (one town lot),	50			1	76 72	38
Starkweather, Elijah,	250		2	1	296 00	1 48
Shumway, Peter,	250	1		2	312 00	1 56
Short, Reuben,		2		2	60 00	30
Scott, Luke,	100			4	206 00	1 03
Strait, Jonathan,				1	12 00	06
Streeter, Widow,	50	1		2	115 00	57
Strait, David,	80			2	177 00	88
Seely, Nathaniel,	120	1		3	256 50	1 28
Short, John,	60	1		1	95 00	47
Short, Benoni,	100			1	112 00	56
Short, Asa,	100			2	122 50	61
Seelye, Ebenezer (one-half saw-mill),	466	1	4	3	1,043 00	5 22
Strawbridge, George,	9				45 00	22
Sweet, John,	64	2		5	314 00	1 57
Swimeley, Joseph,	90	1		1	188 00	94
Schoonover, Christopher,				2	20 00	10
Seely, Benjamin,			2	1	42 00	21
Stiles, Jonathan,	269			1	438 00	2 19
Seelye, Julius,				1	12 00	06
Strait, James,	80		2	1	160 50	80
Salsbury, Benjamin,	100	1		2	139 00	69
Spencer, Uriah,	169				171 00	85
Short, David,	73	2		1	133 00	66
Thompson, Bethlehem (grist-mill),	407	2		3	888 00	4 44
Taylor, Widow,	200	1		2	680 00	3 40
Taylor, Samuel,	100			1	162 00	81
Taylor, Ebenezer,	225	1	2	3	795 00	3 97
Tubbs, Samuel,	550				1,408 00	7 04
Taylor, Silas,	50			1	62 00	31

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Thomas, Ezekiel,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	$ 53 00	$ 26
Tuttle, Ayres (grist-mill,)	100	1	2	2	333 00	1 66
Thomas, Jonathan,	50	. . .	. . .	2	111 00	55
Tuttle, Sheldon,	100	. . .	. . .	1	167 50	84
Van Natta, Jacob,	45	. . .	. . .	. . .	67 50	33
White, Elisha,	100	1	2	1	223 00	1 11½
Williams, Robert,	100	. . .	. . .	3	208 00	1 04
Williams, Bob,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Wright, Cyprian,	98	1	. . .	1	3 47	1 73
Wheeler, Orva,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	102 00	51
Willard, Oliver,	200	. . .	2	1	247 00	1 23
Yarnall, James,	7	2	2	1	69 00	34

The names of the following "single freemen" also appear on the same list, each of whom was taxed seventy-five cents: Eli Abbott, Sylvester Bailey, Samson Babb, Jr., Royal Blanchard, Edmijah Blanchard, ——— Blanchard, Zadoc Bowen, Isaac Gaylord, David Greenleaf, John Hazlett, David Henry, William Holden, John McKinley, William Mathias, and Israel Merrick, Jr.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—TRUSTEES APPOINTED—PROPOSALS FOR A SITE ADVERTISED FOR—THE OFFER OF BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS ACCEPTED—LOCATION MADE—WHY NAMED WELLSBOROUGH—A TOWN LAID OUT—ACTIVITY OF MORRIS—DELMAR TOWNSHIP FORMED—FIRST COMMISSIONERS—EARLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—OTHER STATISTICAL INFORMATION—GROWTH OF POPULATION BY DECADES.

IT has been shown that Tioga county was erected March 26, 1804. After this enactment the political affairs of the country seem to have remained in abeyance for about two years. This was doubtless caused by the sparseness of the population and the fact that the territory had belonged to Lycoming. By the act of February 3, 1806, the powers of the commissioners of Lycoming were extended to the districts of Potter and Tioga counties. In other words, a protectorate, so to speak, was to be exercised over them until they were sufficiently strong to set up business for themselves. It was made the duty of the commissioners of the mother county to keep distinct accounts of the moneys collected from each of the aforesaid districts, and the recorder of deeds of Lycoming county was required to provide a separate book for recording the deeds for lands lying within the respective counties of Tioga and Potter. The deed book for Tioga is written in the beautiful round hand of John Kidd, who was the first officer appointed by Governor

Mifflin for Lycoming county, and during the first few years of the existence of that county he held all the offices in the court house, except sheriff and coroner. This deed book is known as No. 1 in the register and recorder's office at Wellsboro. He wrote with a quill pen and his writing is noted for its plainness, uniformity and simplicity.

The act of March 26, 1804, states that the county seat "shall be fixed by the legislature at any place at a distance not greater than seven miles from the center of the county, which may be most beneficial and convenient for the people." This clause may be attributed to the foresight or sagacity of Benjamin Wistar Morris, agent for the Pine Creek Land Company.

Three trustees were authorized by the legislature to be appointed to supervise the affairs of Tioga and select a site for the county seat. John Fleming and William Ellis, of Lycoming, and William Hill Wells, of Tioga, were appointed. The latter was a brother-in-law of Morris, and a son of Ellis married a daughter of Morris. Under these conditions it requires no stretch of the imagination to arrive at the conclusion that a majority of the trustees would favor Morris in the selection of the county seat.

The following advertisement appeared January 25, 1806, in *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser,* published in Philadelphia:

TYOGA COUNTY.

The subscribers having received official information of their having been appointed by the governor trustees for the county of Tyoga, hereby give public notice that they are ready to receive proposals for a scite or scites for the county town, and to perform such other duties as the law governing their appointment requires; the increasing population near the center of said county rendering it probable that the subject may be brought before the ensuing legislature for final arrangements.

JOHN FLEMING,
WILLIAM HILL WELLS,
WILLIAM ELLIS.

Williamsport, Lycoming county.
December 11, 1805.

All the preliminaries having been completed, Morris at once proposed to convey a certain number of acres to the trustees on which to locate the county buildings. The offer being satisfactory to these officials, an act was approved March 21, 1806, fixing the seat of justice at Wellsboro, and the trustees were authorized to survey a certain tract of land to include the said town, and to lay out a lot for the public buildings, and take a deed in fee simple for one half of said tract and lots for the use of the county, and have it recorded in Lycoming county; to sell the town lots and execute deeds therefor to the purchasers, and reserve the proceeds thereof for the use of the county. It was furthermore stipulated that within six months after the organization of the county the trustees were to surrender their trust to the commissioners of the county, who were to complete the duties to be performed. The trustees were also required to file a draft of their survey in the recorder's office of Lycoming or Tioga counties. This was complied with and the deed and draft may be seen in Deed Book 1, p. 1, Tioga county.

July 14, 1806, Benjamin Wistar Morris and his wife, Mary Wells Morris,

conveyed to John Fleming, William Hill Wells and William Ellis, "one full and equal moiety," with the usual allowances, etc., of 150 acres of land, agreeably to the proposals made by Mr. Morris to the legislature. This land was originally taken up in the name of James Stewart, and is fully described in the deed, recorded September 6, 1806. The conveyance was made to the above named persons as trustees "for the use of Tioga county forever."

This tract of 150 acres commenced at the intersection of the Delmar and State roads and included the settlement of Mr. Morris. This State road, built in 1799, from Newberry to the 109th mile-stone, had become an important thoroughfare at the time the county seat was located. The selection of this site was the culmination of the plans of Mr. Morris, backed by the influence of the Pine Creek Land Company, for the purpose of founding a town and therefore enhancing the value of the lands.

WHY NAMED WELLSBOROUGH.

When Morris succeeded in carrying out his plans, by having the county seat of Tioga located at the place he had selected, and the trustees had formally accepted the same, he named it "Wellsborough" (now by common consent spelled "Wellsboro") in honor of his wife, Mary Hill Wells, who was a sister of Gideon and William Hill Wells. Mrs. Morris had shared his trials and tribulations in the wilderness and he felt that to her was due the compliment of having her name perpetuated in this way. The compliment was worthily bestowed, for she was a good woman. She was born in Philadelphia September 16, 1761, and died in Wellsboro, November 6, 1819. She was reared in the Quaker faith and always wore the garb of those people. The Wells family came from Delaware, and brought with them four slaves—"Uncle Eben Murry and his wife, Aunt Hetty"—who became very worthy citizens of the new town and were greatly respected by the people—and Elias Spencer and his wife, Maria. After a few years' residence here Mr. Wells moved back to Philadelphia, and the tradition is that he gave his farm to Uncle Eben. Mention is made by General Burrows, when he was floundering in the snow and searching for Mr. Wells' house, of meeting one of these slaves on horseback, who undertook to pilot him to the house. Other interests probably called the Wells family away and the fact of their being among the early settlers was almost forgotten.

Morris and his party, however, did not secure the county seat without encountering opposition. Parties living at what was then known as Willardsburg, but now the borough of Tioga, made an effort to induce the trustees to select their place for the county seat, but failed on account of the influence against them being too great. The contention, of course, engendered some bitterness, which lasted for years, but the softening influence of time has removed all feeling.

A TOWN LAID OUT.

The Tioga county trustees were authorized by the act to enlarge the ground plot of Wellsboro and to lay off and fix convenient lots, not exceeding two acres, for the public buildings. The balance of the ground was to be laid out in lots

and offered for sale, and the trustees were authorized to appropriate part of the moneys arising from these sales to open the streets and lanes of the town and to clean the land of timber and lease the same.

These duties having been performed, the act empowered the people to elect a board of county commissioners at the October election, 1808, when the powers of the commissioners of Lycoming county over Tioga should cease; but the court of Lycoming county was required to appoint auditors from time to time to audit the accounts until the new county was entitled to exercise full judicial privileges. The costs of laying out and opening roads, and of criminal prosecutions and other incidental expenses relative to Tioga, were to be paid by the treasurer of Tioga on orders drawn by the commissioners of Lycoming county and countersigned by the commissioners of Tioga.

ACTIVITY OF MORRIS.

While negotiations were pending for the location of the new town, Morris and his friends were not idle. As soon as the act of March 21, 1806, fixing the seat of justice, had become a law, Morris proceeded to announce the sale of lots. The following advertisement appeared in the *Lycoming Gazette*, under date of November 13, 1806, offering superior inducements to purchasers:

Lots and Lands in and near Wellsborough, the County Town of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, for sale.

The County Town of Tioga, called Wellsborough, having been established by an act of the Legislature, on that part of the lands of the subscriber on which he resides, and he being desirous that the county should be as early as possible entitled by its population to a separate representation in the Legislature, offers to the first ten families who shall purchase and reside in the said County Town, the following advantageous terms, etc.

Their choice of one lot each, at twenty dollars, situate in such part of the town as they shall select; every lot is sixty feet front and 250 in depth; and also the privilege of purchasing an out lot of fifty acres adjoining to the town, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, payable in four, five and six years, the first three without interest. The proprietors of the lands [Pine Creek Land Company] in the vicinity of the town also offer to the first ten families, so purchasing and residing, the privilege of accommodating themselves with Farms of from 100 to 200 acres at the same price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and on the same terms of payment.

The town of Wellsborough is laid out on the same plan as the City of Philadelphia, and near the center of the new county, and is surrounded by a large body of lands of the first quality. A grist mill, a saw mill, and a store, are situated within one mile of the town, and the State road to the Genesee country passes through it. For more particular information apply to

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS,
On the premises, or to
SAMUEL W. FISHER,
In Philadelphia.

November 13, 1806.

Compared with the price of land here to-day, the above offer is calculated to excite surprise at its cheapness ninety years ago. And it shows, also, the great appreciation in values during that period—an advance that mounts up into a high percentage.

The act of February 1, 1808, authorized the appointment of James Dixon, of Delaware, and Samuel Wells Morris, of Wellsboro, trustees, in place of William Ellis, deceased, and William Hill Wells, who had resigned and settled at Trenton. The act conferred upon Dixon, Morris and Fleming, the same powers that had been exercised by the original board.

DELMAR TOWNSHIP FORMED.

It has been shown in Chapter III. when Tioga township was set off from Lycoming. In all previously published histories of Tioga county it is stated that Delmar was formed by dividing Tioga in 1808. This is incorrect. In the records of May sessions, 1805, is this entry: "Petition to divide Tioga township granted by the court as per petition filed. The court appointed William Benjamin to run the township line." The decree for the division of Tioga township was made by Judge William Hepburn, sitting at Williamsport, where all the judicial business of Tioga county was transacted until the close of 1812. In Benjamin's report he says: "Began at the 93d mile-stone, on the New York State line; thence south twenty-five miles to the Brier Hills, and thence to the line of Mifflin and Lycoming townships," in Lycoming county.

This is positive and official evidence that Delmar was created in 1805. At that time Tioga township embraced the whole of Tioga county, and as Delmar was the name of the divided portion of the original township, there is no doubt that its organization was authorized at this time. Delmar was not interfered with until 1814, nine years after its creation, when Deerfield and Elkland townships were set off. When this division was made, in 1814, the surveyor drew a draft of Delmar, as it appeared when dismembered, which is now on file at Wellsboro. The eastern line commenced at the 93d mile-stone, on the New York boundary line, and extended south to the line of Lycoming county. The western boundary was the Potter county line, which commences at the 115th mile-stone. The township, by this measurement, was twenty-two by thirty-one miles, almost square, and contained 682 square miles, or 436,480 acres. As the entire county is shown to have but 719,360 acres, it will be seen that Delmar was then much larger than Tioga, the parent township.

We have further evidence that Delmar was a township before the time (1808) assigned for its beginning in previous histories of the county. In a little book containing a record of orders issued by the commissioners of Lycoming county in 1807, we have the following:

July 6, 1807, John Norris and Timothy Coats, supervisors of roads for Delmar township. Road tax on unseated lands for the year 1807, on account Tioga county:

Order No. 96,	$50 00
Order No. 97,	50 00
Order No. 98,	50 00
Order No. 99,	50 00
Order No. 100,	137 69
Order No. 101,	200 00
Order No. 102,	100 00
Order No. 103,	21 69
Total,	$659 38

It does not appear why these eight different orders should be issued on the same day—July 6, 1807. But they show very clearly that a township organization existed in the first half of 1807. It is probable, therefore, that the township machinery was started in 1806 and was fairly in running order in 1807.

Immediately following the foregoing road tax orders is No. 104, which reads as follows:

July 6, 1807, Timothy Coats in full for one full grown wolf head, certified by John Norris, Esq., Tioga county, $8.00.

The securing of wolf and panther scalps, and the collection of the bounties thereon, was one of the industries of the pioneers in those days; and, as has been shown elsewhere, it amounted to a handsome sum in the aggregate. Norris and Coats, as road supervisors, had an excellent opportunity to acquire a few dollars in this line, as the country was wild and these animals were among its principal productions.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS.

At the October election of 1808 the first commissioners for Tioga county were chosen. The board consisted of Nathan Niles, Caleb Boyer, and Ira Kilburn. The board does not seem to have done much the first year, probably on account of the unsettled condition of affairs with reference to Lycoming county.

One of their first acts—the first of any importance—which is found entered on the minute book, still preserved in the office, is dated June 23, 1809, and reads as follows:

At a meeting of the commissioners at the house of David Lindsey it was resolved that every person who purchases a lot in the town of Wellsborough shall be obliged to build a house fit for a family to dwell in; and at the time of the purchaser's receiving his deed he shall sign an article with the commissioners which shall compel him to build his house within the term of one year from the time he engages his lot.

NATHAN NILES,
CALEB BOYER,
IRA KILBURN,
Com.

This was an imperative order, and was probably made for the purpose of preventing speculators from buying the lots and then holding them for an advance in prices. It was particularly desirable to have *bona fide* settlers in order to build up the town as rapidly as possible.

In 1809 the board consisted of George Hart, Nathan Niles, and Uriah Spencer, Kilburn having retired at the end of one year. At a meeting held January 1, 1810, it was resolved by the board "that the sum of $1,772 appears to us to be necessary to meet the current expenses of the ensuing year, and that it is necessary to lay the rates, both on real and personal property made taxable, at three-fourths of a cent on each dollar of the present valuation." This estimate is officially signed by the board, and compared with the annual estimates of to-day it will surprise the commissioners as well as the taxpayers.

EARLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The general expenses of Tioga county in account with the funds of said county, commencing November 30, 1808, and ending October 5, 1809, shows her financial condition the first year her commissioners had charge of county affairs. The statement as printed in the *Lycoming Gazette* of that year is as follows:

Dr.

To sundry incidental expenses,	$13 00
To East and West road,	3 75
To Ira Kilburn, commissioner,	77 19
To John Norris, for clerk hire,	133 22
To Nathan Niles, commissioner,	81 33
To supervisors of Tioga township,	358 39
To Caleb Boyer, commissioner,	5 33
To Samuel W. Morris, treasurer,	106 54
To total expenses of East and West road,	2,416 49
To wolf and panther heads,	144 00
To expenses of assessment,	22 00
To supervisors of Delmar township,	472 20
Total,	$3,833 44

Contra—Cr.

By the tax on unseated lands for Delmar township for the year 1809,	$651 11½
By road tax for the year 1809,	651 11½
By the tax upon unseated lands for Tioga township for the year 1809,	540 57
By road taxes,	540 57
By the amount of taxes on the seated lands, and other taxable property of Delmar township for the year 1809,	131 63½
By the amount of taxes on the seated lands, and other taxable property of Tioga township for the year 1809,	152 28
Balance,	1,166 15½
Total,	$3,833 44

The amount of orders issued by the commissioners from November 30, 1808, to October 5, 1809, which follows the above expense account, shows a total of $3,097.21. It is interesting to look over this itemized account. There are many orders for work on the roads—in fact the bulk of the disbursements was for work of this kind. The fact that fierce wild animals abounded at that time is evidenced by the payment of $64 for eight panthers heads, and $72 for the heads of nine wolves. Eight dollars per head was the bounty paid for the destruction of these animals. John Norris, whom it seems was called upon in those early days to fill many offices, was paid $60 for clerk's wages, and he received $270 for performing the duties of supervisor. Aaron Bloss, the founder of Blossburg, was paid $50 for serving as supervisor also. Roads were in their primitive condition at that time, and many were little better than Indian paths.

The account of Samuel Wells Morris, the first treasurer of the county, commencing October 20, 1808, and ending October 5, 1809, contrasts strangely with similar statements of to-day. It was published in the *Lycoming Gazette* of December 13, 1809, and is as follows:

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY COURTS AND CASES.

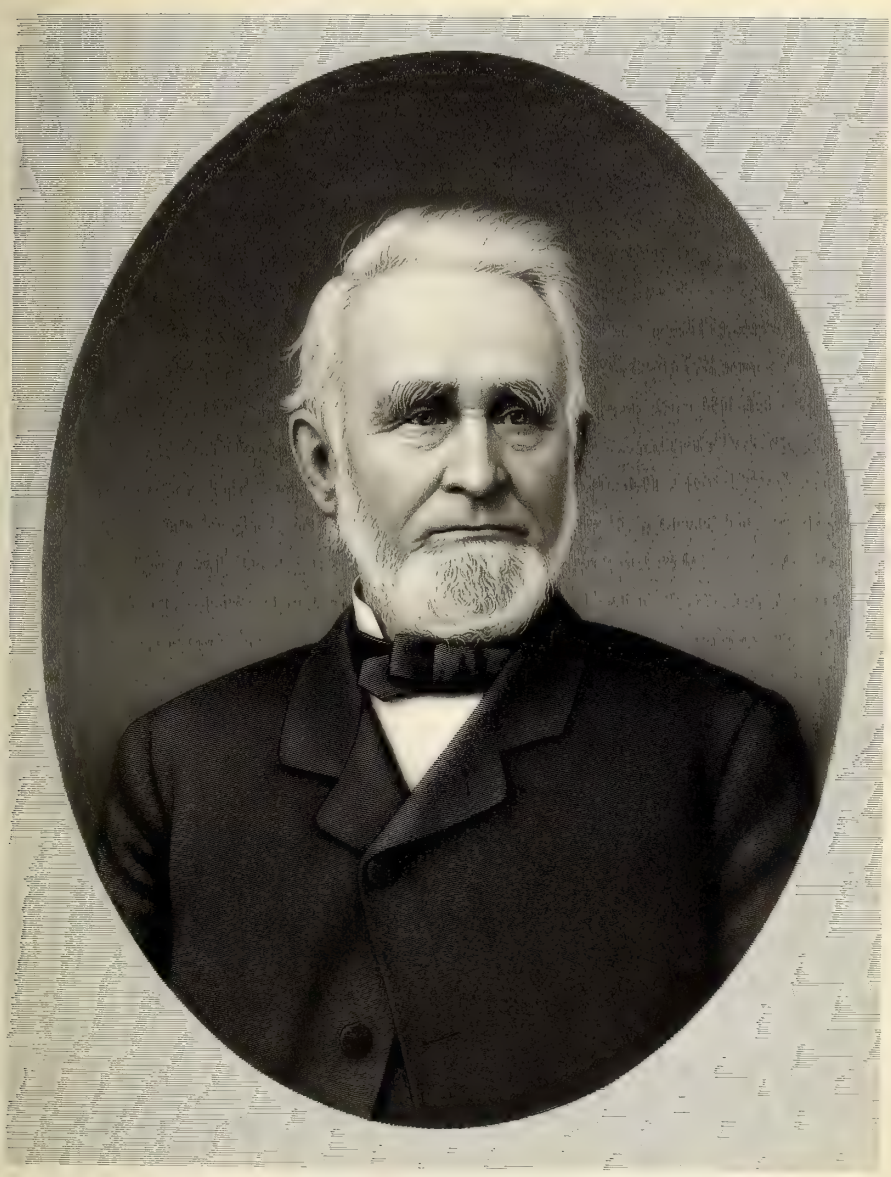
ARRESTS AND TRIALS UNDER THE INTRUSION LAW—THE CASE OF EZRA SPAULDING —HISTORY OF THE DEFENDANT—OTHER TIOGA SETTLERS INDICTED—FIRST COURTS OF TIOGA COUNTY—DOCKET ENTRIES—A HORSE THIEF CONVICTED—SIX MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED—THE GREAT SLAVE HUNT—IMPORTANT COUNTY RECORDS STOLEN—AN OBDURATE JUDGE.

DURING the years preceding 1813, when the several courts of Tioga county were organized, jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, was exercised over its territory and its inhabitants by the courts of Lycoming county. The earliest indictments found and cases tried were those brought against claimants under Connecticut titles, who had located on lands within the boundaries of what was then Tioga township, in violation of the Intrusion Law. These offenders were mercilessly prosecuted and, in many instances persecuted, by rapacious, grasping and greedy land sharks, losing not only their invested means, but the homes and improvements that represented years of toil in the midst of a dense wilderness.

One of these offenders "against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth" was a settler named Ezra Spaulding, the history of whose indictment, trial and conviction is gathered from the little book quoted from in a preceding chapter. In this book, as a part of the docket of the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county, for the September term, 1798, is a record of the indictment of Ezra Spaulding for violating the Intrusion Law, by settling on a tract of 300 acres of land lying in Tioga township. The following indorsement appears on the back of the indictment, which is still preserved:

And now, to wit: At September session, 1798, defendant in his person pleaded that the tract of land of which he is alleged to have taken possession with force of arms, etc., and by virtue of neither color of a title or conveyance of a half share, etc., derived from the Commonwealth, nor of the late proprietors before the Revolution, is not in the county of Lycoming.

Under this indorsement is another from Deputy Attorney General Jared Ingersoll, in these words: "It is [in Lycoming] and defendant stood indicted." The case, however, did not come to trial at this term. The record shows that it was put off to the next term on Spaulding being held "in £100 in his own recognizance," and John Mitchelltree entered as bail for his appearance in the sum of £50. Gershom Gillet, Jonas Geer, John Shader, and Moses Emerson were held "in £50 each for their appearance at the next court of quarter sessions," as witnesses. At the December sessions it was continued until February, 1799, and at the Feb-



Chester Robinson

ruary sessions until April, when, according to an entry in the docket, Gillet, Geer and Shader "made default, and recognizance forfeited." Emerson appears to have been present. The case was again continued, the defendant and John Newell, his surety, each renewing their bonds in £100 for their appearance at the next court.

The case finally came up for trial at September sessions, 1799, all the parties, according to the record, being present. The verdict, as entered on the docket, reads:

> And now to wit: The 5th of September, 1799, a jury of the country being called, came to wit: Henry Antes, James Stewart, John McCormick, George Crane, Mathew Adams, John Sutton, Stephen Duncan, Thomas Reed, John B. Culbertson, Robert Crawford, Robert Hamilton, and Daniel Doane, who being duly impanelled, ballotted for and sworn, on their oaths do say that they find Ezra Spaulding guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Judgment: That he pay a fine of $200, one-half of which to be for the use of the informer, and the other for the use of the county; pay the costs of prosecution, undergo imprisonment for two calendar months, and stand convicted until the sentence is complied with.

All of these jurymen, with possibly one or two exceptions, dwelt along the river only a few miles from Williamsport. Antes, who appears as foreman, was the celebrated Col. John Henry Antes, who built the stockade fort at the mouth of Antes creek. Stewart was a brother of Samuel Stewart, the first sheriff of Lycoming county, and Thomas Reed resided on what is now the site of the city of Lock Haven. Crawford and Hamilton lived near the river in what is Pine Creek township, Clinton county. Sutton lived on Lycoming creek, and his farm is now within the present limits of Williamsport and is partly built upon. Several of the others were equally as prominent as those referred to.

HISTORY OF THE DEFENDANT.

That Ezra Spaulding was a badly abused man there is conclusive evidence, and the reader will naturally inquire who he was and whence he came. Rev. David Craft, in his "History of Bradford County," (p. 294), informs us that he settled in what is now Canton township in 1796. The territory then belonged to Lycoming county. Spaulding was born in Connecticut in 1754, and received a good common school education. He also studied navigation and surveying, until he became well versed in those subjects, but never had much practice in either. He was brought up a farmer, and became one of the best in the county where he resided. In 1776 he enlisted in the Continental army, served three months, and in a short time his country again called for his services and he promptly responded, serving nine months in the militia and receiving his discharge in the fall of 1777. He returned to his father's farm and remained there until 1793, when he removed to Springfield, Otsego county, New York, bought a farm and worked it about three years. Continued sickness in his family, however, made it necessary for him to sell out and leave that part of the country, which he did, removing to Sheshequin in the fall of 1795. He left his family there during the following winter, and

with his son, Horace, went to Canton and located a farm under the Connecticut title.

He built a log cabin near Towanda creek, chopped a fallow of about four acres, and then returned to Sheshequin for his family, and in the month of February moved his goods to his new home on an ox sled, while his family were transported in a sleigh drawn by horses. They made the trip in about four days, picking their way through the woods and frequently being compelled to stop to clear out a road for the teams.

His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, viz: Horace, William, Lucy, Betsy and Delight. Besides these there were two negro slaves, who came from Connecticut—Beulah and her son, Caesar. Mr. Spaulding suffered all the inconveniences of living in a new country, and endured many privations. He could raise no more grain than was needed for the sustenance of the family, while maple sugar was the only product with which to buy groceries and clothing, glass, nails, etc., and Tioga Point or Williamsport were the nearest places at which they could do their trading. The latter place was less than forty miles away, but the road or path down Lycoming creek was rough and narrow, the stream had to be forded many times, and the gloom caused by the thick forests of pine, hemlock and overhanging vines, was not inviting.

When he purchased his Connecticut right Mr. Spaulding supposed he had a good title to his farm, but when the question of title began to be raised he was, at the suggestion of a neighbor who had been an inmate of his house, sued for a small debt, the summons being returnable to Newberry, before 'Squire Robert Martin. While there he was arrested and tried under the "Intrusion Law."

After his trial and conviction he served his time in the little log jail at Williamsport, and gave security for the payment of his fine. During the time he was imprisoned a gentleman visited his family, and, on hearing the history of the case, said that he would aid Mr. Spaulding in obtaining the Pennsylvania title from the Asylum Company. The Pennamite party, who had instituted the prosecution, enraged at Mr. Spaulding's return to his old home, and his persistency in holding to his Connecticut title, determined to drive him from the country. The payment of his fine was demanded, and in default, Sheriff John Cummings, of Lycoming county, levied on all his property, which he sold, and then set fire to his house and burned it to the ground, and his family, in the beginning of winter, were left homeless and shelterless. A friend bought in his property and left it at his disposal, and as the season was too late to build, he accepted the offer of a small log house that stood near by. About a year after he built a large house, which he made a place of entertainment and kept it for many years. It stood on the public road leading from Williamsport to Elmira and became a famous landmark. Everybody knew Ezra Spaulding, and made it a point, when traveling, to tarry over night at his house. In 1801 he obtained a lease of the Asylum Company for his farm, which was resurveyed in 1804, and conveyed to him in legal form.

Ezra Spaulding surmounted all his trials, tribulations and persecutions; founded a home of comfort, and died in December, 1828, in his seventy-fourth year. His eldest son, Horace, lived to be almost one hundred years old, dying only a few years ago.

OTHER TIOGA SETTLERS INDICTED.

A number of the early settlers of Tioga county were prosecuted under the Intrusion Law and tried at Williamsport, but they fared better than Ezra Spaulding. They were among the first representative settlers on the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers and many of their descendants live in Tioga county to-day. An old indictment tried before May sessions in 1797, found among the papers when the little book previously spoken of was discovered, reads as follows:

The grand inquest for the body of the county of Lycoming upon their oaths and affirmations respectfully do present: That Benjamin Cole, Leonard Cole, Michael Eidy, Abel Cady, Thomas Willson, Sr., Thomas Willson, Daniel Ingersole, Nathan Niles, Uriah Spencer, Benjamin Corey, Samuel Patterson, Timothy Ives, Titus Ives, Reuben Cook, Joseph Mathews, Benajah Ives, Gideon Salisbury, Barret Montgomery Ingersole, John Holiday, Jacobus Van Camp, Richard Mitchell and John Ives, all of the county of Lycoming aforesaid, yeoman, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms, etc., at the township of Lycoming, in the county aforesaid, did take possession of, intrude and settle on lands within the limits of the now County of Lycoming (formerly Northumberland county) by virtue and under color of conveyances of half-price rights or from other pretended title neither derived from the authority of the commonwealth, nor of the late proprietaries before the Revolution, contrary to the form of the act of general assembly of this commonwealth in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JARED INGERSOLL,
Attorney General.

The indictment is indorsed: "A true bill, John Cummings," and was found by the grand jury at May sessions, 1797. The trial of these parties took place at September sessions, 1798, and the verdict was as follows:

And now, to wit: A jury of the country being called came to wit: John Lawson, Matthew Armstrong, James Burchfield, Joel Ferree, James McCuen, James Bennet, John Hall, Samuel Torbet, Matthew Luch, John Hamilton, John Bennet, and Thomas Wenterringer, who being sworn and returned upon their oaths do say that they find the defendants not guilty.

The suit was brought in the name of the "Republica," which was then used in place of "Commonwealth" of to-day, but the names of the witnesses or prosecutors do not appear in the record.

On the back of the indictment, which is still in existence, and opposite the name of each party, the number of miles the constable had to travel from Williamsport to serve the summons is recorded. The mileage is given herewith: The two Coles, Eidy, Cady, and Willson, have each sixty-six miles charged against them; Patterson has sixty-eight; the two Ives', Barret M. Ingersole and Holiday, sixty; Salisbury, sixty-four; Daniel Ingersole and Nathan Niles, sixty-three; Reuben Cook and Benajah and Titus Ives, fifty-seven; Richard Mitchell, fifty-six; VanCamp, fifty-five, and Benjamin Corey, forty-nine. The last lived the nearest to Williamsport, according to the constable's reckoning, his place being at the mouth of Corey creek, on the site of Mansfield. The route traveled by the constable was by the Williamson road, there not being another road opened at that time. After being

compelled to travel this long distance to be tried under the Intrusion Law, passed at the instance of rapacious land speculators, it is a source of satisfaction to their descendants to know that they were acquitted and returned home in triumph.

FIRST COURTS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

Although Tioga county was erected March 26, 1804, it remained attached to Lycoming county for judicial purposes for more than eight years. All its civil business was transacted in Williamsport, and all civil and criminal processes were issued from and were returnable to the courts of Lycoming county, and a complete severance was not effected until the convening and formal organization of the first courts, in Wellsboro, January 11, 1813. The opening of the court was an event of more than ordinary importance and it attracted the attention of the entire population of the village.

From the quarter sessions docket, which has been preserved, it is learned that Hon. John Bannister Gibson appeared as president judge to open the new courts. He was supported by Samuel Wells Morris and Ira Kilburn as associates, but the records are silent as to the name of the crier who made the official proclamation. On ascending the bench Judge Gibson read his commission to show his authority for appearing there to open the first court. His judicial district was composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Tioga, and was the eleventh in the State. When he had finished reading his commission, Henry Wilson arose and presented his commission as prosecuting attorney, by appointment of the attorney general. This served as his admission to the bar of the new court. Several attorneys were in waiting. Mr. Wilson then arose and made a motion that Robert McClure, of Williamsport, be admitted. He was one of the first three lawyers to locate in Williamsport in 1795, and therefore had been a practicing attorney for eighteen years. Having been formally admitted as a member of the bar of Tioga, he made a motion for the admission of his colleague, Francis C. Campbell, also of Williamsport. Ethan Baldwin was admitted at the same time. These were the first attorneys admitted. It is regretted that nothing is known of Henry Wilson. Whence did he come? Who was he, and where did he belong?

The ceremonies of admission being over, Eddy Howland and Timothy Ives, commissioners, informed the court that Samuel W. Morris, who was elected at the general election held in 1811 to serve three years as a commissioner, desired to resign, as he had been elevated to the bench. The court therefore appointed Nathan Niles, Jr., to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Morris. Aside from some road petitions there was little business before this court. Preliminary steps, however, were taken towards bringing some important suits at the next term, and this was why the attorneys from abroad were present.

There is a tradition that the opening of the court was regarded as such an important affair that the event was celebrated by a dance in the evening at the tavern kept by Alpheus Cheney. It was given a semi-official character by the judge, who was present and played the violin for the dancers. There is nothing on record to show that the dance really took place under the direction of his honor,

hence we have to depend on the tradition alone. It was well understood, however, that he was a man who played the violin and loved fun, and as he was only about thirty-three years of age, but had seen much of frontier life, it is not improbable that he joined in the merry-making.

In visiting this addition to his district the judge came via Covington, traveling over what was known as the "East and West Road," which came direct from Towanda, where he then probably resided, as it was in the center of his district.

DOCKET ENTRIES.

At the April sessions, 1813, the business of the court seems to have been fairly under way. The first case called was that of Levi Ives vs. James Dickinson and James Matteson. This was an ejectment suit, and the sheriff's returns show that on March 17, 1813, he "served the writ for John Ives, Benjamin Ives, Roswell Ives, John Ives, Jr., Jesse Losey, Samuel Losey and Moses Caldwell." A continuance was held until the November term, when the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, "plaintiff to pay the cost, whereupon judgment *fi. fa.* sheriff returns that he took the body of Levi Ives, who was discharged by James Dickinson and James Matteson." Francis C. Campbell, of Williamsport, appeared for the plaintiff, and Ethan Baldwin for the defendants. The writ was one growing out of land troubles.

The second case was the trespass suits of Abraham Foster vs. David and Jeremiah Miller. It resulted in a non-suit being entered by the plaintiff.

At this term of court the following tavern licenses were granted, for which the prothonotary charged a fee of $1.15: Sarah Kelsey, widow, on Crooked creek; John C. Youngman, Nathaniel Seely, on Cowanesque; Asa Mann, Tioga river; Jonathan Matteson, on Cowanesque; William Willard, Tioga river; Alpheus Cheney and Israel Greenleaf, Wellsboro; Aaron Bloss, Rachel Berry, Oliver Jennings, and Adam Hart, on the Tioga river.

The court announced that "Aaron Bloss and Adam Hart, and all others who now keep tavern under former licenses, are permitted to go on until next court, and then take out licenses dated at the April term." Licenses previous to this date had been granted by the court of Lycoming county.

At the April term, 1814, the grand jury, of which Luke Scott was foreman, reported "that the county jail is sufficient to imprison debtors for the present." From this we infer that it was not in very good condition for more desperate characters.

A HORSE THIEF CONVICTED.

At the August term, 1814, the first case on the criminal docket was that of Samuel L. Mills, indicted for horse stealing. Nathan Niles was foreman of the grand jury. On being arraigned the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The work of impanelling a jury was proceeded with as follows:

1. John Hart, 2d,
2. Samuel Carpenter,
3. Jonathan Thorndike,
4. Erastus Niles,
5. Daniel Cummings,
6. Benjamin Lawrence,
7. Caleb Austin.

This exhausted the panel, whereupon the court ordered a *talis de circumstantibus*. The sheriff summoned and returned the following new men and the jury was completed:

8. Cyrus Wright,
9. Harris Hotchkiss,
10. Elihu Hill,
11. Israel Bulkley,
12. Ichabod Smith.

The prisoner was tried and convicted, and the court imposed this sentence:

Samuel L. Mills [shall] undergo a confinement in the goal of Tioga county for the term of four years, and that he be kept to hard labor, fed and clothed as the law directs; that he pay a fine of eighty dollars to the commonwealth and restore the property, pay the cost of prosecution, and stand committed till the sentence be complied with.

And the court further directs, that the confinement and labor mentioned in this sentence be undergone in the goal and penitentiary in the City of Philadelphia.

At this term of court the grand jury reported concerning the jail as follows: "We have viewed the prison of Tioga county and say it is in no manner fit for the reception and safe keeping of either debtors or criminals."

At September term, 1816, May term, 1817, and December term, 1819, Judge Thomas Burnside, of Bellefonte, presided. He was assisted by associate Judges Morris and Kilburn.

SIX MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED.

According to a minute on the journal of the commissioners, dated October 6, 1814, the board met and transacted the following important business:

In conformity to an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania of the 14th day of March, 1814, making it the duty of the commissioners of Tioga county to lay off the said county into suitable districts for the appointment of a competent number of justices of the peace, the said commissioners having met on the day and place aforesaid do resolve, to wit:

That the county be divided into six districts and bounded in the following manner:

The township of Delmar shall be a district and numbered one.

The township of Deerfield shall be a district and numbered two.

The township of Elkland shall be a district and numbered three.

The township of Tioga shall be two districts and numbered four and five. District number four shall begin at the ninety-third mile-stone on the State line—thence south ten miles and 310 perches by Elkland township to the line of Covington township; thence by the line of Covington township, east six and a half miles; thence north ten miles and 310 perches to the State line; thence west on the State line six and a half miles to the ninety-third mile-stone, the place of beginning.

District number five shall begin at the eightieth mile-stone on the State line; thence south six degrees east by the line of Bradford county eleven miles to a post; thence west by Covington township seven and a half miles to district number four, before described; thence north by district numbered four, ten miles and 310 perches to the State line; thence east on the State line six and a half miles to the eightieth mile-stone, the place of beginning.

The township of Covington shall be a district and numbered six.

TIMOTHY IVES,
HOPESTILL BEECHER,
AMBROSE MILLARD,
Com.

These six districts, according to an enumeration made in pursuance of an act of the legislature, contained 463 taxable inhabitants, distributed as follows: Delmar, Daniel Kelsey, justice, 87; Deerfield, no appointment of justice, 63; Elkland, Dorman Bloss, justice, 79; Tioga, the original township, William Rose, justice, 139; Covington, Daniel Lamb and Elijah Putnam, justices, 95.

THE GREAT SLAVE HUNT.

It has been stated that a few slaves were brought here by the Wells family from Delaware, and that they were manumitted. In later years runaway slaves occasionally found their way into this section, either to visit colored acquaintances, or while in transit for Canada via the "Underground Railroad." Mr. Emery in his interesting reminiscences of early life in Wellsboro records the incidents of a slave hunt which were very exciting if not thrilling.

It was in the fall of 1828 or 1829 that two young colored men came to Wellsboro and stayed a day or two with "Uncle Eben Murry." They were set to work by Judge Morris. Two other boys came into the county with them, but they found employment at or near Covington. The first two remained a month or more with the Judge, when the people were startled by the announcement that Messrs. Boyd and Freanor, of Maryland, were in the village as owners and claimants of the two young colored men, who were fugitives from slavery, and had obtained writs of arrest from Judge Kilburn, of Lawrenceville, and had placed them in the hands of Chauncey Alford and Carlisle Atherton as deputy sheriffs. Word was immediately sent to the runaways that their masters were in town, and a short time after receiving the information they were fleeing across the hill to the Covington road, to be met there by the two deputies, who brought them back to the village, where they were handcuffed and fettered with irons brought by their claimants, hustled into a sleigh and started for Judge Kilburn's, at Lawrenceville, followed by Judge Morris to see fair play.

What was to be done? "Uncle Eben and Aunt Hetty" thought it was terrible. It was talked over half an hour or so, when some one said, "Let's go down and see the fun and help the boys if we can." Another, more executive than the rest, suggested that they should "take out a *habeas corpus* returnable before Judge Morris in Wellsboro, bring them back and have the hearing here."

"But Judge Morris has gone to Lawrenceville and there is no one to bring them back and have the hearing here," interposed another.

"Make out the writ in due form," exclaimed another, "and have Judge Morris sign it at Lawrenceville."

"But they will insist on trying it there before the judge."

"Hustle him home as soon as he signs the writ and before it is served," yelled one in the crowd, which had largely increased and was still rapidly increasing.

"What good will it all do?" said a conservative gentleman in the crowd. "The owners have the law on their side, and they will take the niggers back anyhow."

"We'll see," shouted a dozen voices at once. "Hurrah for Lawrenceville and freedom for slaves!"

A hurried consultation was held by a few outside the crowd. Mr. Donaldson, clerk in the prothonotary's office, went up to the office; two or three others went off in different directions. Another half hour passed. Mr. Donaldson came out of

the office holding a folded paper in his hand; a couple of double sleighs drove up and as many as could get in loaded them up; but the conservative gentleman looked on, declining to go. Three cheers were given for the darkies and the party drove off for a frolic or something else, most of them having no clearly defined idea of what was going to be done, or what was contemplated as a result. Perhaps an hour and a half or two hours had passed before they were fairly under way.

Two or three of the party seemed to be anxiously looking out on the north side of the road as they passed down the creek and whispering quietly to each other, as if they were hatching some conspiracy or looking for a good site whereon to build a reputation or start a negro plantation. Someone in one of the sleighs suggested that it would be a good plan to get up a hustling fight on the way back and let the negroes get away; and he chuckled loudly over his suggestion, as though it was an original thought.

Onward dashed the rescuers. What a flourish they made as they drove up to the tavern door of that great apostle of temperance who kept the only tavern in Lawrenceville, and what cheering news the loungers gave as they saw the formidable delegation from Wellsboro.

"Too late, boys," shouted Samuel Hunt, "the niggers are on their way to Canada, and their owners are laid away upstairs, afraid of their lives; but, come in, all hands, and take something;" which they did, of course.

The house was full, and a more excited and wild set of fellows, when they had got fairly mixed in and sufficiently refreshed at the bar, it would have been hard to find.

During the afternoon an important arbitration was in progress at Lawrenceville —one party living on the Cowanesque and the other up the Tioga—and it had excited considerable interest and drawn together a large collection of people. The arbitration had run into the edge of the evening, and was about concluded when Deputy Sheriffs Alford and Carlisle Atherton drove up to the tavern with their prisoners, accompanied by the Marylanders and followed by Judge Morris in his cutter. It was soon whispered about that the two blacks were fugitive slaves, who had been living with Judge Morris, and that the two strangers were their masters from Maryland.

Those who are old enough to know what an arbitration sometimes was in those early days, and how easily a large crowd, stimulated by whisky, became excited, can in some measure judge of the situation. The capture of fugitive slaves in Tioga county was a new thing. The people, somehow or other, had got it into their heads that when a slave had escaped out of the southern into the northern States he was, or ought to be, free. They, as well as those who went down from Wellsboro, thought that the darkies ought at least to have fair play; that their shackles ought to be taken off and—the sheriff being the umpire—there should be a fair run or a fair fight, the slaves for liberty and the masters for the darkies. Under such circumstances, if the boys were foolish enough to be taken, then they were not in fact fit for freedom.

But the sheriff would not agree to any such arrangement, and Messrs. Boyd and Freanor were not consulted on the subject. So the ground was reconnoitered and the room occupied by the sheriff examined with a view to ascertain its exact situation and military defense. Some hard words were said, threats of lynching

heard, advances and retreats made, pistols drawn by the Marylanders, and on the whole it looked as though there might be some "little unpleasantness."

The sheriff, however, kindly informed the owners that he knew the people of Tioga county better than they did; told them to put up their pistols, or he should be under the necessity of putting them under arrest to save their lives; for if one shot was fired he would not be answerable for their safety; and that if they valued their lives more than their slaves they had better leave the defense of their property in his and his assistants hands; "for," said he, "you will be dead men in less than ten minutes after the first shot is fired!" The belligerent Marylanders were effectually frightened and slunk back into the corner.

In an instant a rush was made by the crowd, the lights were extinguished in that room and in the bar room, the darkies were seized and hurried to the door—one, however, was recaptured but retaken—and both were hurried over the line into the State of New York, which passes near the village. From one the shackles were easily taken; for either his heels were too short and his hands too small, or the irons were too large. From the other the shackles were taken by breaking them.

The names of the principal leaders in the rescue have been preserved. They were: Joseph McCormick, Elkland; William Garretson, Tioga; Almon Allen, Medad Gunn, and Samuel Hunt, Mansfield. After the shackles were taken off a contribution of money was made for the benefit of the fugitives, and they were sent on their way toward Canada.

Early next morning a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace at Tioga, and Messrs. Boyd and Freanor were held to bail for kidnapping. No obstacle was thrown in the way to prevent them from obtaining bail. In fact, it was a part of the programme that they should be bailed. It may be as well to say here that, of the other two fugitives, an attempt was made to arrest one at Covington, but being a strong and powerful man, he knocked down his would-be captor and escaped to the woods; the other was for a while concealed in the cellar of Elder Ripley, beyond Mansfield, on the road to Troy; and after the excitement was over and the owners gone from the country, he was furnished with money and sent northward into Canada.

Soon after this exciting affair an action for trespass was commenced in the United States court, by the owners of the colored men who had been rescued, as they did not like the idea of being so summarily deprived of their property, if it did consist of flesh and blood. Proceedings were begun against Joseph McCormick, Oliver T. Bundy, William Garretson, Almon Allen, Samuel Hunt, Medad Gunn, and several others whose names are not now recalled. Medad Gunn was not notified, for he "went off" before the marshal had time to serve the writ upon him. The case took its regular course, was put at issue and set down for trial at the United States court at Williamsport, and a large number of witnesses from Tioga county were subpoenaed, among them Josiah Emery; but as none appeared, the case was continued to the next term.

After the case was continued, Joseph McCormick had an interview with the plaintiffs, and offered, if they would return home, to furnish sufficient evidence to convict the defendants, and would himself be a witness, as he knew every one

engaged in the rescue. The bargain was concluded and a paper drawn up and signed in which it was stipulated by the plaintiffs that, on the condition of the payment of twenty-five dollars by said McCormick, to be considered as full satisfaction of any damages claimed from him, he was discharged from the suit.

The next term the case came on for trial. Judge Lewis presented the McCormick paper discharging him from all further claim for damages, and moved the discharge of all the other defendants, on the principle that the receipt of satisfaction from one of several joint trespassers was a satisfaction by all. Thus ended the suit through this acute legal dodge. McCormick always claimed that some one of the defendants stole the paper from his desk; but the truth is, it was a little bit of "sharp practice" got up between Ellis Lewis and McCormick, and the paper was handed over to Lewis by McCormick himself. The Marylanders saw that they were defeated and soon after departed.

The two rescued colored boys fled to a point near Rochester and obtained employment at a country tavern, and their whereabouts was soon afterwards known to Judge Morris. When the Marylanders were discharged from the kidnapping suit they hurried north instead of south, still intent on looking for their property; and when Judge Morris became aware of that fact he suspected they had found out the location of the boys, and had gone to have them arrested and make another attempt to carry them to Maryland. He acted quickly. Harnessing his horse and sulky he started after them, and changing horses at Lawrenceville, overtook the stage at Painted Post, and found Messrs. Boyd and Freanor aboard. Leaving his horse and sulky he took passage in the stage with them.

But the ride was apparently too much for him, and when the stage stopped a few miles from where the boys were at work he was so sick(?) that he had to retire to a private room to be doctored, where, making a confidant of the landlord, he pursuaded him to hitch up a fleet team and send him to the tavern ahead, and in the meantime detain the stage as long as he could under pretense that he would soon be well enough to go on!

When they finally got to the next tavern, the aggressive slave owners were outwitted and at the end of their journey in that direction. The young colored men had been advised of the pursuit of their masters and were safely beyond their reach. When the stage drove up Judge Morris, who was standing on the porch, politely bowed to the Maryland gentlemen as they alighted! They were greatly surprised, and the expression of their countenances, as Judge Morris afterwards described them, indicated that they would have experienced great pleasure in shooting him!

This remarkable slave hunt, and its happy termination for the fugitives, became the topic of conversation not only in Tioga, but in the adjoining counties, and for years it was discussed in the family circle, in the bar rooms of the country and village inns, and at public gatherings. And as considerable more than half a century has rolled away, it may be stated as a historical fact that not one of the participants is now alive.

IMPORTANT COUNTY RECORDS STOLEN.

One of the most exciting events of early times was the theft of all the important records of the county contained in the original public building. The robbery occurred in the fall or early part of the winter of 1828. The thieves entered the

building at night and carried off all the deed books, seven in number, together with the dockets and records in the prothonotary's office, and the books of the commissioners. When the news became known a profound sensation was caused, and there was much speculation why such a high-handed outrage should be committed. As no one person could carry the records, it was evident that there must have been more than one concerned in the affair, and probably a wagon and team were required to carry away the official plunder.

The facilities for ferreting out offenders at that time were limited; there were no sharp detectives to follow up clues, consequently the work of searching was slow.

Finally it was ascertained that the object of the robbery was to secure the pardon of a man from the penitentiary who had been convicted and sentenced for horse stealing. Many arrests were made and hearings had, but no evidence could be procured sufficient to hold any of the suspected parties. Among others arrested on suspicion was a man living in the eastern part of the county. It turned out that he was not one of the perpetrators of the theft, but had some knowledge of the plot. As time wore on and the records could not be found, this man, it is said, was induced, on the promise of no further prosecution, to give information which led to the recovery of the missing records. They were found hidden in a hollow log in the woods about a mile east of the court house, where they had lain for about three months. The object of the theft failed, as the convicted party was not pardoned.

As the public mind had become very much inflamed over the matter, because of the trouble, expense, and possible litigation, that would have followed in the event of the final loss of the records, several persons supposed to have been connected with the affair were arrested and indicted for conspiracy. Much delay ensued in bringing them to trial, when, finally, the indictments were quashed in consequence of some informality in the proceedings and through the ingenuity of able counsel, of whom that rising and brilliant young lawyer, Ellis Lewis, was one. It is a tradition that the persons who carried away the records were never arrested, and they carried the secret in their breasts the balance of their lives. It is not likely that any one concerned in the affair is now living.

The robbery gave the commissioners a great deal of trouble, and cost the county a handsome sum. From the records in the commissioners' office (see Journal for 1829, p. 269), it appears that a large number of persons were employed to search for the stolen property, and they were paid the following sums:

Feb.	20,	1829,	Almon Allen,	$ 31 44
"	"	"	George Divins,	4 00
"	"	"	John Marvin,	12 27
"	"	"	Thomas Kaydon,	34 31
"	"	"	Daniel Lamb,	22 50
"	"	"	Medad Gunn,	12 00
"	"	"	Charles Mann,	6 00
"	"	"	Charles Atherton,	42 00
"	"	"	Benjamin Gitchell, for finding lost records,	200 00
"	21	"	Samuel Hunt,	22 00
"	"	"	Lincoln Powers,	12 00
May	20,	"	Asa Mann,	15 00
"	"	"	Erastus Rose,	3 00

May	20,	1829,	Levi Rose,	3 00
"	"	"	John Gray,	22 75
"	"	"	Asa Mann,	10 00
"	"	"	Charles Spencer,	12 50
"	21,	"	William Garretson,	12 00
June	16,	"	Robert Tubbs,	6 00
July	28,	"	Harris Corey,	3 00
"	"	"	Benjamin Bentley,	11 52
"	"	"	Peter Roberts,	12 64
Feb.	25,	1831,	Lorentes Jackson,	25 00
May	26,	"	Uriah Spencer,	26 30
			Total,	$561 23

It will be observed that considerable time had elapsed before all the bills were paid, and the last two, which had run for about two years, were collected by process of law. There are no explanatory notes on the minute book, consequently we are left to draw our own conclusions as to some of the causes which produced the friction. The amount of money paid for the recovery of the records was a great deal for that time; in fact, it represented a purchasing power greater than three times that amount to-day. When the robbery was committed the following commissioners were in office: Lorentes Jackson, John Cochran, E. B. Gerould. Before all the settlements were made Mr. Jackson had retired from office.

AN OBDURATE JUDGE.

On June 5, 1830, the *Phoenix* announced that the circuit court would meet in Wellsboro on the first Monday of August of that year to sit at least one week. When the time came Judge Rogers appeared and took his seat on the bench, but to the surprise of all the court only lasted one day. The *Phoenix* summed up the proceedings as follows:

There being five causes upon the calendar for trial, several of which, from their importance and the number of witnesses subpoenaed, it was supposed would occupy the court a day or more, it was very reasonably conjectured that the court would continue pretty much through the week. But to the utter consternation of all, and more especially the tavern keepers, the court adjourned early in the afternoon of the first day, before any one could have anticipated such an event, and before the sheriff, attorneys, jurors, witnesses, spectators, politicians or loungers had half arrived. A few minutes after the adjournment several wagons made their appearance loaded with witnesses and accompanied by the parties in the case of Baldwin vs. Kilburn—all however too late.

Nineteen jurors only answered to their names on being called, and the absentees were fined five dollars each for non-attendance—four out of the number were, however, excused for cause shown.

The attorneys with one accord besought the court to delay the time a little till their worthy clients should arrive, but his honor was inexorable. One cited the practice of the common pleas as authority for putting over business till Tuesday morning, to which his honor replied, that "if such were the fact, it argued a laxity of practice to which I can not subscribe." A second urged the consideration of his client, being a judge likewise, having inadvertently appointed an adjourned court about the same time, to which the reply was: "That is no cause for continuance, and your client being not ignorant of these matters, I would rather enforce the rule against him with the more rigor." In short as the judge refused to be pettifogged, the bar were unable to detain the court or prevent the trial list from being taken up and disposed of in regular order. Only one cause was tried, and as there was no substantial defense to the plaintiff's claim, and the

court absolutely refusing to listen to any other, though most feelingly importuned to the contrary, it occupied but little time, and thus ended the circuit court, after a session of about three hours !

It would seem from the above statement that Judge Rogers had taken offense at something and was resolved on getting out of the town as soon as possible, regardless of the business of clients and attorneys. Perhaps his honor in coming into the town over corduroy roads was so terribly shaken up, and his equanimity so completely destroyed, that a night and a day failed to heal his bruises and restore his temper, and he took revenge on the absent jurymen and the tavern keepers.

CHAPTER VIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

First Traveled Ways—The State Line Survey—A Rude Road Brushed Out—The Williamson Road—Why and How It Was Built—A Princely Entertainment in the Wilderness—The Patterson Brothers—Morris State Road—More Roads Laid Out—East and West State Road—Era of Plank Roads—Early Navigation Schemes—The Corning and Blossburg Railroad—Morris Run and Arnot Branches—The Fall Brook Railroad—The Cowanesque Branch—The Pine Creek Branch—Elmira and State Line Railroad—The Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad—Other Railroads.

THE first roads in Tioga county were narrow Indian paths, and it has been shown how they ran. The early explorers and settlers followed them, or traveled by canoes on the river. In course of time the most important of these paths were widened, or "brushed out," by the settlers, and in subsequent years became public highways for the passage of wheeled vehicles.

Mention has been made of the road cut through the wilderness by the State line surveyors. This was the first road constructed by white men. It was a rude affair, but it enabled the party to get their pack horses and provisions through, as well as to carry forward their work. Being on the line separating the States of Pennsylvania and New York, however, it did not penetrate the interior of the territory of Tioga, but it enabled a few of the earliest settlers to enter the country from the east and then move south. This line was authorized to be run by the legislatures of the respective States, and in 1786 Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter, on the part of Pennsylvania, and James Clinton and Simeon DeWitt, on the part of New York, were appointed to perform the work. In their first report, which is dated October 12, 1786, they say they commenced "at the river Delaware in 42 degrees, north latitude," and continued on the same parallel to the western extremity of the two States. The first ninety miles from the point of beginning ended on the "western side of the

south branch of the Tioga river," at Lawrenceville. Here a substantial mile-stone was set up, and for many years it was regarded as a conspicuous landmark. The last boundary survey, made in 1893—107 years after the first—reported that the "ninetieth mile-stone is a small monument standing about 100 feet north of State street, in the village of Lawrenceville, at the northeast corner of Hallenback's barn, and about 1,260 feet east of monument 219. It is on line between property of Kuehl and Harraway."

The survey was not completed through to Lake Erie until the subsequent year. Ellicott and Porter continued to be the commissioners from Pennsylvania, but New York was now represented by Abraham Hardenberg and William Morris. Their final report was made October 29, 1787, accompanied by maps showing the topography of the country from the Delaware river to Lake Erie.

In continuing the line westward from the ninetieth mile-stone, the commissioners say that they "marked the same in a lasting and permanent manner by mile-stones, or posts surrounded by mounds of earth where stones could not be procured." The stones, at the several points where the latitude was determined, were large and well marked and contained on the south side, "Pennsylvania, latitude 42 degrees N., 1787, and also the variations of the magnetic needle; on the north New York and their several distances from the River Delaware."

In making the original survey the commissioners had to surmount great difficulties on account of incompetent knowledge of the geography of the country, the death of their horses, time taken up in making canoes, and treating with the Indians. Their axemen and laborers had to cut a road through the wilderness to enable them to run the line, as well as to convey provisions and stores for their sustenance and comfort. The Indians at several points on the line—particularly in the country of the Senecas—looked upon them with suspicion, notwithstanding peace prevailed, and they had to cultivate friendly relations with them by making presents, and explain to them the object of their work. This was the first road therefore that penetrated what afterward became the northern part of Tioga county, and over it traveled many of the early explorers and adventurers from the east in search of homes in the wilderness.

The last boundary survey was made in accordance with an act passed by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1889, to co-operate with the authorities of New York in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1887, to make an examination and inspection of the boundary line monuments between the two States. The commissioners made an elaborate report under date of December 12, 1893, which may be found in the report of the secretary of internal affairs for that year. They say that the line was "monumented by a joint commission of the two States during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. The monuments, with exception of the large initial monuments, are of Connecticut granite, of a reddish gray, coarse texture, quite hard and durable."

They say monument No. 268, and mile-stone 115, "Is a small monument with diagonal grooves standing on a steep northwesterly slope on north edge of thick woods, about 100 feet west of the summit of the ridge. It marks the corners of Potter and Tioga counties, Pennsylvania. It is on line between properties

of C. P. Gill and Ralph McCullough. This monument was found to be in good condition in every respect."

THE WILLIAMSON ROAD.

The next road through what afterwards constituted the territory of Tioga county, was built by Charles Williamson, agent for the Pultney estate in the "Genesee Country." The causes for the building of this great thoroughfare through what was then almost an unknown wilderness, may be briefly stated: In November, 1790, Phelps & Gorham by deed conveyed to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, 1,250,000 acres of wild land lying in western New York and adjoining the State of Pennsylvania, in what was more particularly known as the " Genesee Country," in the home of the Seneca Indians. April 11, 1792, Mr. Morris conveyed by deed to Charles Williamson the above tract, which has since been known as "The Pultney Estate." While these enormous operations in land were being made, it was contemplated to found a colony, composed of Europeans, in this wild region for the purpose of improving the country and therefore appreciating the value of the land. Consequently in the spring of 1792, Charles Williamson, who had been appointed secret agent for Sir William Pultney, of Bath, England, arrived in this country and established his headquarters at Northumberland, while making arrangements to proceed to the magnificent domain that had been entrusted to his care and management. And as a preliminary to beginning business in this country in due form, Williamson took the oath of allegiance before the court in Philadelphia and became a naturalized citizen.

While at Northumberland awaiting advices from his employer in England, Williamson was informed that about 200 emigrants would reach him in due season, and to make preparations to conduct them to their new home in the wilderness. An important question now presented itself. Which was the better route to pursue to reach the point of destination ? Up the Susquehanna by boat to Tioga Point, thence by the Tioga river to a point as near the proposed place of settlement as possible; or to cut a road by a direct route overland ? At that time the river route was the only one known, but it was long, circuitous and dangerous. With the large number of immigrants under his charge, Williamson argued that a part of this force at least might be advantageously used in the construction of the proposed road, and he therefore set about making preparations to carry out the project.

As this road would be a benefit to the country as well, Williamson made application to the Assembly for an appropriation to assist in its construction. After some discussion the small sum of £100 was grudgingly appropriated. This was not encouraging for such a great undertaking through 100 miles of wilderness, but it was accepted. Williamson secured the services as guides of Robert and Benjamin Patterson, two brothers residing at Northumberland. They had done distinguished service as scouts and soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and especially in watching and aiding in the repulse of the invading Indians on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and as scouts in the country through which this road was to pass. They were familiar with the ground and therefore well equipped for the work. Their father, William Patterson, had distinguished himself in the French and Indian wars; their mother was a Boone, a near relative of Daniel Boone, the celebrated frontiersman.

The work of cutting the road through the wilderness was commenced in May or June, 1792. According to the draft now on file in the land office, it commenced at Loyalsock, passed through where Williamsport was afterwards built to Lycoming creek, up which it ascended by the Indian path to Trout run. Here the builders fairly entered the wilderness when they commenced the ascent of Trout run. The forest was dense and gloomy, but by dint of hard work a road was made over Laurel hill to the site of Liberty. From this point the site of Blossburg, on the Tioga river, was reached. At Canoe Camp, eight miles down the river, the road was abandoned, and the party set to work making canoes out of the heavy timber which grew there. Having a sufficient number completed they embarked and floated down the river to Painted Post and then ascended the Conhocton to their point of destination, where they founded the town of Bath.

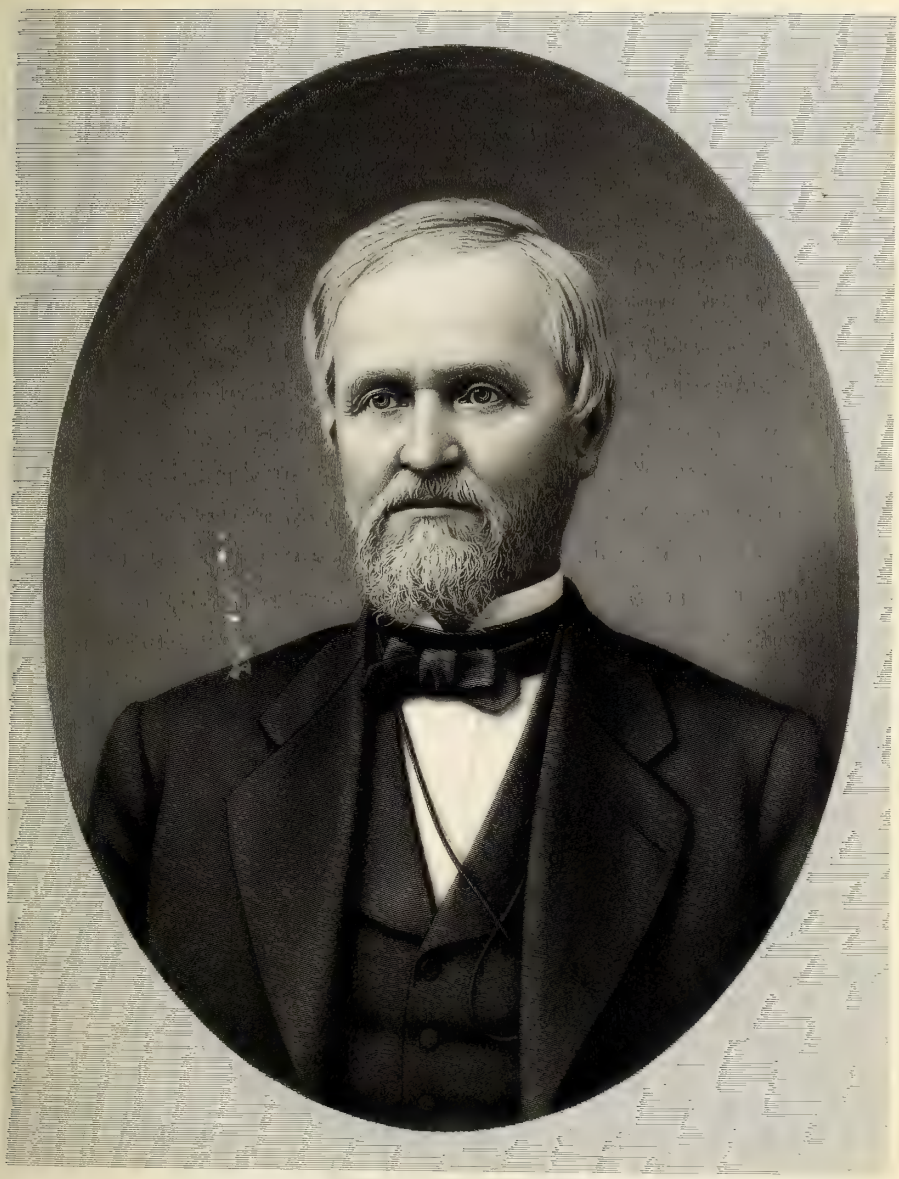
It was the custom of Williamson and his party to establish depots for the storage of provisions on the line of the road, and to erect a commodious log house to shelter the women and children, and then advance with the axemen, roadmakers, etc., and prepare the way. The "Block House" he established at what is now known as Liberty borough was constructed of logs and was about 20x40 feet in size. In front of it was erected a large bake oven, in which bread was baked for the party. This block house stood in the midst of a heavy forest of timber and it remained there for years as a famous historic landmark.

Blossburg, or "Peter's Camp," was the next station where a depot was established. It took its name from a man named Peter. At Canoe Camp, eight miles down the Tioga river, the work of road building was temporarily abandoned, on account of the lateness of the season, and the party floated down stream in canoes which they had hurriedly constructed.

The next station was Apple Island, near Painted Post, and the last was about midway between Painted Post and Bath, the point of destination, which they reached in December. While Williamson and his party were tarrying at Peter's Camp (now Blossburg), Robert and Benjamin Patterson discovered coal, which was then pronounced by the English immigrants, "stone coal," to distinguish it from charcoal or wood coal. This was in September or October, 1792.

This thoroughfare was not finally completed until the summer of 1796, and it was regarded as one of the greatest successes of the times. It opened a country hitherto almost unknown, and shortened the distance between Northumberland and Painted Post almost 100 miles.

The undertaking was of such magnitude as to have almost deterred any other man but Williamson from beginning it. But being endowed with indomitable perseverance, tenacity of purpose and a well-balanced head, he accomplished what would have appalled and discouraged scores of others. But one of the great factors in the enterprise—one of the essential attributes to ultimate success—was in being backed by plenty of money by his English employers. Of course he had many difficulties to surmount and many discouragements to meet. The motley crowd of immigrants he was conducting through the wilderness was hard to govern—at times rebellious—and he was forced to be vigilant as well as rigorous. Unaccustomed to life in the wilderness, and having little knowledge of such work as was required in felling trees and road building, they were often a detriment instead of an advantage



S. S. Robinson

to the real laborers. At times provisions ran low—as every pound of stores had to be transported on pack horses from Northumberland—when discouragements would set in. At Canoe Camp they became short of sugar, coffee and flour, when one of the Pattersons went through the wilderness forty miles to Tioga Point (now Athens) and purchased provisions, which were poled up the Tioga river in boats to Apple Island, where the famishing immigrants met them and a grand feast and jollification followed. Those who, only a few hours before, were mutinous at Canoe Camp, now, that they were provided with provisions, fell upon the necks of their deliverers, kissed them, and wept for joy.

It is hard to estimate the value of this great improvement and its advantages in after years to the country and the people. The larger part of it ran almost due north and south through the entire eastern part of what afterwards became the county of Tioga. It was the first great improvement in the way of road building in this part of Pennsylvania. The path cut by the boundary line surveyors in 1787, ran along the northern limit of what became Tioga county; the Williamson road penetrated it from north to south and furnished an outlet to the country lying south. At the time of the construction of this road there were at least 15,000,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania west and north of Williamsport, and 12,000,000 acres west and north of Painted Post, making an aggregate of 27,000,000 acres upon which no white man dwelt !

When the great road—it was great for the time in which it was built—was completed, Williamson was so elated over the success of his enterprise that he resolved on having some kind of a jubilee at his wilderness home in honor of the event. He conceived the idea of having a rude theater built in which there could be plays nightly while the festivities lasted. A race track was also projected, on which some of the finest horses of the time could be exercised.

What a bold conception for a pioneer in the wilderness, hundreds of miles from the center of civilization ! But a man of such daring enterprise as Williamson did not regard failure as possible. He at once set about making preparations for the grand event, and although it was not to occur within the territory of what afterwards became the county of Tioga, yet it felt the quickening influences of such a vast undertaking and profited thereby.

His plans having been completed, Williamson issued circulars and handbills, setting forth in glowing terms what he proposed doing, and inviting the citizens of Albany, Utica, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Northumberland, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Richmond, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Baltimore, Easton, Trenton, Wilkes-Barre, and numerous other places to come and enjoy the sport. Owners of fleet horses were invited to be present and enter them for the races. A liberal hospitality was to be extended to all, and they were assured that by visiting his sylvan home in the land of the Six Nations they would not only be surprised, but delighted. In his glowing description, and portrayal of the pleasures to be enjoyed, Williamson did not omit speaking of his manor, the fertility of the soil, the abundance of timber, the innumerable springs, rivers, lakes, inhabited by fish of the most delicious flavor, the cheapness of corner lots in the city of Bath and the golden opportunity afforded the investor to secure a home in the garden of the Six Nations.

His circulars and handbills were read at the State and National Capitols to grave members and senators and by the sporting fraternity generally. He also informed the public that he had stationed at Utica, Albany and New York, on the east, and at Northumberland, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Easton, Reading, Alexandria and Richmond, on the south, trusted and tried guides who would meet and conduct gentlemen and their suites to his far-famed city upon the waters of the upper Susquehanna.

The reader of to-day can scarcely comprehend the daring proposition of this bold Scotchman of 100 years ago, when the country was wild and the sullenly retiring savages yet lingered on the very outskirts of this settlement—not as foes, for their confederacy had been broken by gallant Anthony Wayne, but as curious spectators of what the pale face proposed doing in the land where they had dwelt for many moons.

His project proved a grand success. For weeks the Williamson road to Bath presented one continuous procession from the south—from Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Virginia. The travelers left the shores of the James, the Potomac, the Patapsco, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill, the Lehigh and the Passaic, and journeyed over this road through the county of Lycoming, which had just been organized, and extended to the New York State line. It was a curious as well as imposing spectacle, and the straggling savages who yet lingered in the shades of the wilderness, peered at it from the bushes with awe, for they could not divine its object. It was to them one of the incomprehensible freaks of the race that seemed destined to drive them they knew not whither.

As the entire distance from Williamsport to Bath—more than 100 miles—lay through a dense forest, the journey was long and fatiguing. In some instances the block houses built by Williamson were used as temporary stopping places over night, but the parties generally camped by the wayside. Many of these bands of travelers from the south were accompanied by negro slaves, whose duty it was to cook for their masters and care for the horses.

The races came off in September, 1796, and lasted for several weeks. Among the entries were Virginia Nell, by Charles Williamson, and Silk Stocking, by William Dunn, both of Bath. Virginia Nell was the pride of the Marylanders and Virginians, while Silk Stocking, the winner, was backed by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Canada. There were races during the daytime and theatrical performances at night, which made one complete round of pleasure and excitement. These scenes of gaiety were among the most remarkable ever witnessed in any country; remarkable because of their occurrence in the heart of a wilderness, far from the habitations of men, and for years they were a theme of conversation among those who had participated in them and enjoyed the princely hospitality of the host. The effect was as anticipated, it advertised Bath far and wide, and gave Williamson the prominence which he sought.

For thirty years the Williamson road was the great thoroughfare between southern and western New York, and northern and central Pennsylvania, and contributed more towards the settlement of the country through which it ran, than any other agency. In early times the road was also a thoroughfare for drovers, raftsmen and emigrants, and for many years stage lines ran over it between Painted Post and

Williamsport. Many distinguished men of early days passed over it, not the least of whom was Aaron Burr, who visited Williamson about the time he was forming his conspiracy for his southwestern confederacy. During the War of 1812 many soldiers enroute for Buffalo and Canada passed over it, and returned the same way.

Charles Williamson, the projector of this great enterprise, was a Scotchman by birth, and an officer in the English army during the Revolutionary War. He was captured by the French, the allies of the Americans, and held a prisoner in Boston until the close of the war. When he founded Bath he built houses and mills, cleared the land, opened farms, built other roads and did a vast amount of work to reclaim the country. He was the first judge of Steuben county, in 1796, and its first member of Assembly, and caused an act to be passed enabling him to convey the vast property to Sir William Pultney, of Bath, England. After completing his legal business and surrendering his trust he sailed for England and died of fever while at sea.

At a meeting of the commissioners held October 1, 1811, instructions were given to Aaron Bloss and Samuel Higley to amend that part of the Williamson road lying between the Block House and Peter's Camp.

On the 19th of the same month the commissioners, according to a minute on their journal, gave to Andrew D. Hepburn an order to the state treasurer for the sum of $500, being the appropriation allowed for the Williamson road betwen Aaron Bloss' and the south line of Tioga county. Mr. Hepburn was a prominent business man of Williamsport, and it is probable that he had advanced this sum for the improvement of the road.

In 1817 Aaron Bloss and others petitioned the legislature to appropriate $10,000 to improve this road, so as to make it a better outlet toward the south over which to haul coal, the mining of which was then in its infancy. Tioga county, at that time, being a comparative wilderness, the legislature could not see the wisdom of expending so large a sum to give its few inhabitants the benefits of a first-class highway, and the appropriation asked for was refused.

THE PATTERSON BROTHERS.

The faithful guides—Robert and Benjamin Patterson—settled in the old town of Painted Post, in 1797, after their contract with Williamson expired. They conveyed their household effects in boats from Northumberland up the river via Tioga Point, while their cattle were driven over the Williamson road. Robert Patterson, about the year 1804, removed to Lindley—still within the limits of the old town of Painted Post—where he purchased 1,000 acres of land and resided until his death, October 2, 1840. A few days before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing a locomotive with a train of cars pass through his farm on the Corning and Blossburg railroad, running parallel to the Williamson road, which he had located through the wilderness nearly fifty years before.

Some time during the year 1858 or 1859, the dwelling house of Benjamin Patterson, son of Robert Patterson, was consumed by fire, and a large amount of valuable data pertaining to the history of Northumberland (now Lycoming) county during the Revolutionary War, and the building of the Williamson road, were consumed. Grace Adalaide, second daughter of Benjamin Patterson, and grand-daughter of Robert Patterson, who married John L. Sexton, of Blossburg, remembers well

having both seen and read many of the incidents set forth in the foregoing notes relating to the building of this road and the part her ancestor bore in the work. Her husband, Mr. Sexton, also testifies to the same, and regrets exceedingly the loss of the historical treasure.

MORRIS STATE ROAD.

Several years passed after the construction of the Williamson road before it became necessary to lay out any more roads. Settlers were slow to penetrate the heavily timbered regions in the northern part of Lycoming county, because they generally found more inviting localities in the valleys and along the river. When explorers did have occasion to penetrate what was then regarded as the "unknown wilderness," they traveled by the Williamson road.

In the meantime, however, the Pine Creek Land Compny had been formed. Morris and several of his friends had founded a settlement near the site of Texas, Lycoming county, and it soon became apparent that there must be an outlet to the settlements on the river. A road, known as the "State Road," was projected from Newberry to a point near Painted Post. Application was made to the legislature, and an act authorizing its construction was passed and approved April 8, 1799, which may be found in Smith's Laws, volume III., p. 375, as follows:

Whereas, Many respectable inhabitants of the county of Lycoming * * * have presented their petitions to the legislature stating that the present road [Williamson road] from the town of Newberry, near the mouth of Lycoming creek to the Genesee country is extremely bad, so as to be passable with great difficulty, and judging that a road might be opened by a new course—and it is reasonable that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted upon the terms hereinafter mentioned, therefore

Be it, etc., That the Governor * * * be authorized to receive proposals for laying out and opening a road, not less than twenty feet wide, from the town of Newberry * * * to Morris' Mills; from thence by the best and most direct route to the northeast corner of Strawbridge's marsh, or as near thereto as may be; and from thence by the nearest and best route to the 109th mile-stone on the line dividing this State from the State of New York, or as near as may be, which road, when surveyed, laid out and opened, as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be a public highway.

That the expense of laying out and surveying the said road, and all charges incident thereto, shall in the first instance be paid by such of the citizens of the county of Lycoming, or other persons, as may think proper to subscribe for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof.

That after the said road shall have been laid out and opened * * * the Governor shall appoint a suitable person to view the said road and make report to him; and if it shall appear by said report that a road or cartway is actually laid out and opened between the town of Newberry, and the 109th mile-stone on the State line * * * then in that case the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of $3,000 to reimburse the person or persons who were the subscribers for opening and laying out said road.

According to the brief records that have been preserved, the road was put under contract July 26, 1799, and finished late that year, or early in 1800. The contractor was Benjamin Wistar Morris, with Gideon H. Wells and Thomas Greeves as securities. They were members of the Pine Creek Land Company, and of course deeply interested in the construction of the new road. Samson Babb, who had purchased land from the company, was also interested and assisted in building

the road, in order to have an outlet. It is probable that the Land Company furnished the greater part of the money required, independent of the state appropriation, and the work was pushed by Contractor Morris.

The completion of the road was officially reported to the governor by Hon. William Wilson, of Williamsport, who had been selected for that purpose in accordance with the act, whereupon his excellency authorized the payment of the $3,000. The additional amount subscribed by citizens is unknown, as the papers have been lost. It is probable that Morris and other parties were liberal subscribers, as they were among the original projectors of the enterprise and were largely benefited by it.

The State road at first was little better than a "cartway through the wilderness," but it became the great highway of the time and much travel passed over it for many years. Portions of it are still in use and its route is pointed out by the older inhabitants. Newberry at that time was the center of commercial business on the river, and the supplies for the pioneers in Tioga township had to be obtained there and transported over the State road.

The draft of this road, which is still preserved in the land office at Harrisburg, shows the courses and distances throughout the entire route. It was made from the notes of Samuel Scott, by William Gray, the celebrated surveyor of that time, for submission to the governor, as part of the report to be made by Commissioner Wilson. The distances from Newberry, the starting point, are given as follows: To Brook's house, four and one-half miles; to Hoagland's run, eight and one-half miles; to Larry's creek, or Cogan's, sixteen miles; to crossing of Third Fork of Pine creek, at the marsh, twenty-four miles; to Morris' mill, twenty-eight miles; to the 109th mile-post, seventy-three and one-half miles.

The 109th mile-stone, as described in the last report on the State line survey, "is a small monument standing in cleared land at the west edge of the summit of a gravel bluff, north of Troup's creek, 978 feet west of monument No. 258. It is on the line between the property of H. Murdock and Edward Murdock."

MORE ROADS LAID OUT.

After the completion of the State road from Newberry the people seem to have been satisfied with their thoroughfares for a few years, for we find no record of any further attempt at road making for three years. On the quarter sessions docket for December, 1803, we find "the return of a road from the First Fork of Pine creek to Morris' [State] road near the fifty-first mile tree." It appears that James Kooken, John English, Moses Wilson, James Yarnall and John Norris, the viewers appointed to lay out the road, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, in these words: "Beginning at the First Fork of Pine creek, thence north five degrees east 220 perches, etc., to the fifty-first mile tree on the State road, which they adjudged necessary to public use." The report was confirmed by the court.

Another year passed before we find any reference to roads. At December sessions, 1804, William Willard, William Withington, Josiah White, John Kileny and Jesse Losey, who had been appointed to "view and lay out a road from Morris' [State] road down Crooked creek to Williamson's" road, made a favorable report.

It commenced "at a white pine on the forks of Crooked creek" and continued until it intersected the Williamson road leading north. The court confirmed the report.

After a lapse of another two years we find that at May sessions, 1806, "William Ellis, Moses Wilson, Israel Merrick, Shack Stradley and Caleb Boyer, the persons appointed to view and lay out a road from William Ellis' mill, beginning on the margin of Pine creek and running to a "boundary lot in the Delmar purchase, in the tenure of Israel Merrick," made report that they had performed the work assigned them. The record shows that the report was confirmed at September sessions, 1806.

At the December sessions of the same year as the foregoing, the record informs us that a "road was laid out from the State road down the Cowanesque to the State line," and that Ebenezer Taylor, Timothy Coates, Hopestill Beecher and Abel Cady were the viewers. Their report states that they commenced "at a buttonwood tree marked on the State road near the Cowanesque creek—thence through by Cady's field to intersect Williamson's road near the Cowanesque." Their report was confirmed at the same session of court. This road evidently intersected the Williamson road near what is now Lawrenceville, and was a connecting link between the two thoroughfares.

A road was laid out in the latter part of 1806 from the State line to the mouth of Crooked creek, and the report of the viewers was confirmed at February sessions, 1807. From the proceedings of May sessions, 1807, it appears that Nathaniel Allen, Ezra Spaulding, Nathan Fellows, William Benjamin, John Cummins and Ebenezer Thewald, laid out a road from Ezra Spaulding's to the New York State line. Their report was confirmed at the same court.

From a report made at November sessions, 1807, it appears that William Benjamin, David Reynolds, John Norris, John Sloan, Joseph Williamson and William Watson, viewed and laid out a road from the Block House to the State road, and it was confirmed by the same court. This was another connecting link between these two great thoroughfares.

EAST AND WEST STATE ROAD.

The next important road, after the Williamson and State roads, was the one projected from the Moosic mountains in a westerly direction. In pursuance of an act of the legislature, passed April 4, 1807, providing for the appointment of a commission to explore and lay out this road to the western bounds of the State, Henry Donnel and George Haines were appointed the commissioners. They made a survey and reported that they had laid out the road according to instructions. It crossed the river at Towanda, proceeded up Sugar creek, thence through East Troy, entered Tioga county in what is now Sullivan township, and ran west through Covington, Charleston and Delmar to Wellsboro. From this point it proceeded westwardly through Tioga and Potter counties.

This road, although a "rough and rugged one," became an important thoroughfare for early times, and hundreds of weary emigrants from the east in search of homes in Tioga county and the "Genesee Country," passed over it. Those going to Bath and other points in Steuben county, followed it until it intersected the Williamson road, when they took the latter and bore down the Tioga river. Many

of the New England settlers in Tioga, who came from the eastern part of Bradford and the western part of Luzerne counties, came over it. The trouble about land titles in the latter counties caused many persons to seek new homes in what was then the wilds of Tioga; and from this cause Tioga gained largely of that hardy, enterprising and progressive element known as New Englanders, which has left its impress and individuality on the country to this day.

Emigrants from other parts of Pennsylvania and from the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia found their way into the county by way of the Williamson and State roads from Newberry.

At a meeting of the commissioners on October 1, 1811, instructions were given to Israel Merrick, Bethlehem Thompson and William Matthews to open the East and West road leading from Wellsboro to the Big Meadows.

ERA OF PLANK ROADS.

When the era of plank road building set in the citizens of certain parts of Tioga caught the infection. These roads were generally projected for places where railroads were not available. In 1848 the Tioga and Elmira Plank Road Company was incorporated. The object of the road was to connect with another leading out of Elmira up Seeley creek to the State line, the distance to Elmira from Tioga being about twenty-three miles. As work was not commenced by this company in 1848, a supplement to the act was passed April 5, 1849, extending the time for building the road seven years. This act was supplemented by another May 14, 1850, creating the Tioga and Lawrenceville Company, with power to extend the road to Wellsboro, and repealing the acts of 1848 and 1849. This act created a new body of incorporators and empowered them to take possession of the highway.

That portion of the road between Tioga and Wellsboro was soon put under contract and finished, and for many years it was extensively traveled. When the plank wore out the company obtained a supplement to the charter permitting them to convert the road into a turnpike, which was done.

EARLY NAVIGATION SCHEMES.

The construction of numerous public roads during the first quarter of the present century, opened up avenues of communication between the different sections of the county and made the county seat accessible to the citizens of the various townships. They also enabled the settlers to reach Williamsport, Painted Post, Elmira, Athens, Towanda and other trading points, with such products as they desired to market or exchange for articles needed in their homes or on their farms. With the increase of lumbering operations, as well as a constantly increasing surplus of farm products, the inadequacy of these facilities began to be felt. The journeys over rough and poorly-worked roads was tedious and toilsome, and the time consumed in going and returning rendered it next to impossible to realize a profit on the products marketed. Some better way of accomplishing their marketing and trading was needed. The railroad being in its infancy, the canal gave the only promise of meeting the admitted needs of the people, and accordingly plans for either rendering the principal streams of the county navigable by a system of improvements, or making them feeders for canals, were numerous, and were made the topics of town talk and public discussion.

In 1817 the legislature declared the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers and Crooked creek navigable streams. (Pine creek had been declared navigable in 1798.) It was thought that the Tioga river, running north into the State of New York, could be so improved as to render it safe for arks loaded with coal, then beginning to be slowly developed at Blossburg, and which it was early foreseen was destined to become a great article of commerce, if a demand could be created for it; or, in other words, if means for its transportation could be provided. The first step, therefore, was to make the river navigable.

In order to secure a better outlet overland toward the south, Aaron Bloss and others, in 1817, petitioned the Pennsylvania legislature to appropriate $10,000 toward improving the Williamson road over the mountains from Blossburg to Lycoming creek, and Williamsport. But the legislature could not see the wisdom of appropriating that amount of money to build a good road into what was regarded as a wild and inhospitable region, and refused the petition.

Undaunted, however, by this failure to secure a better outlet to the south, agitation was continued in behalf of water navigation. Committees were appointed in Tioga county to confer with the citizens in the adjoining counties on the north, and strong efforts made to enlist their co-operation and support. In 1826 Uriah Spencer was appointed one of a committee to draft an address to the governor of New York in furtherance of a canal from the head of Seneca lake to the Pennsylvania line at Lawrenceville, to be continued thence by Pennsylvania authority to the coal mines at Blossburg. He and Samuel W. Morris were chosen a committee to present a petition to the legislature of New York, and Mr. Spencer visited Albany for that purpose in February, 1827.

The continued agitation throughout the country of the water navigation project, finally resulted in the passage of an act in March, 1823, for the improvement of the Susquehanna from Northumberland to Columbia, and it was expected by the citizens of Tioga county that as soon as this work was completed the upper waters of the Susquehanna would receive the favorable consideration of the legislature, and they would be benefited to some extent.

This was the first step in the great plan for internal improvement by utilizing the rivers. The next was the act of February 20, 1826, known as the General Improvement Law, which, among other things, authorized the organization of the Tioga Navigation Company. This law gave the people great encouragement. No time was lost in making preparations to start the improvement. A company was formed and Miller Fox, of Towanda, an eminent civil engineer, employed to make a survey and an estimate of the cost of putting the stream into a navigable condition. A fine drawing of the proposed canal has been preserved and may be seen at the office of Jerome B. Niles, Wellsboro. Considerable work was done. In 1836 a number of arks were built by different parties and loaded with coal. It was intended to run them down the river and connect with the Chemung canal, which had been completed to Corning. But the arks were sunk before any great distance had been made, and this mode of navigation was abandoned.

There was increased interest in the mining of coal, but the lack of transportation to market kept the business back. In 1838 the Arbon Coal Company was formed at Blossburg and James R. Wilson was chosen its first president. Another company,

known as the Arbon Land Company, was also organized by the same stockholders, its purpose being to promote the building and early completion of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg.

THE CORNING AND BLOSSBURG RAILROAD.

It having become apparent that transportation by water was not feasible, attention was directed to the railroad, which then seemed to be the coming method. The Tioga Navigation Company caught the spirit of the hour and obtained from the legislature a supplement to its charter, authorizing it to construct a railroad from Blossburg to the State line at Lawrenceville. The distance was about twenty-five miles and the road was to run parallel with the river. This was an important movement and marked the beginning of a new era in the history of Tioga county. At the same time a company was formed to construct a railroad from the head of canal navigation at Painted Post to intersect the Blossburg railroad at Lawrenceville. This would afford an outlet for the coal. The entire line was completed from Corning to Blossburg in 1840, reaching the latter place in September of that year, between which time and January 1, 1841, 4,235 tons of coal were sent over it to market. Compared with the magnificently equipped lines of to-day, it was but a crude affair. Strap rails, laid on stringers were used, and the rolling stock was exceedingly primitive. In 1852 the strap rails were replaced by the more modern T rail, and the roadbed and equipment greatly improved, the Hon. John Magee having, in the meantime, become the owner of that portion of the line north of Lawrenceville.

In 1852 a line, four miles in length, was surveyed from Blossburg to Morris Run, where new coal mines were being then opened up by the Morris Run Coal Company. This line was constructed under the direction of Col. Pharon Jarrett, of Lock Haven, and was opened for traffic in October, 1853.

The Blossburg Coal Company was incorporated by an act of the legislature approved April 11, 1866, for the purpose of opening mines on Johnson's creek, at what is now the village of Arnot, four miles southwest of Blossburg, from which place a railroad was constructed to the mines in the year named. In 1882 and 1883 the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad Company extended this road to Hoytville, in Morris township, a distance of twelve miles.

Though constructed by different companies and operated as separate roads for years, the last two named were dependent upon the Corning and Blossburg road for an outlet down the valley of the Tioga river. This was secured by traffic arrangements maintained until December, 1884, when the control of the three lines passed into the hands of the "Erie," and they have since remained a part of that system.

THE FALL BROOK RAILROAD.

In March, 1859, the Fall Brook Coal Company was chartered by the legislature. The bill granting the charter was, however, vetoed by Governor Packer, but was passed over his veto and became a law. In this year the company opened mines at Fall Brook, seven miles east of Blossburg, to which a line of railroad was surveyed and constructed. This line, seven miles in length, was the beginning of the Fall Brook system in Tioga county. The principal owner of the railroad and the mines

was Hon. John Magee, of Bath, New York, who some years before had come into possession of that part of the Corning and Blossburg railroad lying between Corning and Lawrenceville, to reach which with the product of his Fall Brook mines he made a traffic arrangement with the owners of that portion of the line between Lawrenceville and Blossburg.

In 1866 the Fall Brook Coal Company commenced exploring for coal on the mountains near Wilson creek, a tributary of Babb's creek, about twelve miles south of Wellsboro, and rich mines were discovered. The lands were purchased by the Fall Brook Coal Company and a new outlet became necessary. This resulted in the incorporation, April 4, 1867, of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad Company. A preliminary survey of the road was commenced in September of that year. Hon. Henry Sherwood took a deep interest in the construction of this road, and served as president for some time.

The road was opened in May, 1872, with a great celebration, which was attended by many distinguished persons from other parts of the country, among them being William E. Dodge and Governor Seymour, of New York. At Corning the road connects with the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning, which gives direct communication with central New York, as well as east and west by the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad.

The Cowanesque Branch.—Before the completion of the new road from Lawrenceville to Antrim, a movement was started to build a road up the Cowanesque. This valley was the richest agricultural portion of the county, and as it contained a number of villages, it was important that they should have a railroad outlet. The work of construction was commenced at once and the road was completed from Lawrenceville to Elkland, a distance of twelve miles, by September 15, 1873. In 1883 it was extended to Westfield, and later through Potter Brook to Ulysses, in Potter county.

In 1840 when the New York and Erie railroad was located, it was thought by many that it should have passed through the Cowanesque to Olean. Years afterward a line was surveyed by Horatio Seymour, and on it the present road was built. The Cowanesque branch was leased to the main line, and the whole is known as the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim line. From Corning to Antrim the distance is fifty-three miles. At Stokesdale Junction it leaves the Pine Creek road and runs through Wellsboro to Antrim, a distance of seventeen miles.

The Pine Creek Branch.—For many years efforts had been made to build a railroad down Pine creek to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie at Jersey Shore, or the Reading at Williamsport. This was regarded as an important link, as it would afford an outlet for Tioga county to the south. In furtherance of this object the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company was chartered, February 17, 1870, the proposed line to run from Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, up Pine creek to Ansonia; thence along the same stream to Gaines, and thence to Coudersport and Port Allegheny. The survey was made and the right of way obtained, but nothing further was accomplished in this county until a new company was organized and the route changed to run from Ansonia to Stokesdale Junction. This re-organization was effected in January, 1882, by the election of Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, president; George J. Magee, of Watkins, vice-president;

William Howell, of Antrim, secretary; Anton Hardt, of Wellsboro, chief engineer, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, treasurer. The executive committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Henry Sherwood, Jefferson Harrison, Anton Hardt, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt and George J. Magee. The directors were W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, George J. Magee, William Howell, E. G. Schieffelin, Henry Sherwood, Walter Sherwood, Jefferson Harrison, Jerome B. Niles, Anton Hardt and John W. Bailey.

No time was lost in pushing the work of construction. The stockholders decided that the road should be built to Williamsport, where connection could be made with the Philadelphia and Reading road. The charter formerly belonged to the Reading, but by a business arrangement it passed into the hands of the Vanderbilts, George J. Magee and their associates. The line was built from Williamsport, up Pine creek, to the mouth of Marsh creek, at Ansonia; thence up Marsh creek through the Big Meadows to Stokesdale Junction, connecting with the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim railway. It was completed and opened June 4, 1883, and at once became an important thoroughfare and outlet to the south. The road runs through an exceedingly wild and romantic region, the Pine Creek cañon not being excelled in natural grandeur by any other point touched by rail in the Allegheny mountains.

The road is operated as part of the Fall Brook system, and in efficiency of management is surpased by no other single-track road in the State. The distance from Wellsboro to Williamsport is eighty-two miles, and three passenger trains are run daily each way. The company operates 375 miles of main track and 118 miles of side tracks. There are 3,700 cars in its equipment. The Corning railway shops furnish employment to 617 workmen, including the engineers, firemen, inspectors at junction points, etc. The total pay-roll includes the names of from 1,800 to 2,200 men, according to business. The main line runs from Lyons, New York, to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a distance of 187 miles. There are four branches, as follows: The Fall Brook, the Penn Yan, the Cowanesque, and the Antrim. And remarkable as it may seem, the company has never killed a passenger. The Fall Brook railway stands at the head of single-track railways in this country. Its freight traffic for the year ending June 30, 1896, aggregated 6,559,590 tons—more than a half million tons greater than during any former year in its history. The methods of the Fall Brook company are far ahead of all others in systematic management and effective results. The company operates over eighty-seven miles of railway within the limits of Tioga county.

The principal officers are: George J. Magee, president; John Lang, first vice-president; W. H. Northrup, passenger agent; G. R. Brown, general superintendent.

THE ELMIRA AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.

The coal business of Tioga had grown to such proportions that another outlet by rail was demanded; and in April, 1872, the Elmira and State Line railroad, running from Elmira to a point near Lawrenceville, was chartered and soon after put under contract. The road was finished in October, 1876. A great celebration followed the opening, at which toasts were drunk and speeches made. After leaving the Tioga valley the road bears off through the township of Jackson and then

descends to the valley of the Chemung, intersecting the Northern Central about two miles south of Elmira. Soon after the opening it was consolidated with the Tioga road, as the Tioga and Elmira State Line railroad. The distance from Elmira to Blossburg is forty-six miles; and from the latter place to Hoytville, whither it extends, the distance is fifteen miles, making the entire length of the line sixty-one miles. Of this distance thirty-five miles belong in Tioga county. The line is operated by the Erie Railroad Company as the Tioga division.

THE ADDISON AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The late Charles L. Pattison, of Elkland, was the prime mover in the organization of the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1882, and was president of the Pennsylvania division of the road up to his death, April 10, 1896. The section from Addison to Westfield, which enters Tioga county at Nelson station, was completed, and the first train of passenger cars run between those towns, November 27, 1882, within ninety days from the time the work commenced. The line was extended to Gaines by January 1, 1883, and later up the valley of Pine creek to Galeton, in Potter county. It was originally a narrow gauge road, but was changed to standard width in the spring of 1895. A short spur of this road, which leaves the main line a few miles above Gaines, connects with the coal mines at Gurnee, in Gaines township.

It is thus seen that commendable progress has been made in railroad construction in Tioga county since the opening of the first road in 1840. The next road likely to be built is the surveyed line from Blackwells up Babb's creek to connect with the Arnot and Pine Creek road at Hoytville. It will be a quick outlet down Pine creek for the settlers in that region. Blackwells, at the mouth of Babb's creek, is in the southwestern part of the county, and is becoming a place of some importance on account of its lumber and flagstone traffic.

OTHER RAILROADS.

The Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, usually spoken of as the "Goodyear Line," was opened from Keating, in Potter county, to Ansonia, in the summer of 1895. It has since been extended to Wellsville, New York. It connects with the Fall Brook at Ansonia and is an outlet for travel and traffic to Buffalo.

The Northern Central Railway, which traverses the valley of Lycoming creek, touches the southern boundary of Union township at Roaring Branch and runs along the border for several miles, the station of Penbryn being in Tioga county.

The Tiadaghton and Fahnastalk Railway Company was chartered March 11, 1892, for the purpose of constructing a railway into Elk township, for the removal of logs and bark. It begins at Tiadaghton, on the Fall Brook railroad, extends six miles into the forest, and was built the same year it was chartered. The following officers were elected for 1896: President, Creon B. Farr; secretary, J. Harrison; treasurer, C. B. Farr; diectors, G. A. Veil, J. W. Hammond, D. M. Lounsbury, John L. Landrus, E. G. Schieffelin and George D. Aiken.

CHAPTER IX.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

PRIMITIVE SAW MILLS AND GRIST MILLS—THE MORRIS MILLS—FIRST MILLS AT WELLSBORO—BABB'S MILL—IN THE TIOGA VALLEY—EARLY LUMBERING OPERATIONS—A RAFTING REMINISCENCE—ALONG THE COWANESQUE RIVER—PIONEER MILLS ON PINE CREEK—AN ERA OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT—RISKS AND CHARMS OF THE BUSINESS—THE TANNING INDUSTRY—IRON FOUNDRIES AND SMELTING WORKS—THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS—PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

THE pioneer settlers within the borders of what is now Tioga county found its surface covered by an unbroken forest, made up, for the most part, of pine and hemlock. The former grew in the valleys and low lands—though not confined exclusively to them, while the latter crowned the mountain sides and summits and occupied the uplands. Here and there were areas of the hard wood varieties, such as "sugar" maple, beech, oak, ash, etc. Before he could rear a home for himself and the members of his family, the settler had to clear a space, first for his cabin and afterwards for the little garden plot, that as the years went by, was enlarged, until the forest wilderness gave place to cultivated fields, producing abundant crops of everything needful to sustain life.

Although there was timber in abundance, there was no lumber, and the rude cabins that were erected, if they were floored at all, were floored with puncheons and round logs. Saw-mills were, therefore, a necessity, to provide lumber for the flooring and roofing of these frontier homes, and it was not long until they began to be erected in various parts of the county, upon such streams as had a flow of water sufficient to furnish power for the primitive machinery then in use. These primitive mills, with their flutter wheels and upright saws, led the way in the march of industrial development, and about the opening of the century began the work of forest destruction that has stripped the hills and valleys of the county of the great growth of pine and hemlock amid the sombre gloom of which savage beasts had roamed for ages.

The grist-mill was no less a necessity than the saw-mill, but before grain could be ground grain must be raised, and this involved the preliminary and tiresome labor of clearing fields for cultivation. For several years the settlers were compelled to go to Jersey Shore and Williamsport, on the south, and to Painted Post, Elmira and Tioga Point, now Athens, on the north and east, for their flour or for the purpose of having their scant crops of wheat, corn and other grains ground, and many stories are still told of the perils and hardships endured during journeys to and from these trading and milling points.

The first mills resorted to for lumber and the grinding of their grain by the

early settlers in the western and southern parts of the county, were those built by John Norris, on the headwaters of Little Pine creek, near what is now the hamlet of Texas, across the line in Lycoming county, as agent of Benjamin Wistar Morris. These mills, known as "Morris' Mills," were erected as early as 1799, and were on the line of the north and south State road opened up in that year.

In an advertisement of Benjamin Wistar Morris, published in the *Lycoming Gazette*, under date of November 13, 1806, inviting investments in lots in the new county-seat town of Wellsboro, attention is called to the fact that "a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a store are situated within one mile of the town." These were the mills erected by Samuel W. Fisher on Marsh creek, below the borough limits of Wellsboro, a fuller reference to which will be found in the chapter devoted to Delmar township. They were undoubtedly the first mills in this section of the county.

The first saw-mill on Babb's creek was erected in 1806, on the site of the present village of Morris, by Samson Babb, the pioneer settler on that stream.

IN THE TIOGA VALLEY.

In the absence of authentic records it is impossible, at this late day, to give the name of the builder of the first saw-mill in the Tioga river valley, which soon after its settlement became the scene of active lumbering operations. Previous to 1812 mills were erected along that stream and near the mouths of its branches as far south as Canoe Camp, and much lumber was manufactured for shipment down the river as well as for supplying an increasing local demand. It is said that the first grist-mill in the county was erected on this stream, at the mouth of Mill creek, by Aaron Gillet, about 1797 or 1798, and that he also erected a small distillery about the same time. Both were soon carried away by high water and Gillet removed to Cherry Flats. Adam Hart, one of the early settlers of Lawrence township, built a saw-mill and a distillery soon after locating. Joseph Middaugh, who settled near Hart, also erected a saw-mill. The first saw-mill at Tioga was built by Dr. William Willard, about 1800, or soon after. The first grist-mill here was built in 1805 by Nicholas Prutsman and his sons. As early as 1803 Elihu Marvin built a saw-mill at Mansfield, and in 1805 added a hand grist-mill, which he had purchased of Dorman Bloss, a millwright, then living at Beecher's Island. In 1812 Amos Spencer erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill at Canoe Camp. In 1809 the first grist-mill at Mainesburg was erected by Noah Rumsey, Sr., and two years later sold by him to Jonathan L. Spencer. It was about 1810 that the De Pui grist-mill was erected on the Tioga river below Tioga borough. It was resorted to by the settlers of the neighboring townships for many years.

All these early mills were primitive in their character and construction. The grist-mill and the distillery were operated to meet the demands of the settlers in their immediate vicinity. The saw-mills soon became of more importance, and the lumber manufactured in excess of local demand was floated down the river to the markets on the lower Susquehanna. It was the only thing for which cash could be quickly obtained, and it was relied upon by the settlers to furnish them the means to clear their lands and equip them with the implements needed in their cultivation.

The early lumbermen on the Tioga river, therefore, floated the product of their mills down to the junction of that stream with the North Branch of the Susque-

hanna, at Tioga Point, now known as Athens; thence it descended the latter stream to the markets below. Returning from these rafting trips, the men generally came to Williamsport and walked over the mountains from Trout Run or Roaring Branch, for railroads had not then been built and the stage line was slow and uncertain.

It would be hard to estimate the value of lumber floated out of Tioga county before the advent of railroads. An old record says that in 1804 about 452 rafts, containing 22,000,000 feet of lumber, besides a large number of arks, loaded with wheat, flour, staves, whiskey and shingles, the whole aggregating in value $5,000,000, passed out of the North Branch at Northumberland. Of course only a small part of this was from Tioga county, it being then comparatively unsettled, but it shows the magnitude of lumbering operations in northern Pennsylvania even at that early day.

A RAFTING REMINISCENCE.

An old diary of a trip from Painted Post on a raft to Port Deposit, made by Judge Strong, of Steuben county, New York, in the early development of the business, gives an interesting reminiscence. Judge Strong says:

> Many a time and oft when a boy have I taken a convenient station during the spring freshet and watched for hours the rafts and arks sweeping out of the Conhocton and Tioga rivers, their rollicking stalwart crews, stripped to the shirt, neck and bosoms bare, with stout arms, when the pilot shouted, "Right! Left! Jump to the work," raising the large oars to the utmost, force them through the resisting flood with a will, then lower them and with a run carry them back ready for another stroke. So they fly from side to side, with brief breathing spells, like cannoners in an engagement.

The ice had gone in March, 1838, and the judge was at Painted Post when the opportunity presented itself for him to take advantage of the ambition of his life. He was employed to assist in running a raft to the bay as a "light hand," at five shillings per day and "found." The first place they passed was Newtown, now Elmira, and they landed six miles below at Hogback, where Sullivan had a battle with the Indians and Tories in 1779. He made the journey to the point of destination and returned, and gave a very interesting account of what he saw and learned, not omitting "a peep" at the legislature which was then in sesion at Harrisburg.

ALONG THE COWANESQUE RIVER.

In 1804 Eddy Howland built a saw-mill on the Cowanesque above Knoxville, and soon afterward Emmer Bowen and Ebenezer Seelye built one near Academy Corners. In 1811 Bethlehem Thompson erected a grist-mill a mile above Knoxville, the water being taken from Inscho run, and conducted to the mill in long continuous troughs hewed out of pine logs. This mill was operated about ten years. The first grist-mill at Westfield was built by Ayres Tuttle previous to 1812. It appears on the assessment list of that year. A grist-mill was erected at Beecher's Island or Nelson about 1810 by John, Thomas and Hopestill Beecher, pioneer settlers there.

In 1815 a distillery was built by Joshua Colvin at a large spring near Academy Corners. He brought the still and other apparatus from Herkimer county, New York. Rye and corn were used exclusively. The rate of exchange was six quarts of whiskey for one bushel of rye or corn. Sometime in 1818 John Knox bought Colvin's apparatus and started a distillery at the Strawbridge spring, a short distance

east of Academy Corners, and carried it on about five years. At this manufactory whiskey was made from corn, rye and potatoes. The product of both distilleries was sold at home.

PIONEER MILLS ON PINE CREEK.

The first mills on Pine creek north of the Lycoming county line were built between 1812 and 1815. One of these was erected about a mile and a half above Ansonia, in Shippen township, by Richard Ellis. Other early mill owners in this township were Asaph Ellis, who built a grist-mill; Reuben Herrington and Richard Phillips, who built and operated saw-mills. The pioneer saw-mill in Gaines township was erected at Gaines about 1815, by John Smith, on Long run. Capt. John Phoenix built a mill in 1817 near the mouth of Phoenix run. The first grist-mill in the township was erected at Furmantown before 1820, by Aaron Furman. It was a hand mill and was later replaced by one run by water power. Mr. Furman also built a saw-mill which he afterwards sold to Col. Dudley Hewitt. All or nearly all of these early mills were washed away in the flood of 1832, which either greatly crippled or utterly ruined financially those who were engaged in lumbering operations in the Pine Creek valley.

It is needless to go into a detailed history of all the mills erected in those earlier years in the different parts of the county. They have received adequate mention in the township chapters. They were all water mills and were equipped with the machinery then in use. Many of them could cut no more than 1,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours, and their output was consequently insignificant compared with that of even a small mill of the present. Much of the timber was simply squared and was floated down the stream in that form, many deeming it a less risky and more profitable way of handling it.

AN ERA OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

The early settlers in the Pine Creek valley about and above Ansonia were lumbermen rather than farmers. Pine creek was their highway to and from Jersey Shore,* the trips being made in canoes, constructed out of heavy pine trees, or in rude flat boats. When there began to be a demand for lumber the settlers scattered along the creek saw their opportunity and commenced manufacturing. The pine in this section of the county was of a superior quality, and made better lumber than can be obtained to-day. Mills sprung up rapidly and a new impetus was given to the business when the construction of the canal was commenced up the West Branch of the Susquehanna. By the year 1832 large investments had been made in timber lands along Pine creek and in the erection of saw-mills. Lumbermen came from the State of New York, as well as from Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the business. The flood of 1832, already referred to, proved disastrous to the growing enterprises, and its effects were felt for a long time. The field was, however, too inviting and it was not long before business rallied, and the woods swarmed with lumbermen, while the valley resounded to the chorus of many mills.

In 1829 Leonard Pfoutz erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill at Manchester, below Ansonia. In 1831 John Daily and John Beecher bought out Reuben Herrington, who was known as a very stirring man. About this time John Mathers

* Pine creek was declared a public highway by the legislature, March 16, 1798.



Jacob Schiffelin

erected a saw-mill near the Gaines township line. This mill was afterward operated by Mathers & Scoville and then by John Mathers & Company, and after 1845 by Jesse Locke. Leonard Pfoutz sold his mills to Stowell & Dickinson, who, in 1833, were operating two saw-mills. In 1834 they were running four saw-mills and a grist-mill, and were cutting about 5,000,000 feet of lumber annually, which was floated down the stream to the river.

Hezekiah Stowell, the head of the firm, was a native of Chenango county, New York, where he was born in 1796. He came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, in 1833, young, vigorous and ambitious, and, associating himself with Peter Dickinson, they commenced lumbering on an extensive scale. In 1835 Mr. Stowell took up his residence at Pine Creek, now Ansonia, and continued to live there until 1851. The firm was active and progressive. They ran as high as 100 board rafts down Pine creek in a season, or when the water was favorable, and gave employment to 500 men. No greater firm carried on lumbering in the county in those days. They purchased 25,000 acres of timber land and laid the basis for an enormous business. But owing to losses they became commercially crippled and their land and property subsequently passed into the hands of Phelps, Dodge & Company, and that firm prepared to operate the mills on a more extensive scale than the former owners. The Manchester mills, as they were named, came to be regarded as the center of a large business. The little village of Ansonia, named for Anson G. Phelps, head of the firm, grew up at the point where Marsh creek unites with Pine creek, and it still retains the name.

After the new firm became the owners of the property, Mr. Stowell managed the business for them until 1851. He then retired to Delmar township, where he had purchased 1,200 acres of land, settled upon it and in course of time cleared a farm of 600 acres. There he resided until his death, which occurred December 26, 1874.

Mr. Stowell was succeeded as manager by E. B. Campbell, who continued to serve the great firm in that capacity until his death at Williamsport, July 17, 1890.

Owing to the danger and uncertainty of running the manufactured lumber down Pine creek, the firm decided that it would be better to float the logs down the stream, secure them in a boom or harbor, and manufacture them at a point near the river. The Manchester mills therefore were abandoned, and what was known as Phelps mills were built on Pine creek, in Clinton county, near the junction of the Fall Brook and Beech Creek railroads. These mills were operated on an extensive scale until 1871, when they were dismantled and removed to Williamsport, where still better advantages were secured for the manufacture of lumber. Scarcely a vestige now remains to mark the sites of the Manchester and Phelps mills, on Pine creek. All the parties who were active in conducting these great mills are now deceased, including the old members of the firm, and new men have taken their places. During the thirty-six years that these mills were operated on Pine creek, they manufactured and sent to market hundreds of millions of feet of lumber, the greater part of which was a superior quality and commanded the highest price. But the stock of timber is now exhausted and the buzz of the busy saws is no longer heard where these great Pine creek mills once stood.

In 1870 the firm was incorporated under the name of the Pennsylvania Joint

Land and Lumber Company, and Gen. Jerome B. Niles, of Wellsboro, became its resident representative, a position he still holds. The company yet owns large bodies of land in Delmar and Shippen townships.

Peter Dickinson, the partner of Hezekiah Stowell, was a native of Bainbridge, New York. He was born May 1, 1797, and died January 11, 1879, and is buried in Wellsboro Cemetery. A younger brother, Samuel Dickinson, born July 22, 1805, died March 10, 1886, and is buried in the same lot. Both of these brothers were pioneer lumbermen, and are well remembered by the older lumbermen yet living. John Dickinson was a brother of Peter and Samuel.

Soon after Phelps, Dodge & Company became the owners of the Stowell & Dickinson property, Mr. Dickinson was sent to Baltimore to manage the interest of the new firm in that city, as that was the market to which they shipped their lumber. He did not remain very long there, for in a few years we find him back on the Susquehanna conducting a mill near Lock Haven. He was a man of "large expectations," but never realized what he so fondly cherished.

His younger brother, Samuel, was wiser. He came to Wellsboro in 1832, built a storehouse, stocked it with goods and did a large business. The storehouse was the building in which Chester and John L. Robinson—who purchased it—afterwards carried on business and later opened the bank, where the great robbery occurred in 1874. The old building is now used for a carpenter shop.

Silas Billings, an early settler and mill-owner and lumberman at Knoxville, made an investment in mills and lands in Gaines township about the time that Stowell & Dickinson began operations at Manchester, and soon became a leader among the lumbermen of the Pine Creek valley. In 1831 he purchased the John Benn mill property at Gaines, and within a few years was operating on an extensive scale, having added to his Gaines township lands large bodies of pine and hemlock lands in Elk township. During the later years of his life and after his death his extensive business enterprises were managed by his son, Silas X. Billings, who soon became the leading lumberman of the county. He operated on a large scale, and through the exercise of good judgment and an intelligent oversight of his affairs was notably successful. Among the other prominent operators in this township were John L. Phoenix, Col. Dudley Hewitt, Stephen and Simeon Babcock and David Rexford.

RISKS AND CHARMS OF THE BUSINESS.

Few, if any, of the early lumbermen made any money at the business. The owners of small mills scarcely realized as much from them as a good farmer would now make on a twenty-acre farm. But lumber was about the only thing that brought any ready money into the county, and the timber had to be cleared away before the land could be cultivated. Farming, at least, in the western part of the county, was at a low ebb, none making more than enough to eke out a scanty living for a family. Men, women and children had to live, and to live decently had to have clothing, and to live at all had to have something to eat, and the men especially had to have something to drink. They could raise a little rye, which was changed into whisky at the distillery in Wellsboro; but tea and coffee and spices and cotton they could not raise, and the only business that furnished the money to buy these necessaries was lumbering.

It is hard to tell whether it was sawed lumber or squared timber that brought most money back to the creek settlement; and what did come generally went to Wellsboro to pay store bills contracted during the lumbering season, never for a moment forgetting the little stone distillery across the creek in that town. Pay day was always "after rafting," and it was generally futile and very unpopular to attempt to collect a debt till after the spring floods had floated the lumber to market and its diminishing price had been brought back.

With all the hard work and drawbacks of those days, lumbering on Pine creek had its charms. With the hardy, rugged lumbermen it made little difference whether he slept on a board, hemlock boughs, or a feather bed. Most of them preferred the former.

THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

The assessment list of 1812 shows that two tanyards, one assessed to William Baker and the other to Ebenezer Jackson, were then in operation in Tioga township. As the different townships settled up local tanyards were established and the tanning of leather, for home use, became one of the recognized industries of the county. In time some of these local enterprises began to tan for shipment, and in this way extended the industry. The presence of vast forests of hemlock, promising an almost inexhaustible supply of hemlock bark, essential in the tanning of leather, invited a larger investment of capital, and led to the erection of a number of great tanneries at different points within the county. These are given proper notice in the township chapters. All of these extensive tanning plants have been erected within the past thirty years, and, with the exception of the Kingsley tannery at Mansfield, the tannery of John Gisin, at Wellsboro, and the Eberle tannery at Westfield, are devoted to the production of sole leather. In May, 1893, these sole leather tanneries, except the one at Elkland, passed into the control of the Union Tanning Company, which is a member of the United States Leather Company. This great corporation now operates the tanneries at Blossburg, Tioga, Osceola, Westfield, Stokesdale, Niles Valley, Hoytville, Leetonia and Manhattan. At the time of its erection in 1883, the tannery at Hoytville was the largest steam tannery in the world, having a capacity of 1,000 hides of leather a day. The aggregate output of the tanneries of the county, when working to their full capacity, is over 1,000,000 hides of leather per annum. During later years, owing to a number of causes, the output has been greatly reduced. These various enterprises give employment to hundreds of men, not only in and around the tanneries themselves, but in the woods, getting out hemlock bark, not far from 100,000 cords of which is used annually. A large proportion of the hides tanned come from South America. Their transportation to the tanneries and from them, as leather, forms an important item in the freight traffic of the railroad companies doing business in the county.

IRON FOUNDRIES AND SMELTING WORKS.

Perhaps the very first attempt at establishing an iron foundry in the county was made by Benjamin W. Morris at Wellsboro. The year in which it was built is not clearly known, but it must have been quite early. It stood about where the glass works were erected in more modern times. William Bache says that he remembers being in the foundry. A few castings, consisting of sugar kettles,

cooking utensils, andirons, etc., were made. He obtained his iron from bog ore. As Mr. Bache was born in 1812, it must have been some years after that when the foundry was established—unless it was the ruins he saw. In that case, it might have been built about the time of his birth, or earlier.

About 1812 a small iron foundry was started at Lawrenceville, but the name of the founder has not been preserved. In later years the plant was carried on by James Kinsey.

About 1825 Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, New York, became interested in coal and iron lands at Blossburg, and a few years later began the erection of an iron furnace. After being owned and operated by a number of parties, usually at a loss, the plant was purchased by T. J. Mooers, in 1864, and has since been used as an iron foundry. In 1855 an iron furnace was erected at Mansfield by Charles F. Swan for the Mansfield Iron Company. It was operated until 1870, the ore being obtained from a deposit in Richmond township three miles west of Mansfield, and also from a deposit at Roseville.

Although iron foundries are still carried on successfully in many of the villages and boroughs of the county, the production of pig iron from iron ore ceased a quarter of a century ago. The iron ore, containing but about forty per cent. of iron, was not of a character to warrant a further investment of capital, in competition with other portions of the country, where the character of the ore and extent of the deposits insured a cheaper production of pig iron.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

The presence in the same localities of glass sand-rock and of coal offered an opportunity for the investment of capital in the manufacture of glass. The first factory was established at Blossburg in 1847 and was operated for nearly forty years, first by William Dezang, of Geneva, New York, and after him by James H. Gulick, and then by Hirsch, Ely & Company. After being successfully carried on for nearly forty years it passed into the control of the United Glass Company, and was shut down. Another factory was erected about 1850 at Covington. It has also had various owners, the present ones being a local stock company. It is now being operated on the co-operative plan. In later years a factory was established in Wellsboro, but after being twice destroyed by fire, the enterprise was abandoned. All these factories were devoted to the manufacture of window glass, a fine quality of which was produced. A revival and extension of this industry is looked for in the near future.

Another natural resource is moulding sand for foundries. The deposits are extensive, and considerable quantities are shipped to Elmira and other places. Large quantities of glass sand are also shipped from Brownlee, in Duncan township, where a rock-crushing plant is in operation.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

But it is to the patient and persistent labor of sturdy and stout-hearted husbandmen that the greater share of the present prosperity of Tioga county is to be attributed. This labor, begun with the felling of the first tree and the clearing of the first garden spot, has transformed the face of the county from a dense and unbroken forest wilderness, into cultivated fields, orchards and gardens, dotted with farm

homes, the abiding places of comfort, thrift, intelligence and happiness, and has, notwithstanding a rough and rugged surface, placed the county well up in the list of the prosperous and productive agricultural counties of the State.

At first the land in the valleys of the principal streams and their branches were settled and cleared, it being thought that those valley lands, in addition to being the most accessible, were the most fertile. But, as the county became more settled, the uplands began to be cleared and their fertility tested, and the fact established that some of the richest and most enduring soil is to be found in the more elevated sections. The upland farms are now, therefore, regarded as equal, one year with an other, in productiveness, with those in the creek and river valleys.

During the earlier years of the county's history, when lumbering was largely depended on to supply ready money, agriculture did not receive the attention it has since the practical disappearance of the pine and hemlock forests. The diversified farming of the present was unknown, as well as the methods pursued by the first-class farmer of to-day. The man who owned a stumpy clearing was glad to produce enough wheat, corn, rye or oats to feed his family and the animals used in the labor of the field and the woods, the surplus that found its way to market being a very small per centage of the whole.

The fields of the present bear but a slight resemblance to those of early days. On many of them the labor of four generations—continued year after year with infinite patience—has scarcely sufficed to free them, first of stumps and, later, of stones, so as to make possible the use of modern farm machinery. Their present condition bears eloquent witness to what can be accomplished in the face of the most discouraging and disheartening primary conditions, and tells the story, better than words can tell it, of the sturdy and stalwart character of the men and women, who, from the earliest settlement of the county to the present, have been the main factor in its industrial growth and development.

While all the cereal grains are produced in the county, more attention is paid to oats, corn and buckwheat than to wheat, barley and rye. Considerable tobacco has also been produced, especially in the Tioga and Cowanesque river valleys, within the last twenty years, each year, until the recent decline in prices, showing an increased acreage.

The census of 1890 shows the following acreage and production of each of the leading cereal crops:

Products.	*Acres,*	*Bus.*	*Products.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*
Wheat,	2,371	34,766	Corn,	4,540	137,904
Rye,	454	5,953	Buckwheat,	17,369	300,206
Oats,	31,605	870,747	Barley,	1,787	32,113

This gives a total of 58,126 acres cultivated, with an aggregate product of 1,381,659 bushels. As there has been a notable increase in the acreage of cleared land since these statistics were gathered, it would be safe to assume that the total production of these cereals for 1896 would reach over 1,500,000 bushels, provided there was a proportionate increase in the acreage devoted to them. Within the past few years, however, many farmers have turned aside from the growing of the different grains to the growing of grasses for pasturage and hay, and the county is fast forging forward as a county of dairy and meadow farms. The cultivation of buckwheat,

however, still holds a prominent place, a large acreage being each year devoted to it. In 1890, as shown in the figures given, 17,369 acres produced 300,206 bushels, making Tioga and Bradford counties, which produced 506,412 bushels in the same year, two of the greatest buckwheat-producing counties in the State. The cultivation of tobacco increased from 234 acres and 292,198 pounds in 1879, as shown by the census of 1880, to 457 acres and 498,752 pounds in 1889, as shown by the census of 1890. This crop, when prices are good, is a very profitable one, but during the past two years prices have fallen so low that the production has greatly decreased.

An examination of a summary of the assessment for 1896, prepared by the county commissioners for transmission to the secretary of internal affairs, as required by law, shows that there are 17,086 taxables in the county. The total number of acres of land reported is 669,576, of which 410,488 acres are cleared and 259,088 acres are timber lands. The total value of real estate is given at $16,158,685, of which $13,773,835 is taxable, and $2,384,850 is exempt from taxation. There are 9,531 horses and 14,759 neat cattle in the county. The aggregate county tax is $104,636.10, the levy being seven mills on the dollar. The aggregate state tax is $9,765.87, the levy being four mills on a dollar. The amount of money at interest is $2,437,972, and the total county debt $175,000. The total taxation for all purposes, for 1895, including bridges, roads, etc., as well as that derived from money at interest, was $306,610.70.

It is a well-known fact that there is a wide margin between the assessment value of real estate and its actual value, the former usually representing about one-third of the latter. Applying this rule to Tioga county, the present value of its real estate would reach a total of $50,000,000, a grand increase in value over that of 100 years ago, when an average of one dollar an acre would have been considered a good price to have paid for the land of the county. The present value represents not only the labor expended in clearing and cultivating the land, in erecting buildings, fences, etc., but it represents the advantage of being within easy reach of the best markets in the country, insuring a certainty of always realizing the best prices for the products of the garden, the field and the orchard. It also represents the advantages of good schools, good churches and good society, things as desirable as fertile acres or modern farm equipments.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first agricultural society in the county was organized at Wellsboro as early as 1854. The names of the first officers are not obtainable, but those for 1855 were as follows: President, William B. Clymer; vice-presidents, Daniel L. Sherwood, George McLeod, B. C. Wickham, Ira Bulkley and J. S. Kingsbury; corresponding secretary, F. E. Smith; recording secretary, G. D. Smith; treasurer, John F. Donaldson. There was a long list of names of persons composing the executive committee, embracing many of the best men in the county. Efforts were made to arouse an interest in agriculture throughout the county and they were successful. Fairs were held, premiums were paid, and a stimulus given to the growing of better crops of all kinds and to the breeding and rearing of better grades of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. In 1859 Horace Greeley delivered the annual address, which called forth a large attendance.

At the beginning of the Civil War the fairs were discontinued, but were resumed in 1866, and regularly held for a number of years. Among those who served as presidents of the society may be mentioned Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, Hon. Henry W. Williams, Hon. John I. Mitchell and Hon. Henry Sherwood. Such distinguished speakers, aside from Horace Greeley, as Hon. Henry White and ex-Governor Pollock delivered annual addresses.

On November 3, 1877, the Tioga County Pomona Grange was organized with forty charter members, its hall and headquarters being in Wellsboro. It soon afterwards purchased the grounds, consisting of thirteen acres and buildings, of the Tioga County Agricultural Aid Society. Its special and annual meetings are held here, but the annual fair has been practically abandoned, not receiving paying financial support.

The Smythe Park Association at Mansfield and the Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Association at Westfield, have for a number of years conducted successful fairs in the boroughs named. Both organizations are well managed and embrace in their membership many of the most active, aggressive and enterprising business men of the county. They receive adequate notice in the chapters devoted to Mansfield and Westfield.

The Patrons of Husbandry are exceedingly strong in Tioga county, having in the neighborhood of fifty granges and 5,000 members, composed of both sexes. The avowed object of this order is to advance the interest and elevate the condition of agriculture and to aid those engaged therein to conduct their business in conformity with scientific principles. The Farmers' Alliance is also represented in the county, but as yet have not obtained a strong foothold.

CHAPTER X.

COAL MINES AND MINING.

THE BLOSSBURG AND GAINES COAL BASINS—THEORIES CONCERNING THEIR FORMATION—THEIR EXTENT AND CHARACTER—THE DISCOVERY OF COAL AT BLOSSBURG—PIONEER MINES AND MINING—EARLY ATTEMPTS AT DEVELOPMENT—THE TIOGA NAVIGATION COMPANY—FIRST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—THE ARBON COAL COMPANY—SIR CHARLES LYELL'S VISIT—COAL SEAMS DESCRIBED—CHARACTER AND USES OF BLOSSBURG COAL—THE MANUFACTURE OF COKE—LABOR STRIKES AND TROUBLES—RECENT STATISTICS—PAST AND PRESENT.

GEOLOGISTS tell us that when the earth was many million years younger than it is now, Tioga county presented an entirely different surface appearance from that with which those who live within its boundaries are familiar. Then the sites of the existing valleys were several thousand feet higher than the mountains that now inclose them, while the mountains themselves, especially those embraced in what are known as the Blossburg and Gaines coal basins, were much lower than at present,

and formed a series of troughs or basins, in which, as the years passed, were deposited veins of semi-bituminous coal, varying in thickness from a few inches to several feet. Between these coal veins there was also deposited varying strata of slate, fire clay, iron ore, sand-stone and shale. The lowest of these veins—in the Blossburg basin—lies at an elevation of about 1,400 feet above tide water, and the highest at an elevation of about 1,800 feet, giving the coal measures of that basin an average thickness of between 300 and 400 feet. The highest vein in the county is in the Gaines coal basin, and is now being worked at Gurnee, at an elevation of about 2,100 feet. The thickness of the coal measures of this basin—though not so accurately determined, is about the same as that of the Blossburg coal basin. Between the lower and the upper level of the Blossburg basin—which has been accurately surveyed and thoroughly developed—there have been discovered no less than ten distinct veins of coal, the majority of which are too thin to be workable. The best workable vein—known as the "Bloss" vein—averages from three to five feet in thickness.

If the geologists have read and interpreted the story of the rocks aright, the mountains in which for ages this coal lay concealed—a source of heat and energy—were, when the lowest vein was formed, from 300 to 400 feet lower than at present. Instead of being mountains, they were deep mountain-inclosed basins or troughs. The erosion of ages wore away these mountain barriers, burying one coal deposit after another, and raising up the basins to a higher level. The waters flowing down the outer sides of the mountains, naturally followed the direction of the least resistance, and scooped out the present valleys. In this work of surface transformation the greater part of the coal was washed away, and was borne on the currents of the Tioga river and of Pine creek, to the Susquehanna and the sea.

After this change in the appearance of the county had been effected, there remained two coal basins of limited area and extent. The larger of these, known as the "Blossburg Coal Basin," is a "canoe-shaped synclinal basin, remarkably symmetrical, extending from a point just beyond Fall Brook, on the east," to and beyond Pine creek, west of which the basin rises out to a canoe-shaped point. The general strike of this basin is north 77 degrees east, and south 77 degrees west. Its coal deposits are broken up into irregular tracts or patches by the headwater branches of the Tioga river, and by Babb's creek and its tributaries. There are evidences that when the different coal veins were first formed they extended in unbroken continuity over a much wider area than that covered by the existing coal-bearing tracts or patches. In scooping out their valleys, the streams washed the connecting coal away, leaving but a remnant of stored energy of a by-gone age.

It is in the Gaines coal basin, however, that this loss by erosion is most noticeable. This basin begins near the northeast corner of Jackson township, on the Bradford county line, and stretches southwest to the Potter county line. All this is left of what is supposed to have been a vast store of coal, is embraced in a few hundred acres in Gaines township, and a still smaller area in the northwestern part of Delmar township. The deposit in Gaines township covers perhaps 400 acres, near the northeastern corner, in what is known as the "Barrens." The coal openings here, in the mines of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, are about 2,100 feet above

the level of the sea. West of Long run, in the same township, on the Potter county line, is a smaller deposit.

The Blossburg coal basin is about thirty miles long, with an average width of three miles. It contains about 30,000 acres of workable coal, the total possible production being variously estimated, the lowest estimate placing it at 75,000,000 tons, and the highest estimate at twice that amount, being an average for the entire coal-bearing area of the basin of 5,000 tons to the acre. Within this basin lie the mines of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook and Antrim; the Morris Run Coal Company, at Morris Run, and of the Blossburg Coal Company at Arnot and Landrus, and, also, the mines of a number of independent operators in and around Blossburg. The history of the organization of each of these companies is given in the chapters devoted to the places named. Mention is also made in the proper places of those operating independent mines.

THE DISCOVERY OF COAL AT BLOSSBURG.

Coal was first discovered in Tioga county within the limits of what is now the borough of Blosssburg. It is claimed the discoverers were Robert and Benjamin Patterson, two noted Indian scouts, who were employed by Captain Williamson in 1792, to guide a party of 500 German and English immigrants from Williamsport, over the mountains, through what is now Tioga county, to the "Genesee Country," in southern New York. To enable these immigrants to reach their destination, it was necessary to cut a road through the wilderness. To this work the men addressed themselves, while the women and children remained in camp. When the road was opened as far as Tioga river, a site for a camp was selected within what is now the borough of Blossburg. This was called "Peter's Camp," from the name of the man who did the baking for the party. It was while sojourning here that the Pattersons discovered coal in the mountains, which it is claimed, was used by the immigrants and pronounced "good." This may be, but the abundance of wood—an inexhaustible supply being afforded by the clearing of the roadway—precludes the idea that the immigrants devoted themselves to the difficult work of digging coal for fuel. If they used it at all, it was merely to sample it, but even this limited use might enable them to judge of its quality and justify them in pronouncing it "good."

PIONEER MINES AND MINING.

To the pioneer, David Clemons, belongs the credit of being the first person to mine coal in Tioga county for shipment, and to his humble efforts in this direction is to be attributed the beginning of the wide-spread name and fame of the celebrated Blossburg coal. Clemons came in 1806 and settled in the Tioga valley, near the southern boundary line of Covington township. Like all early pioneers, he was a hunter, and it is presumed that while wandering over the mountains and through the ravines, he discovered the outcropping coal on the land of Aaron Bloss, and made a satisfactory arrangement with him for developing it. He opened a drift—known for many years as the "Clemons Opening"—on Bear creek, a small stream, flowing in a southwest direction, down a narrow ravine, and emptying into the Tioga river, just below the business center of Blossburg. The vein is the fifth from the surface, and averages three feet in thickness, the coal being of an excellent bituminous quality.

That Aaron Bloss was aware of the presence of mineral on his land soon after settling at Peter's Camp, is evidenced by the fact that under date of October 24, 1807, he entered into an agreement to convey 400 acres to Jeremiah Rees, of Harrisburg, on the event of his being able to perfect title to the same, for the sum of $1,300, which agreement contained a proviso, "that the said ore bank shall be included in the said survey when made." The ore referred to is presumed to mean iron ore, there being a large deposit of it, as well as of coal, on the land. This agreement seems never to have been perfected by the transfer of the land in question, for which Aaron Bloss obtained warrant No. 608, November 12, 1807, and a deed of patent April 26, 1808, thus becoming the lawful and undisputed owner of it.

It is to be regretted that the exact date of the opening of the first drift by David Clemons cannot be ascertained. It was probably not far from 1815. Blossburg at that time had not even begun to take on the form of a village. It could furnish him no market, nor could he hope to dispose of even an occasional load in either Covington or Tioga, then mere hamlets. The nearest trading point on the south was Williamsport, the road to which led over the mountains. Travel over it was attended with such difficulties, that the settlers as far south as Blossburg preferred to go down the river valley to Painted Post, New York. It was to this latter place that David Clemons hauled the first load of coal. A practical test showed it to be especially adapted for smithing purposes, and he soon found a ready market for the limited quantity he was able to mine and transport overland by wagon.

Soon after Clemons opened his drift, Aaron Bloss uncovered a lower vein—the sixth from the surface—known as the "Bloss" vein. This is the one that has been worked at Blossburg, Morris Run, Fall Brook and Arnot, since the opening of the mines at those places and the shipment of the coal to market began. The coal is all known as Blossburg coal. Aaron Bloss does not, however, appear to have mined for shipment, but rather with a view to ascertaining the extent and character of the deposit, for the purpose of bringing it to the notice of parties possessing the means to properly develop it.

EARLY ATTEMPTS AT DEVELOPMENT.

The fact that the mountain near the headwaters of the Tioga river contained a large deposit of semi-bituminous coal of an excellent quality, as well as an abundance of iron ore, soon became widely known, and men of means and enterprise were led to investigate their extent and character. The first of these was Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, New York. A personal investigation satisfied him that the coal deposit was an extensive one, and that there existed in connection with it a valuable deposit of iron ore. So close were the two veins to each other that they could be mined together. The combination of these two valuable minerals invited the investment of capital to their development, and held forth the promise of an adequate reward for the labor and money thus expended.

Judge Knapp relying on the promises of others to supply him with the capital required, invested his own moderate means in coal lands, and in enterprises, calculated, if successful, to make Peter's Camp, as it was then called, a mining and manufacturing center.

The record in the register and recorder's office at Wellsboro, show that, on

January 15, 1827, Aaron Bloss and Ruah, his wife, deeded to John H. Knapp, for a consideration of $8,000, a tract of 218 acres of land. There is also an acknowledgment of the payment of the full amount of the consideration. This land, for the most part, lay south of the Blossburg bridge, and east of the river, embracing within its boundaries "Barney Hill" and Coal run. On this land Judge Knapp erected a saw-mill and opened a store, and soon after began the introduction of iron works on the site of the present foundry of T. J. Mooers.

THE TIOGA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In order to secure the successful and profitable mining of coal and smelting of iron, it became necessary to devise means of transporting the product of the mines and the furnace to market. Judge Knapp and those interested with him accordingly took steps to form a body corporate. By an act of the legislature, approved February 20, 1826, the chartering of the Tioga Navigation Company was authorized. This act contained the following proviso:

> The company shall make a navigable canal or slack-water navigation, or navigable canal and slack-water navigation at such other place as they may think proper, for the passage up and down the Tioga from the State line of New York, at or near Lawrenceville, to the coal beds at or near Peter's Camp, and by Crooked to Pine creek, for every kind of ark, raft or boat, capable of navigating the same, with such dams and other works as necessary; and make a road or towpath, and to use the water on or near the intended route of such canal, supplying the same with water.

This work was to be begun within six, and completed within nine years. Repeated extensions of time were granted by supplementary acts. February 7, 1828, the company was authorized to make a railroad instead of a canal, the latter idea being finally abandoned, notwithstanding the preparation of elaborate plans for carrying it into execution. Neatly drawn maps, showing the line of the proposed canal, are now in the possession of Hon. Jerome B. Niles, of Wellsboro.

In 1835 the company received a right of way for a railroad through the land of a number of owners in Tioga, Richmond and Covington townships, but did nothing further apparently until 1839, when additional rights of way were secured, and the work of constructing the proposed line of railroad begun in earnest. July 4, 1840, this road known, as the Corning and Blossburg railroad, was completed to Covington, and in the following September to Blossburg.

FIRST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The discovery of coal at Blossburg had the effect of stimulating the people of southern New York to undertake to find a like deposit within the bounds of that State. On March 11, 1830, Professor Eaton, author of "Eaton's Manual of Geology," read a paper entitled "Observations on the Coal Formations of the State of New York," in connection with the great "Coal Beds of Pennsylvania," before the Albany Institute. It was published in the transactions of the institute and "was accompanied with a demonstrative lecture, given at the request of several members of the New York legislature, while the bill for boring for coal was pending." In this address Professor Eaton entered into a general description of the coal formations of the United States, saying that those at Blossburg had been carefully examined by

himself and Professor Van Rensselaer. His statement that the Blossburg coal formation extended into New York State, and that the slate rock which embraced the coal was to be found along "Seneca and Cayuga lakes and down those lakes to their outlets, and to Lake Erie," was soon challenged and proven to be erroneous.

The first systematic attempt, however, to ascertain the thickness and character of the coal and iron ore beds about Blossburg, was made in 1832 by Richard C. Taylor, who was employed by Samuel W. Morris and others for that purpose, as well as to survey a route for a railroad from the New York State line up the Tioga river valley to Blossburg. Mr. Taylor's report, published in 1833, contains eight detailed vertical geological sections, of East creek, Bear creek, Coal run, Morris run, Boon creek, Johnson creek, Tioga valley and Fellows' creek. Considering the fact that his investigations, owing to extremely limited facilities for carrying them on, were confined to surface indications, the results compare favorably with later and more elaborate efforts. The vertical section of Bear creek, or Bear run, as it is now called, discloses the existence of nine coal veins. The thickness of the first, second, third and fourth was not proven. The fifth and sixth veins are described as follows: "Fifth coal vein, called Clemons' coal, of excellent bituminous quality, worked about thirty yards under the hill, 321 feet above the Tioga; 281.05 feet above Blossburg." "Sixth coal vein, called Bloss' vein, now worked 269.80 feet above Blossburg." The seventh, eighth and ninth veins were not proved. Above the Bloss vein several courses of good argillaceous iron ore in balls were found. The ore below the Bloss vein was sandy and weak. A number of veins of good fire clay were also disclosed. There is a general resemblance between this and the other sections, which may be found in detail in Volume G of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, published in 1878.

Mr. Taylor notes the fact that "the chief supply of coal for the neighboring country has heretofore been taken from the fifth vein"—the Clemons vein. He adds that "a lower vein of good quality has been recently opened." This is the celebrated Bloss vein. At this time Judge John H. Knapp was operating a coal mine on Coal run, about 280 feet above the level of the Blossburg bridge. This, the fifth vein, was from three feet seven inches to three feet eleven inches thick. In a note Mr. Taylor says: "A considerable quantity of coal for the supply of the neighborhood has been taken from the colliery worked" in this vein. He also adds that "about 350 tons of iron ore have been collected from the bed No. 27, and is in readiness for smelting, * * "as soon as the furnace is completed."

Mr. Taylor summarized the results of his investigations in tables, which formed a part of his report. They give the specific gravity, weight per cubic yard, thickness of vein, and the gross contents or weight per acre of each vein of coal, and also a summary of the specific gravity and weight per cubic foot of iron ore, with an estimate of the weight of one foot thick per acre of the different veins.

THE ARBON COAL COMPANY.

While Richard C. Taylor was busy investigating the character and extent of the coal and iron deposits in and around Blossburg, Judge Knapp was endeavoring to push forward his enterprises. He was visited by a committee of New York gentlemen seeking information to be used to induce the New York legislature to pass

a bill for the construction of the Chemung canal. Their report had much to do with the final passage of the bill. By reason, however, of failure to receive promised financial aid, and because of feeble health, Judge Knapp sold his lands and turned over the work he had begun to Samuel Weeks, and removed to Fort Madison, Iowa. What he did accomplish, however, was of such importance, that others soon became earnestly interested in carrying forward the work of developing the Blossburg coal and iron deposits. The lands and other properties acquired by Samuel Weeks were first transferred to Ellis Lewis, and by him, on August 13, 1834, to Dr. Lewis Saynisch, who, in behalf of himself and others, soon acquired a number of other tracts of land in and around Blossburg, and became a leading spirit in the development that followed.

Under authority of an act of the legislature, approved April 13, 1838, Dr. Lewis Saynisch, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, William Frederick Seidel, Dr. Franklin R. Smith, James H. Gulick, James R. Wilson, Bowen Whiting and others organized the Arbon Coal Company, of which James R. Wilson was chosen president and James H. Gulick selling agent. The capital authorized by law was limited to $150,000, and the amount of land to be held in the name of the corporation to 2,000 acres. On May 30, 1838, another company made up of the same persons was organized and called the Arbon Land Company, its object being to promote the early building of the proposed railroad from Lawrenceville to Blossburg.

The Arbon Coal Company, having perfected its organization, entered upon the work of preparing to mine and ship coal so soon as the railroad should be completed to Blossburg. A force of miners were placed at work in the old Clemons drift on Bear run, and an incline tram-way built from the drift opening down the mountain side to the railroad track. A store was opened, the furnace started up, and new life infused into the village, which began to grow rapidly, with the usual activity in real estate and rapid rise in real estate values.

The mines at Blossburg were operated by the Arbon Coal Company until 1845, when their control passed into the hands of John Ward & Company, to whom the property is assessed from 1846 to 1858. They appear to have leased it until about 1852 to William M. Mallory & Company, and after that, until 1859, to John Magee, when upon the opening of the mines at Fall Brook, mining for shipment ceased at Blossburg. During the last sixteen years the mines at Blossburg were operated for shipment, they were in charge of John James, a native of Pontypool, Wales, and a practical miner. The production from the opening of the mines until the suspension of mining for shipment was as follows: "Arbon Coal Company, 49,633 tons; William M. Mallory & Company, 405,116 tons, and Duncan S. Magee, representing his father, John Magee, 78,966 tons, making a total of 533,745 tons of coal mined at Blossburg between 1840 and 1859.

The history of the organization of the Morris Run Coal Mining Company, the Fall Brook Coal Company, the Blossburg Coal Company, and of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, as well as of the opening of the mines at Morris Run, Fall Brook, Arnot, Antrim, Landrus and Gaines, will be found in the township and borough chapters dealing with those places, where mention is also made of the construction of the various railroads connected with these mines.

SIR CHARLES LYELL'S VISIT.

The coal mines at Blossburg were visited in 1841, by Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist. The distinguished visitor was the guest of Dr. Lewis Saynisch, then the president of the Arbon Coal Company, and appears to have been deeply impressed with what he saw. After his return to England he published the following account of his visit to the mines:

It was the first time I had seen true coal in America, and I was very much struck with its surprising analogy in mineral and fossil character to that of Europe; the same white grits or sandstones as are used for building near Edinburg or Newcastle; similar black slates, often bituminous, with leaves of fern spread out as in an herbarium, the species being for the most part identical with the British fossil plants; seams of good bituminous coal, some a few inches thick, others several feet thick; beds and nodules of clay, ironstone, and the whole series resting on a coarse grit and conglomerate, containing quartz pebbles very like our millstone grit, and often called by the American as well as English miners, "farewell rock," because when they had reached it in their borings they take leave of all valuable fuel. Beneath this grit are those red and gray sandstones corresponding in mineral character, fossils and positions, with our old red. I was desirous of ascertaining whether a generalization recently made by Mr. Logan in South Wales could hold in this country. Each of the Welsh seams of coal—more than ninety in number—have been found to rest on a sandy clay or firestone, in which a peculiar species of plant called *Stigmaria* abounds to the exclusion of all others. I saw the *Stigmaria* at Blossburg in abundance, in heaps of rubbish extracted from a horizontal seam. Dr. Saynisch, the president of the mine, kindly lighted up the gallery that I might inspect the works, and we saw the black shales in the roof adorned with beautiful fern leaves, while the floor consisted of an under clay in which the stems of *Stigmaria*, with their leaves and rootlets attached, were running in all directions. The agreement of these phenomena with those of the Welsh coal measures, 3,000 miles distant, surprised me, and led me to conclusions respecting the origin of coal from plants not drifted, but growing on the spot, to which I shall refer hereafter.

COAL SEAMS DESCRIBED.

James Macfarlane, A. M., of Towanda, Pennsylvania, says in his "Coal Regions of America," published in 1865:

The general geological section in the Blossburg region consists of 333 feet of strata, including five workable seams of coal, four of which have been worked at various times in the district. The lowest, or Coal A, known among the miners as the Bear Creek vein, is from three to three and a half feet thick, and was worked as well as the Bloss seam, at the old Blossburg mines by William M. Mallory previous to 1858. It produced a good steam coal, but it frequently thinned out. The most important seam, which is worked at all the mines, is B, which is called the Bloss vein, which is from thirteen to twenty-nine feet above A. From this seam most of the coal of the region is produced. It is sometimes interlaid with a thin seam of slate, and when this occurs an allowance is made to the miner of a certain sum for each inch of slate, added to his usual price per ton for mining. This system is a very just one, on account of the additional labor. At other localities in the same mines this slate disappears, and the seam presents a clean bed of pure coal from four and a half to five and a half feet in thickness.

The next seam which is worked to a limited extent, is twenty to thirty feet higher, and sometimes less, and will be called Coal B, but on account of the heavy bed of fine clay, on which it rests, it is commonly called the Fire Clay vein. It is a variable seam, from one and a half to three and a half, and sometimes five feet thick, when impurities occur in the middle. It appears to be a rider or satellite of seam B. It produces good

coal, and when it appears in its best form it is a valuable seam. It is being mined only in a portion of the field.

Coal C occurs from seventeen to eighteen feet higher, and produces a species of cannel coal. In western Pennsylvania this seam is the great deposit of cannel coal, wherever that variety is found, but cannel coal is always liable to become degraded into bituminous shale, and that is its character at Blossburg. This seam is always stigmatized in this region as the Dirty vein or the Slate vein. It is regarded as worthless and has never been mined.

Next in the ascending order, at an elevation of from seven to twenty feet above the last, is a small seam, only useful as a geological landmark—Coal C, or the Monkey vein, as the miners call it, on account of its small size, it being only from one and a half to three and a half feet thick. It has never been opened for mining purposes.

Coal D is called at Blossburg the Seymour vein, in honor of ex-Governor Seymour, who was the land owner where it was first wrought. It is from three to four and a half feet in thickness, always free from slate, and produces a bright, beautiful-looking coal of a columnar structure, and an excellent blacksmith coal. It is worked in a portion of the region. Its elevation above the last-named seam, is from thirty to sixty-seven feet, but like all the other intervals of rock, this is sometimes much less. Its elevation above the Bloss vein is from 114 to 162 feet.

About fifty feet above the last is Coal E, commonly called the Rock vein, on account of the heavy, coarse rocks over it, which is sometimes conglomoritic. This seam is from two and a half to three feet thick, and in a few localities is of a better size, but it has never been worked. Fifty-six feet of rock have been measured over this seam, but without coal, and it is not improbable that the foregoing series embrace the whole of the lower coal measures of Pennsylvania.

CHARACTER AND USES OF BLOSSBURG COAL.

Blossburg coal early acquired a wide-spread fame as a smithing coal, and blacksmiths were quick to recognize its value, especially in the finer classes of work. As the facilities for transportation increased, its use extended. It found its way to the mining camps of California, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being transported from the termini of the railroads in sacks on the backs of pack mules. A single gunny-sack full has been known to cost as high as $25. It also found its way into the lumber camps of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where it was highly prized for use in delicate work. Wherever it was tested a report was returned praising its excellence and adding to its fame. The result was that, year by year, increasing demand made an increased output of the mines necessary, and stimulated the organization of new mining companies, until the annual output rose above 750,000 tons, and in 1873—the year of maximum production—reached a total of 991,057 tons. An examination of the published statistics shows that the total production of coal for shipment since 1840, when the Corning and Blossburg railroad was completed, is not far from 25,000,000 tons, being about one-third, according to the lowest estimate, of all the workable coal in the Blossburg coal basin.

The recent opening of mines in the extensive coal beds of Clearfield county—where the coal is more easily and cheaply mined—has had the effect to greatly reduce the annual output of the mines of Tioga county. The consequence is that there has been a marked falling off in the number of men employed by the different companies.

THE MANUFACTURE OF COKE.

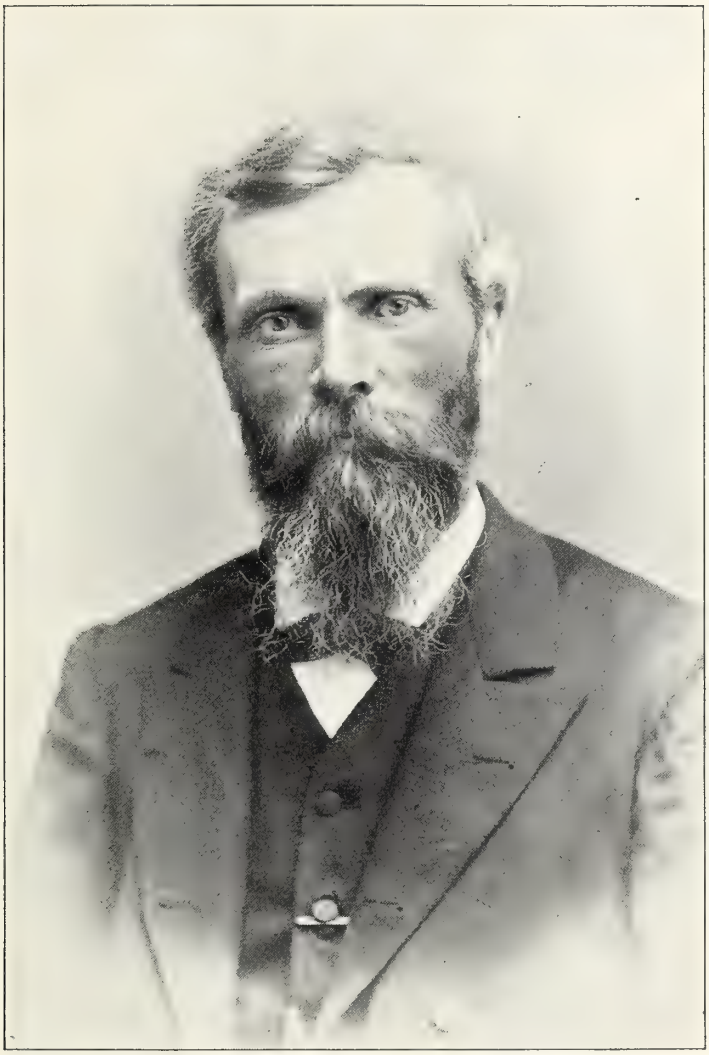
Practical tests, carried on under the direction of John J. Davis, at Arnot, having demonstrated that coke of an excellent quality could be produced from Blossburg coal, the Blossburg Coal Company, in 1880, erected 200 bee-hive coke ovens at Arnot, and for a time carried on the manufacture of coke on a large scale. A similar plant was erected in 1882 at Tioga by the Fall Brook Coal Company. For several years these plants were operated successfully, a ready sale being found for the output. The necessity, however, of washing the coal, added so much to the cost of manufacture, that it was found impossible to compete, on anything like equal terms, with Connellsville and other coke producing centers. The works at Tioga were accordingly abandoned, and afterwards dismantled, and production for shipment at Arnot reduced until at present but a few ovens are operated, and those only semi-occasionally. The output for 1895 was 976 tons.

LABOR STRIKES AND TROUBLES.

From 1840 until 1865 there had been occasional disagreements between the miners and the companies operating the mines at Blossburg, Morris Run and Fall Brook. Most of these occurred after 1863, when the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Union was formed. Subsequently the laborers and mechanics withdrew and formed a separate union. Each union had a committee to hear the complaints of individual members, and to present such complaints to a full meeting for action. To this committee applications were to be made by those seeking employment, none but members of the union being permitted to work for the mining companies. A limitation was also placed on the number of members to be admitted to the Miners' Union. The Laborers' Union was not so strict in this regard, and many miners, unable to obtain admission to the Miners' Union joined it, and worked in the woods, though the wages were much less than those paid to miners.

At this time the great Civil War was in progress, draining every department of industry of able-bodied laborers and mechanics. This not only created a demand for labor, but a demand on the part of the laborer for an increase of wages, made necessary by a constant increase in the cost of living. These demands were either acceded to without a strike, or compromised after a strike had been inaugurated. As the result of these repeated advances, miners were among the best paid wage earners in the country, and their union one of the strongest industrial organizations in existence. The unusual wages paid also stimulated miners from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales to seek employment in the United States, and the miners at Morris Run and Fall Brook now received large accessions from those countries to take the places of those that had gone into the army, as well as to supply the demand for more men to work in the mines and the woods.

In the year 1864 there was a great demand for houses, the companies being unable to build them fast enough. While this demand was at its height, Hon. John Magee, during a visit to Fall Brook, discovered that a number of miners working in the mines at Morris Run were living in his houses at Fall Brook. It was also discovered that miners were working in Fall Brook and living in Morris Run. As the two companies were business rivals, this arrangement did not please Mr. Magee, and an understanding was had between the companies that each should restrict its miners



Yours truly
J. J. Davis

or laborers to the occupancy of houses owned by the company in whose employ they were. A contract or lease was drawn up and submitted to the householders to the effect that when they ceased to work for the Fall Brook Coal Company, they would surrender possession of the houses occupied by them. These contracts or leases were submitted to the unions and were rejected. Notices, dated December 31, 1864, to surrender possession were then served on the employes of the Morris Run Coal Company, living in the Fall Brook Coal Company's houses, and like notices served on the employes of the Fall Brook Coal Company living in the houses of the Morris Run Coal Company.

The strike that followed was a long and bitter one. The men had been earning good wages and were prepared for a prolonged contest, to which they were urged and encouraged by their leaders. At the end of three months ejectment proceedings were begun. The opposition to this led to an appeal to the sheriff, and to the summoning of a posse of 200 or 300 of the citizens of the county which was likewise resisted. This occurred on May 8, 1865. The arrest of a number of miners followed, some of whom were committed to jail, others fined and still others put under bonds.

Finding himself unable to serve writs and enforce ejectments, the sheriff appealed to the governor, who ordered the "Bucktail" regiment to report to and assist him. The work of forcibly dispossessing the miners of their houses and removing their household goods was then carried forward, the goods and their owners being loaded on cars and conveyed to Blossburg. This action broke the spirit of the strikers, and led to negotiations which resulted in the larger number of them returning to work, though at decreased wages, owing to the termination of the Civil War, and the decline in the price of coal. The failure of the strike had also resulted in a virtual dissolution of the Miners' and the Laborers' unions.

The next struggle occurred in 1873. The panic of that year was severely felt by the mining companies, and they were on the point of closing the mines, when in September, upon consultation with a number of leading miners, they determined to run them two or three days a week, in order to keep the men employed a part of the time, at least. Soon after this new order of working had gone into effect, a movement among the miners looking to the formation of a miners union, similar to the one which existed from 1863 to 1865, led to another clash. The companies fearing a repetition of the scenes of the latter year, opposed the organization of the new union, and posted notices that they would not employ anyone belonging to it. The miners were determined to organize. As neither the companies or the miners would yield another strike resulted, the men organizing unions at Fall Brook, Morris Run and Arnot. At Antrim—many of the miners having suffered by the strike of 1865—they did not succeed, and work went on there without interruption.

This strike lasted from December, 1873, until about March, 1874, and though a stubborn one, and resulting in much bad feeling, was free from the violence and the distressing scenes of 1865. After it was inaugurated a number of questions became involved. Terms acceptable to the men were finally submitted by the companies and work resumed.

In 1879, after a number of dull years, resulting in a marked decrease in the output of the mines, and the employment of the miners only two or three days in the

week, business brightened and the demand increased. This was followed in December of that year by a demand for an increase of wages on the part of the miners. It was acceded to, although the companies were filling contracts made in May, when prices were low. A few days later the men made a demand for a further increase of wages. This was refused, and after several weeks of discussion, another strike resulted lasting until May 1, the time for renewing contracts, when a satisfactory settlement was made and work resumed.

On May 1, 1890, the miners at Arnot struck for an advance of ten cents a ton for mining, and were joined on May 8, by the miners at Fall Brook, Antrim and Morris Run. This strike lasted until June 23, 1890, when work was resumed upon a promise of an increase of wages after July 1. During this strike the companies lost several valuable coal contracts, which resulted in less production and less work after the strike ended.

At a meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, March 11, 1894, the United Mine Workers of America resolved to demand a restoration of the scale of 1891, and in the event of a refusal to accede to the demand on the part of the operators, to order a general strike of all the bituminous coal miners throughout the country. At this time the miners of Tioga county had no grievance, but when the strike was ordered April 1, 1894, they quit work out of sympathy for the miners of western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The strike in Tioga county lasted until the middle of July when the miners returned to work at the old rate of wages. The strike was a costly one both for them and the companies. The latter lost valuable contracts, while the men lost twelve weeks' wages, and have since worked only a portion of the time, owing to a lack of orders for coal.

RECENT STATISTICS.

The report for 1895 of James N. Patterson, of Blossburg, inspector for the Eighth Bituminous District of Pennsylvania, to the secretary of internal affairs, presents the following facts and figures relating to the coal mines of Tioga county:

Arnot.—Number of men employed in mines, 531; number of men employed outside, 120; total, 651. Number of days worked, 208; number of tons of coal mined, 262,416.

Antrim.—Number of men employed in mines, 306; number of men employed outside, 74; total, 380. Number of days worked, 136; number of tons of coal mined, 122,408.

Bear Run.—This is the mine at Landrus. Number of men employed in mines, 243; number of men employed outside, 29; total, 272. Number of days worked, 203; number of tons of coal mined, 126,694.

Fall Brook.—Number of men employed in mines, 136; number of men employed outside, 23; total, 159. Number of days worked, 248; number of tons of coal mined, 72,465.

Gurnee.—There were sixteen men employed in the mines and outside. They worked 162 days and mined 6,511 tons of coal.

Morris Run.—Number of men employed in mines, 539; number of men employed outside, 68; total, 607. Number of days worked, 127; number of tons of coal mined, 198,920.

The above figures show that 1,769 men were employed in the mines, and 316 outside, making a total of 2,085, who worked an average of 180 days during the year, and produced 789,414 tons of coal, being an average of 451 tons for each man actually employed in the mines. The 316 men employed outside embrace blacksmiths and carpenters, engineers and firemen, slate pickers, superintendents, bookkeepers, clerks, mill men and woodsmen. Each of the companies, except the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, operates one or more saw-mills and keeps a force of men at work in the woods, getting out logs and tan bark.

PAST AND PRESENT.

From 1840—the year in which the Corning and Blossburg railroad was completed—may be said to date a new era in the bituminous coal trade and production of the United States. Previous to that year, in which the production reached 78,571 tons, the bituminous coal supply of the country was confined to the Richmond (Va.) basin. The opening of the mines at Blossburg, however, and the subsequent organization of the Morris Run, Fall Brook and Blossburg Coal Companies, soon placed Tioga county at the head of the bituminous coal producing sections of the country, and gave to Blossburg coal a wide-spread reputation as a smithing and steam coal. The area of bituminous coal production, however, soon began to extend rapidly, and the output to assume enormous figures. The demand kept even pace with the supply, and operators were able to maintain prices and to pay the scale of wages demanded by the miners until the close of the great Civil War restored to the trades and industries of the country the men who had been at the front. Prices of everything, including labor, soon began to fall, and strikes and struggles between employers and employes were frequent. The great army of labor was also rapidly increased by immigration from foreign lands, and it was not long before, instead of being a scarcity of laborers, there was a scarcity of work, not because work was scarce, but because the number of laborers had increased more rapidly than the various industries had developed. Employers were therefore able to not only make terms, but to pick and choose, which they did to an extent that has practically changed the character of the mining population of Tioga county. The English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish miners, have for the most part given way to Poles, Swedes and Hungarians. These latter have proven industrious, frugal and tractable, and are becoming naturalized as citizens, as rapidly as permissable under the law.

Notwithstanding the business depression of the past few years, the coal production of the country at large continues to show a marked increase. In 1895 the production of anthracite in Pennsylvania was 45,000,000 tons, an increase of 5,000,000 tons over the previous year, and yet the miners did not work full time. For the same year the bituminous production of the country and the limited anthracite production of Colorado, reached a total of 148,990,933 tons, making for the United States a total anthracite and bituminous production of 193,990,933 tons, only 16,879,895 tons less than Great Britain, the leading coal-producing country of the world.

These figures give some idea of the enormous growth of this vast industry since the time when, in 1840, the shipment of coal by rail from Blossburg began. They tell of thousands of millions of dollars invested in coal lands, in railroad and navi-

gation companies, in rolling-mills, furnaces and factories, and in a multitude of industries in every part of the country. And they also tell of hundreds of thousands of men who toil amid the dimness and darkness and dangers of the mines, in order to provide food and raiment for themselves and those dependent upon them.

Here in Tioga county the industry has been going backward. The last few years have been marked by decreased production and uncertain employment. The area of coal production is limited, and the cost of mining greater than in many other places, which does not give a hopeful outlook for the future. Nevertheless, the companies and their employes are looking eagerly and anxiously forward to a revival of business in the belief that even if wages are not advanced full-time work will be guaranteed.

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICIALS.

First Meeting Place of the Commissioners—Temporary Quarters Secured—First Public Buildings Erected—An Odd Contract—High Price of Nails—Description of Buildings—The New Court House and Jail—The Present Jail—The Only Criminal Execution—New Record Building—County House and Farm—Roster of Public Officials.

THE first meeting, in their official capacity, of Nathan Niles, Caleb Boyer and Ira Kilburn,the first commissioners of Tioga county,was held October 20,1808,"at the Meeting House, in Wellsboro, in said county." At this meeting it was agreed by the commissioners "that their further meetings, for the purpose of transacting the public business be held at this place." The meeting of June 23, 1809, was held at the house of David Lindsey, which appears to have been the place of meeting for several years. That the commissioners were desirous of purchasing it for that purpose, as well as for the safe-keeping of records, the following, under date of August 20, 1811, will show:

Resolved, That, as a house is necessary for securing the papers and books of the county of Tioga, after taking the matter into consideration, we look upon the house of David Lindsey to be suitable for that purpose, and have agreed to advance the said David Lindsey the sum of $60 towards the payment for the said house, provided that at the next meeting of the board of commissioners we conclude to purchase it at the sum of $250, which the said David Lindsey agrees to take; and if at that time we conclude not to make the purchase the said David Lindsey agrees to refund the said $60, or leave the house in security until it be paid back.

Nathan Niles,
Uriah Spencer,
Com.

There is nothing in the record to show whether or not this purchase was concluded, but the presumption is that it was, and that the house became the repository of the books and papers of the county, rather than the meeting place of the commissioners, as will appear hereafter.

This historic building, the first one devoted to the public business of the county, stood on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian church. It was a primitive log house, and was occupied, after the erection of the court house, by William Bache, Sr., who opened in it the first store in Wellsboro.

On December 18, 1812, the commissioners adopted the following:

Resolved, That the room below stairs at John Norris' be the commissioners office until we build one, and that we agree with his proposal of giving him the annual rent of $25. It is understood that for that sum he supplies firewood and, when necessary, candles.

FIRST PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED.

The first intimation given in the record of the intention of the commissioners to erect a court house is to be found, under date of November 5, 1812, in the "memorandum of probable expenses of the county of Tioga for the year 1813," the first item of which reads as follows: "Boards and work for court room, $100." Another item reads, "Prothonotary and commissioners office to be built, $300;" and still another, "Building jail, $400." These items show an intention on the part of the commissioners to erect a court room and jail, and a prothonotary and commissioners office, and to set aside $800 to meet, in part, at least the expense of their construction.

On January 14, 1813, Eddy Howland, Timothy Ives and Nathan Niles, Jr., the commissioners then in office, approved the plans presented by William Hill, "of offices for prothonotary and commissioners," ordered them "placed on file amongst our office papers," and also adopted the following:

Resolved, That three advertisements containing the substance of a paper of this date filed in our office, describing the manner in which a court house and jail are required to be built, be made out by the clerk and sent, one to Tioga, one to Cowanesque, and that one be posted up in some public place in the town of Wellsboro.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the commissioners had in view the erection of a court house and jail, which was to constitute one building, and that a second building was to contain the offices of the prothonotary and commissioners. Upon which building work was first begun it is impossible to say with certainty, but the inference from the record is that the court house and jail were given the preference, as we find that on April 26, 1813, "they viewed the work of Ebenezer Hill," and made the following peculiar contract with David Henry "to do the mason work of the under pinning of the jail."

1. He (David Henry) is to have one dollar per day for his own work, his provisions are to be found him and he is to be furnished with half a pint of whiskey per day.

2. He is to have half a dollar per day for the use of his oxen, for every day they are employed in hauling stone from the quarry for under pinning the jail, and the oxen whilst working are to be found by the commissioners their necessary feed.

3. David Henry is to begin work this day two weeks and continue at it until he has finished it.

4. In case of rain, David Henry's provisions shall be found for him and hay for his oxen, although neither of them may be able to work, but his wages during that period shall cease.

David Henry appears to have not only carried out his part of the foregoing contract, but to have come to the rescue of Ebenezer Hill, the contractor for building the court house and jail, at a critical period, as is shown by the following entry in the commissioners' minute book, under date of October 4, 1813:

It being represented to the commissioners by John Norris and Ebenezer Hill that the work at the building of the jail and court house must have stopped directly after their last meeting had not John Norris and Ebenezer Hill borrowed a certain quantity of shingling nails of David Henry, and become bound to said Henry to return the said nails in five weeks from the time borrowed or pay him, the said Henry, half a dollar per lb. for them in cash; the commissioners, having taken the same into consideration, and believing that Norris and Hill had no other view in procuring the nails but to forward the work of said jail and court house, do hereby resolve to relieve Norris and Hill from the penalty of their agreement, and subject the county to any and every expense or loss that Norris and Hill may suffer on the above account.

At this time the War of 1812 was in progress and nails were not only very dear but very scarce, it being well nigh impossible to procure them.

On October 7, 1813, the board resolved "that Ebenezer Hill be employed to do the inside work of the court house." In the estimate of expenses for the year 1814, made October 27, 1813, the following items appear: "Finishing the court house and jail, more than the agreement made with Ebenezer Hill, $500." "Two offices, one for commissioners and one for recorder, etc., $500."

After numerous delays, the buildings were completed some time during the year 1815, between which year and 1824, the minute books of the commissioners are missing from the commissioners' office. William Bache, whose memory concerning the earlier years of the county's history is clear, says the court house and jail stood about on the site of the present court house. It was a two-story building, the lower story being of logs and the upper story a frame. The lower story was used for a dwelling by the jailer, David Lindsey, the court room being upstairs. The jail formed the wing of the building on the northeast side. It was built of logs, which were filled with spikes to keep the prisoners from cutting their way out. The building erected for the commissioners and the prothonotary stood about on the site of the new office building. It was a two-story frame, the offices being in the lower, and jury room in the second, story. When the present court house was erected, this building was sold to Josiah Emery for $100, and was removed to a lot on Central avenue, opposite Willow Hall. It was used as a residence by him for thirty-five years. It is now the property of Jefferson Harrison and is still used for residence purposes, though so much changed by additions and improvements as to be scarcely recognizable.

The furniture of the old court room was very plain and primitive. It consisted of a rude bench for the judge; a dock, with its square box flanked by a railing on each side; a big oval table, between the bench and the dock, with a great deep scallop in its end, next to the dock, from which the counsel addressed the court and jury, and two long, narrow boxes on each side for the jury when their presence

was required. In cold weather the room was heated by a fire-place and a ten-plate stove which stood in the southeast corner.

It was in this room that the early lawyers of the county, a number of whom afterward sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State or filled other honorable official positions, were pitted against each other in the trial of civil and criminal causes. Every session of the court saw a gathering of attorneys, litigants, witnesses, jurymen and spectators from all parts of the county. In addition to the business calling them together, neighborhood news and gossip were retailed, and national, state and county politics discussed, with the usual amount of wire-pulling and log-rolling, the fate and fortunes of men ambitious of political preferment oftentimes being decided during a confidential chat beneath the shade of a nearby pine or hemlock tree.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

As the years passed, bringing increase of population, wealth and business, it became apparent that the public buildings of the county were inadequate and that more substantial and commodious ones were demanded. This demand was emphasized by the recent theft of valuable public records, making it necessary to provide for their better and safer keeping. Steps were accordingly taken to secure the erection of new public buildings.

On February 2, 1835, an act of Assembly was approved authorizing the commissioners to borrow money, not exceeding $8,000, for the purpose of erecting the proposed new public buildings, and to pledge the credit of the county for the payment of the same. No time was lost. The old court house was torn down and the ground prepared. The new building was very solidly constructed of native sandstone, and if not imposing in architectural appearance, it has served its purpose well. During its construction the court found temporary refuge in the house of Mr. Bache, which was fitted up for its accommodation. The tooth of time has had very little effect upon this sandstone building. In appearance it is rugged and strong and likely to withstand the action of the elements for many years to come. Within it is comfortably fitted up. The judge's chambers, which are capacious and well furnished, are on the first floor to the right as you enter from the east; and just across the corridor are other rooms which are used for offices. Ascending by a broad flight the court room is found on the second floor. It is capacious, airy, and plainly but comfortably furnished. Within the bar the bench is sufficiently elevated to give the court a good view of the room and audience, while the bar, officers of the court, and jurors, have comfortable accommodations and pleasant surroundings. On the walls are suspended portraits of the president judges who have occupied the bench. Some of these men attained great distinction and adorned the Supreme Court bench of the State.

In the basement of this building was the county jail, in which offenders against the "peace and dignity" of the commonwealth were incarcerated. It answered the requirements of the county until 1860, when the present sheriff's residence and jail was erected at a cost of about $10,000. The edifice is a two-story brick, substantially built, fronting the public square and Central avenue. The portion fronting the public square is occupied by the sheriff and his family, the jail

being at the back, fronting Central avenue. In 1893 the old cut-stone cells were torn out and a modern steel equipment substituted, at a cost of about $9,000, thus giving the county a thoroughly safe and secure jail. The old jail, under the court house, is used by the borough for the safe keeping of its prisoners.

THE ONLY CRIMINAL EXECUTION.

Thus far in her history Tioga county has only had one conviction and execution for murder, although there have been several trials on that charge. George Travis was tried and convicted of the murder of Martha Sylvia, July 14, 1883. The murder occurred on the night of April 3, 1883, in Charleston township. Following were the jurors: Charles Margraff, John W. Warren, Evan Price, William Hyde, George Ransom, Lloyd Squiers, Roswell Ripley, Thomas B. Mitchell, William J. Bowen, David Louden, Edward R. Copp and Otis H. Davis.

On his conviction a motion for a new trial was made, but it was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged August 18, 1883, on which day a writ of error was filed and the case carried to the Supreme Court, but that body affirmed the lower court, October 28, 1884. Travis was executed in the jail yard by Sheriff Harry Baxter, January 15, 1885.

NEW RECORD BUILDING.

After a lapse of forty-five years the business of the county had so increased that more room was required for the offices and records, and in 1880 it was decided to erect a building especially for this purpose. It was commenced in 1881 and completed in 1882. It is located a few feet south of the court house, is two stories high, with a tower, and is about fifty-seven feet square. The material used in its construction is red pressed brick, trimmed with native sand-stone, and it is divided into two rooms down stairs and two in the second story. Those on the first floor are occupied by the prothonotary and the register and recorder; on the second floor by the sheriff, treasurer and the county commissioners. Each office is fitted with modern equipments for the classification and easy handling of the books and papers, and throughout the building is as nearly fire proof as it is possible to make it. That the officials of Tioga county have commodious and convenient quarters in which to transact the public business, is the verdict of all who have examined them. The construction of the building was commenced under the supervision of Commissioners N. A. Elliott, O. A. Smith, and J. E. Peters, and finished by the board composed of J. E. Peters, J. J. Reese, and Charles M. Rumsey, in July, 1882. The cost of this building, including the boiler-house and steam-heating plant, added in 1894, was about $30,000. A beautiful and well-kept lawn surrounds the building and adds to its attractiveness.

COUNTY HOUSE AND FARM.

Previous to 1866 the indigent poor were cared for by the several townships, each township bearing the expense of maintaining its own poor. On March 12 of that year an act of the legislature was approved, appointing William Bache, James H. Gulick, J. L. Baldwin, Joel Parkhurst and John Maynard, commissioners, to purchase real estate for a county farm and, with the assent of the court of quarter sessions, to execute bonds and mortgages, to secure payment therefor. The act also

made the county commissioners overseers of the poor, and authorized them to erect suitable buildings and assess a county poor tax, sufficient to maintain the inmates and also pay for the buildings within five years. They were also authorized to appoint a steward, a matron and a physician, and were required to visit the institution monthly.

Under the authority of this act the commissioners named purchased twenty-five acres of the old Caleb Austin farm just east of Wellsboro, on the south side of the State road, in Charleston township. Subsequent purchases, from time to time, have enlarged the original farm to 315 acres. On the land first purchased a two-story brick building was erected and was ready for occupancy in 1869. It answered the purpose of the county until 1888, when it was torn down and the present commodious and well-furnished building erected at a cost of over $20,000. There is also a frame residence for the superintendent, with a barn and other outbuildings. The farm is cultivated for the benefit of the inmates, those able to do so assisting in the work. A number of insane poor are cared for in a building specially set apart for them. The institution is a well-ordered one and is of great value to the county in properly caring for the indigent and the insane poor. The farm and improvements are valued at about $50,000.

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

The names and dates of service of Tioga county citizens who have filled offices in the Nation, State and county are given in the following roster:

United States Senator.—Hon. John I. Mitchell, elected in 1881 and served a full term of six years.

Representatives in Congress.—James Ford, of Lawrenceville, the first member of Congress from Tioga county, was elected in 1828, and re-elected in 1830, serving two consecutive terms. He had previously served two years in the legislature, and his life was honorably interwoven with the history of the State. He died at Lawrenceville in August, 1859, aged seventy-six years. Samuel Wells Morris, a son of the founder of Wellsboro, was elected in 1836 and served until 1841. Stephen F. Wilson was elected in 1864, and re-elected in 1866. Henry Sherwood was elected in 1870, over Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, by a majority of twenty-seven votes. The district being strongly Republican, he served only one term. John I. Mitchell was elected in 1876, and served two terms. Mortimer F. Elliott was elected congressman-at-large in 1882, serving one term. Horace B. Packer, the present representative from this district, was elected in November, 1896.

Auditor General of Pennsylvania.—Jerome B. Niles was elected in 1883 and served three years, commencing May 2, 1884.

Attorney Generals of Pennsylvania.—Ellis Lewis, commissioned January 29, 1833; John C. Knox, commissioned January 19, 1858.

Chief Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Ellis Lewis, commissioned December 4, 1854.

Associate Justices.—Ellis Lewis, commissioned October 14, 1851; John C. Knox, May 23, 1853; Henry W. Williams, appointed to succeed Ulysses Mercur, and commissioned August 19, 1887; elected and commissioned for a term of twenty-one years, December 22, 1887.

Speakers of the Senate of Pennsylvania.—Daniel L. Sherwood, 1846; Butler B. Strang, 1874.

Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.—Butler B. Strang, 1870.

State Senators.—John Ryon, Jr., the first member of the State Senate from Tioga county, was elected in 1824. His successors, who were citizens of this county when elected, have been as follows: Daniel L. Sherwood, speaker, 1846; John W. Guernsey, 1850-52; Stephen F. Wilson, 1863-65; Butler B. Strang, 1873-76, and speaker in 1874; Charles H. Seymour, 1877-80; Horace B. Packer, 1889-92, and Walter T. Merrick, elected November 3, 1896.

State Representatives.—John Ryon, Jr., was the first member of the lower house sent from Tioga county. He was elected in 1820, 1821 and 1822, and served three years. Those who succeeded him are as follows: James Ford, 1824-25; Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, 1828-29; John Beecher, 1831-32; Samuel Wells Morris, 1833-36; William Garretson, 1837-38; Lewis B. Cole, 1839-40; John Waklee, 1841; Daniel L. Sherwood, 1842-43; George Knox, 1844-45; John C. Knox, 1846-47; Nathaniel A. Elliott, 1848-49; Jeremiah Black, 1850 and 1852; A. J. Monroe, 1851; James Lowrey, 1853-54; Thomas L. Baldwin, 1855-56; L. P. Williston, 1857-60; Butler B. Strang, 1861-62 and 1868-71, speaker in 1870; S. B. Elliott, 1861-62; C. O. Bowman, 1863; John W. Guernsey, 1864-65; W. T. Humphrey, 1866-67 and 1875-76; Jerome B. Niles, 1869-70; John I. Mitchell, 1872-76. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, Tioga county became entitled to two representatives, and since that time the following named persons have served: C. V. Elliott and Hugh Young, 1877-78. Mr. Young resigned in May, 1877, to accept the appointment of bank examiner, and Benjamin Dorrance was elected to fill his unexpired term. C. V. Elliott and Benjamin Dorrance, 1879-80; Charles Tubbs and Jerome B. Niles, 1881-84; Horace B. Packer and Henry M. Foote, 1885-88; Isaac Squires and George T. Losey, 1889-92; Walter T. Merrick and Jerome B. Niles, 1893-96, and F. B. Smith and Robert K. Young, elected in November, 1896.

Members of Constitutional Convention.—Hon. Robert G. White sat in the Convention of 1837-38 and was appointed on the committee having Article I under consideration. He opposed the clause which confined the right of suffrage to white citizens. Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott and Hon. Jerome B. Niles, both of Wellsboro, were members of the Convention of 1873.

President Judges.—John Bannister Gibson, 1812-15; Thomas Burnside, 1815-18; Edward Herrick, 1818-39; John Nesbit Conyngham, 1839-49, and Horace Williston, 1849-51. The office became elective in 1850, and Robert G. White, of Wellsboro, was elected for ten years, being the first citizen of the county to fill the office. He was re-elected in 1861. Henry W. Williams was elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1881, serving until August 19, 1887, when he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State to fill a vacancy, and was succeeded by Stephen F. Wilson, who served until January, 1889. He was succeeded by John I. Mitchell, elected in November, 1888—the present incumbent.

Additional Law Judges.—Hon. Henry W. Williams, appointed in March, 1865, and served until 1871, when he was elected president judge. Hon. Stephen F. Wil-

son, appointed in 1871 to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Williams' election as president judge; elected as his own successor in 1872 for a term of ten years.

Associate Judges.—Samuel W. Morris and Ira Kilburn were appointed the first associate judges of Tioga county, July 13, 1812, to serve during life or good behavior. The former was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1832, and was succeeded as associate judge by John Ryon, Jr., who was appointed January 29, 1833. Judge Kilburn served until 1840, when he was succeeded by Jonah Brewster, appointed April 1 of that year, the term of office being limited to five years by the Constitution of 1838. Judge Ryon was re-appointed March 5, 1842, and Judge Brewster February 27, 1845. The former was succeeded by Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, appointed March 15, 1847, and the latter by Levi I. Nichols, March 7, 1850. In 1850 the office became elective and was filled as follows: Calvin Dyer and Dr. Simeon Power, commissioned November 10, 1851; J. C. Whittaker and Abel Humphrey, November 12, 1856; Thomas L. Baldwin, appointed January 17, 1861, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Humphrey; E. T. Bentley, appointed September 2, 1861, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Baldwin; Victor Case and Royal Wheeler, commissioned November 23, 1861; Charles F. Veil and E. T. Bentley, November 9, 1866; Daniel McNaughton and Lewis B. Smith, November 17, 1871; M. K. Retan and John F. Donaldson, December 8, 1876; Peter V. Van Ness, February 17, 1880; George H. Baxter, December 2, 1880; Harvey Lamkin, December 8, 1881. When the county became a separate judicial district as apportioned under the act of 1883, the office of associate judge ceased to exist.

District Attorneys.—Up to 1850 the prosecuting officer for the Commonwealth was styled deputy attorney general, and he received his appointment from the attorney general of the State, or the court. At the opening of the first court in January, 1813, Henry Wilson appeared by appointment as deputy attorney general. At the April term Alphonso Stewart was appointed by the court, and Edward Herrick appeared at the November term, after which the appointment ran as follows: Alphonso Stewart, Thomas Overton and Charles Catlin, 1814; Thomas Overton and Simon Kinney, 1815; Simon Kinney and Ethan Baldwin, 1816; George Dennison, 1817; Ethan Baldwin, 1818; Edward Overton and William Patton, 1819; Edward Overton, 1820; Joseph B. Anthony, 1821; Thomas Elder, 1822-23; Ellis Lewis, 1824-25; Clarendon Rathbone, 1826-28; William Garretson, 1829; R. G. White, 1830-31, assisted by Horace Williston the latter year; Josiah Emery, 1832; Clarendon Rathbone, 1834; A. S. Brewster, 1835-37; Josiah Emery, 1838; John C. Knox, 1840-42; Pardon Damon, 1843-47; John N. Bache, 1848; A. J. Monroe, 1849.

In 1850 the office became elective, and the title was changed from deputy attorney general to district attorney. It has since been held by the following named persons: John W. Ryon, elected in 1850; re-elected in 1853; Butler B. Strang, 1856; Henry Allen, 1859; Jerome B. Niles, 1862; re-elected in 1865; John I. Mitchell, 1868; J. C. Strang, 1871; William A. Stone, 1874; resigned at the close of 1876, and Horace B. Packer was appointed to fill the unexpired term; Horace B. Packer, elected in 1877; H. M. Foote, 1880; James H. Matson, 1883; J. W. Mather, 1886; Harvey B. Leach, 1889; Edward H. Owlett, 1892, and A. B. Dunsmore, elected in 1895, the present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—The office of sheriff is filled by election and the incumbent serves three years. From the organization of the county up to the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, the election was held on the second Tuesday of October; since that time it has been held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The following have served as sheriffs of Tioga county since it was organized for judicial purposes: Alpheus Cheney, commissioned December 3, 1812. As he was the first sheriff, and as a matter of history, it may be stated that under date of November 5, 1812, he gave bond in $5,000, with himself and the following named persons as sureties Caleb Austin, Nathan Niles, Jr., Oliver Willard and Daniel Kelsey. His successors were elected as follows: Dr. Simeon Power, 1815; John Knox, 1818; Elijah Stiles, 1821; John Beecher, 1824; Robert Tubbs, 1827; Seth Daggett, 1830; Francis Wetherbee, elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Seth Daggett, 1831; Benjamin Gitchell, 1834; John Waklee, 1837; Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, 1840; Joseph W. Guernsey, 1843; H. H. Potter, 1846; John Mathers, 1849; H. A. Guernsey, 1852; John Mathers, 1855; Simeon I. Power, 1858; Hezekiah Stowell, Jr., 1861; Leroy Tabor, 1864; Jerome B. Potter, 1867; Edward A. Fish, 1870; Stephen Bowen, 1873; Delos H. Walker, 1876; H. J. Landrus, 1879; Harry Baxter, 1882; Joseph H. Ferris, 1885; Francis M. Sheffer, 1888; John Irvin, 1891, and William E. Champaign, the present incumbent, elected in November, 1894, and took office in January, 1895.

Prothonotaries.—In Tioga county one person is elected, every three years, to the office of prothonotary of the court of common pleas, clerk of the court of quarter sessions and clerk of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, when the office became elective, the incumbent was appointed by the governor. It has been held by the following named persons: John Norris, 1812-18; Uriah Spencer, 1818-21; John Patton, 1821-24; Uriah Spencer, 1824-31; Jonah Brewster, 1831-36; John F. Donaldson, 1836-38; A. S. Brewster, 1839; John F. Donaldson, elected in 1839, and served thirty-three consecutive years, being re-elected to each succeeding term; Gen. Robert C. Cox, elected in October and commissioned November 12, 1872, served continuously until January 1, 1894, being elected to each succeeding term. He declined a renomination, although strongly solicited by his friends to accept another term. In January, 1894, he was succeeded by Francis M. Sheffer, who was re-elected in November, 1896.

Register and Recorder.—This office has been filled by the following named persons: John Norris, 1812-18; Uriah Spencer, 1818-21; John Norris, 1821-24; Uriah Spencer, 1824-30; Jonah Brewster, 1831-33; Benjamin B. Smith, 1833-36; Luman Wilson, 1836-39; George Knox, 1839-42; Luman Wilson, 1842-48; John N. Bache, 1848-51; James P. Magill, 1851-54; W. D. Bailey, 1854-60; H. S. Archer, 1860-66; Darius L. Deane, 1866-75; George C. Bowen, 1876-87; Homer J. Ripley, 1888-96, and C. L. Babcock, the present incumbent, who was elected November 3, 1896, and took charge of the office in January, 1897.

County Treasurers.—Under the Constitution of 1790 it was the custom of the county commissioners to appoint a treasurer, who usually served for the term of one year. This practice continued until the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, when the office became elective. The following persons have served as custo-

dians of the funds: Samuel W. Morris, 1808; William Williard, 1809; Alpheus Cheney, 1810-11; Bethlehem Thompson, 1812-13; Benjamin W. Morris, 1814-15; Robert Tubbs, 1816; Daniel Lamb, 1817; Robert Tubbs, 1818-19; John Beecher, 1820; Thomas Putnam, 1821-23; William Williard, Jr., 1824-26; Levi Vail, 1827; Elihu Hill, 1828-30; Thomas Dyer, 1831-33; John Barnes, 1834-35; Archibald Knox, 1836; Thomas Dyer, 1837-39; Robert G. White, 1840-42; John L. Robinson, 1843-45; A. H. Bacon, 1846-47; George Levegood, 1848-49; S. L. Hibbard, 1850-51; George Knox, 1852-53; Henry Rathbone, 1854-55; Oliver H. Blanchard, 1856-57; O. F. Taylor, 1858-59; James S. Watrous, 1860-61; H. B. Card, 1862-63; A. M. Spencer, 1864-65; C. F. Miller, 1866-67; H. C. Bailey, 1868-69. The last election under the old Constitution occurred in October, 1869, when Gen. Robert C. Cox was chosen. Under the Constitution of 1873 the term of office was extended to three years and the time for holding elections fixed for November. General Cox held the office until the close of 1872. Since the New Constitution went into operation the succession has been as follows: Henry Rowland, 1873-74; Thomas Allen, 1875-77; Thomas B. Bryden, 1878. In March, 1878, Mr. Bryden died from the effects of an accident, and Charles F. Veil was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was succeeded in 1881 by John R. Bowen, since which time the line has been as follows: Alonzo B. Horton, 1884-86; Orlando F. Taylor, 1887-89; Otis G. Gerould, 1890-92; Jonathan V. Morgan, 1893-95, and Ross A. Mitchell, the present incumbent, who assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1896.

County Commissioners.—These officers, who have charge of the county business and the care and superintendence of the public buildings, were elected annually for the term of three years until the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, which provided for the triennial election of the entire board of three members. The Constitution requires each elector to vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected. This enables the minority party to always have a representative on the board. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1873 the dominant party generally had all the commissioners. The commissioners of Tioga county have been elected as follows: Nathan Niles, Sr., Caleb Boyer and Ira Kilburn, 1808; George Hart and Uriah Spencer, 1809; Eddy Howland, 1810; Samuel W. Morris, 1811; Timothy Ives, 1812; Nathan Niles, Jr., appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Samuel W. Morris, 1813; Hopestill Beecher and Ambrose Millard, 1813; Justus Dartt, 1814; Robert B. Elliott, 1815; John Knox, 1816; Asa Mann, 1817; Elijah DePui, 1818; John Ryon, Jr., 1819; Oliver Willard, 1820; Seth Daggett, 1821; Hiram Beebe, 1822; William Knox, 1823; Elijah Welch, 1823; Elijah Stiles, 1824; James Goodrich, 1825; Hiram Beebe, 1826; Lorentus Jackson, 1827; Aaron Alba, 1828; John Cochran, 1829; E. B. Gerould, 1830; Job Geer, 1831; A. Hammond, 1832; Chauncey Alford, 1833; George Knox, 1834; M. W. Stull, 1834; Samuel Miller, 1835; C. N. Sykes, 1836; Philemon Doud, 1837; George Levegood, 1838; Buel Baldwin, 1839; Levi Elliott, 1840; M. W. Stull, 1841; C. O. Spencer, 1842; H. H. Potter, 1843; Eddy Howland, 1844; H. P. Van Ness, 1845; William Rose, Sr., 1846; John Fox, 1846; Israel Merrick, Jr., 1847; David Ellis, 1848; Leander Culver, 1849; David Caldwell, 1850; Ansel Purple, 1851; Benjamin Van Dusen, 1852; Austin Lathrop, 1853; O. B. Wells, 1854; C. F. Culver, 1855; D. G. Stevens, 1856; John James, 1857; L. D.

Seely, 1858; Amos Bixby, 1859; Ambrose Barker, 1860; Job Rexford, 1861; C. F. Miller, 1862; Myron Rockwell, 1863; E. S. Seely, 1864; E. Hart, 1865; P. V. Van Ness, 1866; Job Rexford, 1867; M. W. Wetherbee, 1868; P. V. Van Ness, re-elected, 1869; Job Rexford, re-elected, 1870; T. O. Hollis, 1871; E. Hart, 1872; L. B. Sheive, 1873; Edwin Klock, 1874. Up to 1875 one commissioner had been elected each year, the term being for three years. The New Constitution, however, required all three to be elected at one time. The office has since been filled as follows: L. L. Smith, Elisha J. Purple and N. A. Elliott, elected in 1875; O. A. Smith, James E. Peters and N. A. Elliott, 1878; James E. Peters, John J. Reese and Charles M. Rumsey, 1881; John Karr, William Kimball and William H. Baxter, 1884; Seth Tremain, H. D. Wheeler and G. D. Dennison, 1887; M. H. Stebbins, C. H. DeWitt and T. H. Bailey, 1890; T. H. Bailey, John F. Pitts and W. H. Garrison, 1893, and Henry B. Colegrove, Thomas M. Reese and Louis Doumaux, 1896, the present incumbents.

Commissioners' Clerks.—From the organization of the county to the present time the following named gentlemen have served as clerks to the commissioners, being appointed annually by the board: October 20, 1808, John Norris was appointed and served until January 3, 1814, when he was succeeded by David Lindsey. The latter served until December 2, 1826, when he was succeeded by James Lowrey. On August 5, 1828, Lowrey resigned, when Israel Merrick, Jr., took his place by appointment of the board and was continued in office until November 4, 1847, a period of nineteen years. After Merrick came A. J. Sofield, who served until January 7, 1862, when J. A. Knapp succeeded him. The latter only remained in office two years, when A. L. Ensworth was appointed January 9, 1864. He was succeeded January 6, 1865, by Thomas Allen, who remained until January 5, 1874, when J. W. Donaldson was appointed. He resigned May 15, 1875, and Charles F. Veil was appointed his successor. Mr. Veil continued until April 5, 1878, when he was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the death of T. B. Bryden. Leonard Harrison was appointed clerk for the unexpired part of 1878, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until 1884, when Eugene Beauge succeeded him and remained until March 1, 1888, when he resigned and was succeeded by Frank Watkins, who had been an assistant in the office for several years. Mr. Watkins is still chief clerk. The work of the office has wonderfully increased since John Norris opened the first record of the proceedings of the board in the autumn of 1808. His first year's entries covered less than a page of foolscap; now several portly volumes are required to contain the records for a similar period.

County Auditors.—In pursuance of the act of March 16, 1809, three auditors were elected to settle the accounts of the commissioners for the previous year. They were Daniel Lamb, James Gray and Benjamin Bentley. Since that time the following citizens have been elected to the office: W. D. Bacon, Isaac Baker and Arnold Hunter, 1810; Israel Bulkley, Timothy Ives and Ira Kilburn, 1811; Ira Kilburn and Timothy Ives, 1812; Samuel W. Morris and Timothy Ives, 1813; Cyprian Wright, Daniel Kelsey and Elijah DePui, 1814; from 1815 to 1820 records missing; James Ford, Justus Dartt and James Gray, 1820-23; William Willard, Elijah De Pui and Curtis Parkhurst, 1823-24; Daniel Kelsey, John Cochran and James Weeks, 1825-27; Amariah Hammond, James Gray and William Garretson, 1828-31; H. H.

Potter, N. H. Purple and Aaron Alba, 1832-35; William Garretson, 1838; Samuel B. Knox, 1841; George Knox, elected in 1846; Morgan Seely, 1847; Austin Lathrop, 1848; H. S. Cook, 1849; B. C. Wickham, 1850; John C. Robb, 1851; Charles Ryon, 1852; Apollos Pitts, 1853; Alanson E. Niles, 1854; James S. Watrous, 1855; Charles F. Veil, 1856; William A. Douglass, 1857; James I. Jackson, 1858; Charles F. Veil, 1859; D. T. Gardner, 1860; Charles Goldsmith and M. Bullard, 1861; Charles F. Veil, 1862; Justus Dearman and James I. Jackson, 1863; J. G. Argetsinger, 1864; Charles F. Veil and D. L. Aiken, 1865; Israel Stone, 1866; David Cameron, 1867; H. B. Seeley, 1868; Israel Stone, S. D. Phillips and D. K. Marsh, 1869; D. P. Hurley, 1870; A. F. Packard, 1871; Israel Stone, 1872; Charles F. Veil, 1873; Albert M. Bennett, 1874; O. A. Smith, John Youmans and Andrew K. Bosard, 1875; Vine Crandall, J. P. Wickham and L. A. Sears, 1878; Eugene Beauge, L. K. King and E. A. Bryden, 1881; Charles N. Moore, E. C. Stilwell and W. W. Tate, 1884; Lucius Truman, Charles N. Moore and Otis H. Davis, 1887; Eugene Beauge, R. G. Close and Otis H. Davis, 1890; Eugene Beauge, R. G. Close and J. H. Hubers, 1893; Eugene Beauge, Otis L. Coolidge and Joseph Emberger, 1896.

Coroners.—Although this office is one of more importance than it generally received credit for in earlier years, its value is now fully appreciated. In case of accident, death, or any calamity which may befall the sheriff, the coroner takes charge of the office and conducts the business thereof until the next regular election. And, like the sheriff, he is chosen for a period of three years. Thus far no coroner of Tioga county has succeeded to the shrievalty. Owing to carelessness on the part of those whose duty is was to keep the earlier records, some difficulty has been experienced in compiling a complete list. And in many instances a justice of the peace in districts remote from the residence of the coroner held inquests when necessity required it, and the meagre reference to the matter on the records has caused confusion, and it has been found difficult to determine who the real officer was. Then, again, during a period of fully ten years, no nomination for this office was made, consequently a blank appears. The following is believed to be as complete a list of the coroners as it is possible to compile:

The first coroner of the county was Lyman Adams, appointed by Governor Snyder, May 6, 1814. His successors were: Nathaniel Seely, 1817; John Beecher, 1820; John Gray, 1825; Henry W. Stoddard, 1831; Peter Backer, 1834; Joel Culver, 1837; Edwin Dyer, acting, 1841; Jefferson Shuman, 1841; Josiah N. Wright, 1842; John S. Warner, 1847-52; John C. Bennett, 1852-53; Joel Rose, 1853 to 1864; D. S. Peters, 1864; E. J. Bosworth, 1867; H. H. Borden, 1869; Dr. A. J. Heggie, 1870; Giles Roberts, 1874; Dr. A. J. Heggie, 1878-83; W. R. Francis, 1884-89; Augustus Niles, 1890-95, and Charles W. Hazlett, the present incumbent, elected in 1895.

County Surveyors.—At first the title of the occupant of this office was deputy surveyor, and he was appointed by the surveyor general until 1850, when, by act of the legislature, the office was made elective. The following have served both as deputy and county surveyors:

John Norris, February 9, 1814; re-appointed, June 4, 1824; Samuel McDougall, 1827-36; E. P. Deane, 1836; Samuel McDougall, 1839-50; David Heise, 1850-56;

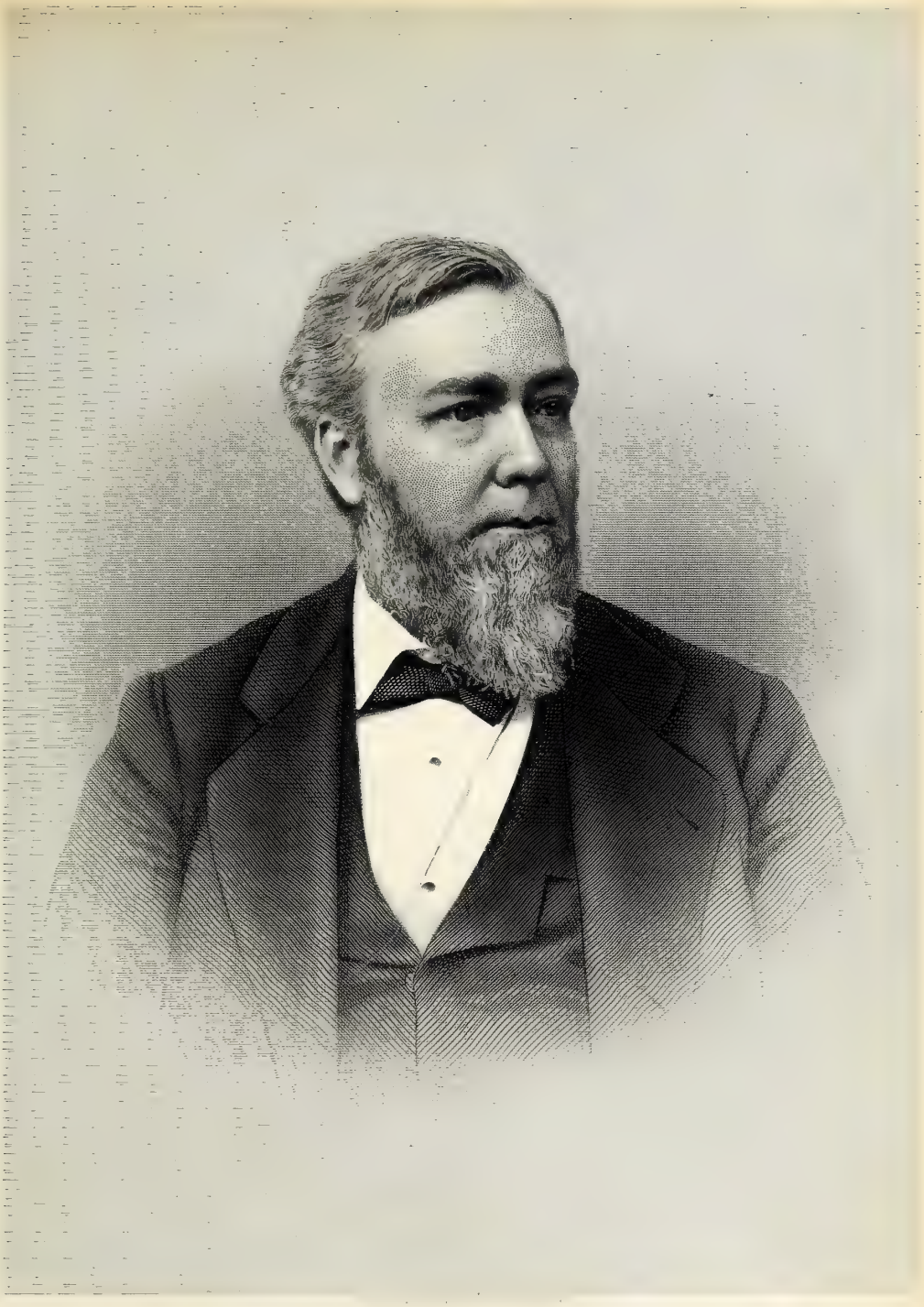
H. S. Archer, 1856-59; E. P. Deane, 1859-62; William Garretson, 1862-65; David Heise, was elected in 1865 and appears to have served until 1872, when he was succeeded by H. S. Archer, who held the office until his death in 1889. In November, 1893, John T. Purvis was elected. The office is at present practically vacant.

County Superintendents.—The act of May 8, 1854, authorized the election of a superintendent of common schools in each county of the Commonwealth. It was carefully framed by H. L. Dieffenbach, then chief clerk in the office of the state superintendent, with the view of bettering the condition of the schools. In some counties it met with strong opposition, it being regarded as a useless appendage to the educational machinery of the State, but time has vindicated the wisdom of its framers, as the law has proved advantageous in promoting the efficiency of the schools. The county superintendent serves for a term of three years, and is elected by the directors meeting in convention the first Monday in May at the county seat. They also fix the salary at the same time. The incumbents of this office have been elcted as follows:

Rev. J. F. Calkins, 1854; Newell L. Reynolds, 1857; Hiram C. Johns, 1860; Victor A. Elliott, 1863; Newell L. Reynolds, appointed September 30, 1864, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Victor A. Elliott; S. B. Price, elected 1866, and resigned September 2, 1866, Rev. J. F. Calkins, appointed 1867; Elias J. Horton, Jr., elected 1869; re-elected 1872; Miss Sarah I. Lewis, 1875; re-elected 1878; M. F. Cass, 1881; re-elected 1884 and 1887; Henry E. Raesly, 1890; re-elected in 1893 and 1896.

Mercantile Appraisers.—This office was created by act of 1850. Prior to that time the duties of the office were performed by a board composed of the county commissioners and associate judges. The officer is required to visit all merchants in the county and appraise their business for the purpose of imposing a state tax. Since 1850 the office has been filled by appointment of the commissioners, and it is generally among their last acts at the close of the year. The records show the following appointments: Josiah Emery, 1851; Thomas Allen, 1852-53; Henry W. Williams, 1854-55; Josiah Emery, 1856; Thomas J. Wood, 1857-58; William Butler, 1859; David F. Gardner, 1860-61; Jerome B. Niles, 1862; Alpheus E. Dann, 1863; E. J. Purple, 1864-67; B. W. Skinner, 1868; Selah Frost, 1869; Job Symonds, 1870; George H. Baxter, 1871; Otis L. Atherton, 1872; M. W. Wetherbee, 1873; B. Short, 1874; J. E. Sheive, 1875; Sidney Beach, 1876; John Brown Wakeley, 1877; H. J. Elliott, 1878; J. S. Morgan, 1879; Silas S. Rockwell, 1880; Andrew J. Doane, 1881; J. Porter Wilcox, 1882; Sumner P. White, 1883; Timothy B. Culver, 1884-85; C. E. Thomas, 1886; Jonathan V. Morgan, 1887-88; W. D. Knox, 1889; Deruyter Avery, 1890; A. M. Pitts, 1891; N. Losey, 1892; John C. White, 1893; Sheridan E. Coles, 1894; Frank Marvin, 1895, and Chas. Washburn, 1896.

Jury Commissioners.—This office was created by an act of assembly, approved April 10, 1867. It authorizes the election of two commissioners every three years, one of whom shall belong to the minority party. The incumbents of this office have been elected as follows: Leroy Tabor and John W. Bailey, 1867; S. S. Love and John W. Bailey, 1870; Edward A. Fish and Hiram S. Hastings, 1873; G. H. Baxter and Daniel Watson, 1876; E. C. Stilwell and H. J. Elliott, 1879; Samuel D. Evans and Otis H. Davis, 1882; Jonathan V. Morgan and D. S. Horton, 1885; Charles C. Mathers and James C. Goodspeed, 1888; Thomas M. Reese and Frank M. Davis, 1891, and Andrew Brimegin and Floyd F. Hogaboom, 1894.



Henry A. Williams

CHAPTER XII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PRESIDENT JUDGES—MANY ABLE AND DISTINGUISHED JURISTS AMONG THEM—THE BAR OF TIOGA COUNTY—A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF LEGAL TALENT—THE TIOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION—JOHN F. DONALDSON, PROTHONOTARY AND POLITICIAN—A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

THE men who have filled the important and honorable office of president judge, since the organization of the first courts of Tioga county to the present time, have been men of marked ability as jurists and lawyers, and have, as a rule, been personally popular in the great body of the citizenship of the county.

HON. JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON, who presided at the opening of the first court in January, 1813, was a native of Cumberland (now Perry) county, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 8, 1780. He was a son of Col. George Gibson, who fell at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. After receiving his preparatory education he entered Dickinson College and graduated therefrom in due season. He studied law under the direction of Hon. Thomas Duncan and was admitted to the bar in 1803. After practicing for a short time in Carlisle he removed to Beaver, where his father had at one time been engaged in military operations. Thence he went to Hagerstown, Maryland, and shortly afterward returned to Carlisle. In 1810 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and was re-elected the following year. In July, 1812, he was appointed president judge of the Eleventh judicial district, and three years after was commissioned an associate justice of the Supreme Court. At the death of Chief Justice Tilghman, in 1827, he was appointed by the governor to succeed him. In 1838, at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, he resigned, but the governor immediately re-appointed him. By a change in the Constitution making the judiciary elective, his seat became vacant in 1851. During the same year he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court and remained on the bench to the close of his life.

When Judge Gibson presided over the first court of Tioga county he was a young man of scarcely thirty-three, but he had already seen much of public life and understood well the manners and customs of the frontier settlers. As a jurist he was recognized as one of the ablest of his time and his legal opinions are among the richest treasures of the country. He died in Philadelphia May 3, 1853, and was buried at Carlisle.

HON. THOMAS BURNSIDE, of Bellefonte, succeeded Judge Gibson. He, however, soon afterward resigned, appearing only during one term of court in Wellsboro.

HON. EDWARD HERRICK, the successor of Judge Burnside, was appointed by

Governor Findley July 6, 1818. The judicial district was then known as the Thirteenth, and was composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga, to which were subsequently added Potter and McKean. Judge Herrick, who was of English descent, was born in Dutchess county, New York, October 26, 1787. After finishing his law studies with his brother at Zanesville, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe, August 8, 1808, a few months before reaching his majority. He at once entered on the practice of his profession in Ohio, and was soon appointed district attorney for Licking, Knox and Tuscarawas counties. In 1812 he was elected to the legislature from Licking county. He located at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, because he had relatives living there, and engaged in his profession. He rose rapidly, became a representative man, and filled several positions of honor, among which was that of brigade inspector of the counties of Lycoming, Potter, McKean, Bradford and Tioga, by appointment of Governor Snyder in July, 1814. After a service of twenty-one years on the bench he retired February 27, 1839, the New Constitution having limited the judicial tenure. He was honored by having a township in Bradford, and one in Susquehanna county named for him. Judge Herrick died at Athens March 7, 1873, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

John Nesbit Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, who came upon the bench in 1839, succeeded Judge Herrick. He was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1798, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, studied law in the office of Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, and upon being admitted to the bar settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1820. Judge Conyngham retired from the bench of Tioga county in February, 1849, but he served twenty years longer in the adjoining district. The circumstances of his death were peculiarly sad. In April, 1871, while on his way to visit a son in Mississippi, he fell under the wheels of a car, while stepping from a moving train, and had both his legs crushed below the knees, dying in two hours.

Hon. Horace Williston, of Athens, Bradford county, was appointed to succeed Judge Conyngham, and he held the judgeship until the first Monday of December, 1851, when he went out by virtue of an amendment to the Constitution, adopted at the general election in 1850, making the judges elective.

Hon. Robert Gray White was elected president judge in 1851, and re-elected in 1861, and was the first citizen of Tioga county to fill the office. That was the year in which the union took place of the Wilmot Proviso party, under the lead of David Wilmot, and those straight Democrats under the immediate lead of John F. Donaldson and Mr. White, both of Wellsboro—or rather the going over of those two gentlemen to the Wilmot Proviso party.

Previous to April 15, 1851, Tioga and Bradford counties were in the same judicial district, and Wilmot and White each wanted to be elected judge at the fall election. Here was a difficulty. White was afraid to run against Wilmot, and Wilmot was afraid to run against White. Something must be done to harmonize matters. Here was a chance for the political genius of Donaldson, and he was equal to the emergency. He proposed to "raft over three or four districts; leave Tioga in the Eighteenth, and make a new one with Bradford the principal county in it." The suggestion cut the Gordian knot and all parties were again happy. A bill was drawn by an expert, reported by the judiciary committee of the legislature,

and passed with little opposition. By it Tioga, Potter, McKean and Elk formed the Eighteenth district; Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan the Twenty-seventh. Thus both White and Wilmot became judges. What could have been more neatly done? And the beauty of the operation was in the fact that neither the people nor the legislature knew anything about the object of the movement to create a new judicial district.

Robert Gray White, fourth child of James and Charlotte (Weitzel) White, was born January 21, 1807, near Georgetown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His father was thrown from his wagon and killed sometime in 1812, leaving two sons and three daughters. His widow married Col. Hugh White, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was not known to be related to his predecessor, James White. Col. Hugh White was the son of Hugh White, of Dauphin county; was born in 1737, and settled in Pine Creek township, Lycoming (now Clinton) county, before the Revolution, and while the land yet belonged to the Indians. He was an active patriot during the struggle for independence and filled a number of offices, both during and after the war. His first wife was Margaret Allison, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. By the second marriage he had three sons and one daughter, viz: Isabella, George, John, and Henry. The sons lived and died in Williamsport, and Isabella (born February 13, 1815,) still survives, and is the wife of Col. James S. Allen, of Jersey Shore. Col. Hugh White was killed in 1822, on his Pine Creek farm, by being thrown from his horse.

Robert Gray White was educated under Rev. John H. Grier, in his classical school at Pine Creek, and at Jefferson College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he graduated A. B., in 1826. Choosing the law as his profession, he entered upon his studies with Hon. A. V. Parsons, Esq., of Jersey Shore. He afterwards removed to Meadville, and continued his studies, completing them in 1829 in the office of Hon. Henry Shippen, of Meadville, then president judge of the district which included Crawford, Warren and Erie counties. Having been admitted to the bar, he located in Wellsboro in the fall of 1829, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He was soon recognized as a man of marked ability, and took a position at the bar of Tioga county which he sustained throughout his active career. He served as deputy attorney general in 1830-31, and became intimately associated with every public interest in the county. He was elected the delegate from Tioga and Potter counties to the Constitutional Convention of 1838, where he fully realized the highest expectations of his constituency.

It is due Judge White to say that, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, he opposed the clause in the Constitution which confined the right of suffrage to white citizens. Negroes in Pennsylvania always had this right till they were excluded by the Constitution of 1838.

Judge White was married November 13, 1839, to Sarah, daughter of William and Anna (Page) Bache, one of the oldest and most respected families of Wellsboro. Six children, three sons and three daughters, blessed the union.

He was treasurer of Tioga county in 1840-42, and was for a time extensively engaged in lumbering on Pine creek, in Delmar and Shippen townships, owning mills and valuable tracts of land. During his long service on the bench he won the respect and esteem of the people, the members of the bar of the district, and all with whom

he came in contact. Several years before the close of his second term in 1871, the work of the district had so increased—and as he was in feeble health—an additional law judge was elected in May, 1865, in accordance with an act of the legislature, that honor falling on Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Wellsboro. The associate greatly relieved him and he served out his term. He retired and spent the closing years of his life at his comfortable home surrounded by his family. He died September 6, 1875.

Court was in session in Wellsboro when he died, and his death was formally announced from the bench by Judge Williams, when, on motion, court adjourned. A meeting of the bar was then held to take action in relation to his death. Judge Williams was called to the chair and Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott was appointed secretary. On motion of F. E. Smith a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the great loss the bar and the country had sustained in the death of Judge White. In presenting the resolutions the chairman, Mr. Smith, made some appropriate and feeling remarks upon the character of the deceased. Among the resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That in Judge White we recognize what has been appropriately said to be "the noblest work of God"—an honest man. Honorable and high toned in all his thoughts and actions, as such he adorned the profession of his choice; upright and impartial as a judge, the judicial ermine was never soiled by his wearing it. Courteous, kind and liberal as a citizen and a parent, the world was made the better by his living in it.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, who was appointed additional law judge of the district in March, 1865, by Governor Curtin, succeeded Judge White as president judge, to which office he was elected in the autumn of 1871. At the close of his ten years' term he was re-elected as his own successor, but before completing his second term he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, August 19, 1887, *vice* Justice Mercur, deceased. The same year he was nominated and elected for a full term of twenty-one years, and commissioned December 22, 1887. His term will expire January 1, 1909.

Judge Williams was born July 30, 1830, in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was fitted for admission to Amherst College at Franklin Academy. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of law with Hon. E. B. Chase, of Montrose. In May, 1852, he located in Wellsboro, and resuming his law studies under Hon. John W. Guernsey, was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in January, 1854. The following year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1856 to the United States district and circuit courts. Immediately upon his admission he took high rank and won distinction as an advocate, being a fluent, eloquent and logical speaker. In 1874 he was appointed one of the board of seven commissioners to revise the New Constitution, and he performed the part of the work assigned him with great care and ability.

Judge Williams is a member of the Presbyterian church and has always taken a deep interest in its affairs. In 1877 he was appointed one of the delegates to represent the church of the United States in the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh, Scotland, and he delivered an address before that able body which may be found in its printed proceedings. In 1881 he represented Pennsylvania in the

International Sunday-school convention at Toronto, Canada, and was honored by being chosen one of the vice-presidents. For several years he has been one of the state executive committee of the Sunday School Association and of the Young Men's Christian Association. He also takes much interest in Masonry, and on June 24, 1882, he delivered an address before the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons at Philadelphia, the occasion being the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. This address attracted much attention from the fraternity on account of its ability and the valuable information it imparted. Judge Williams is now Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

It is thus seen that while discharging the onerous duties which have devolved on him as president judge and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State, he has found time to leave his impress on the church, Sunday school, Christian Association and Free Masonry. His position on the bench of the Supreme Court necessarily compels him to spend much of his time in Philadelphia, yet he maintains his home in Wellsboro, where he spends the summer months with his family. Judge Williams married Miss Sarah E. Nichols, a daughter of Judge Levi I. Nichols, and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Wellsboro. The union has been blessed with two children, a son and a daughter, the former of whom is a practicing physician in Wellsboro. Throughout his long and active public career Judge Williams has retained the unbounded confidence of the people of Tioga county, among whom he has lived for more than forty years.

Hon. Stephen Fowler Wilson, the next president judge of the district, is one of the best known men in Tioga county. He is a native of Columbia township, Bradford county, where he was born September 4, 1821. His parents, George and Jane Wilson, were natives of Ireland, and he was the youngest of seven children. He labored on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, attending such schools as the neighborhood afforded in the winter time and subsequently the famous Wellsboro Academy, and in January, 1844, he was employed in that institution as an assistant for one term, "at the price and sum of $52, if employed the whole time in teaching, but if not employed but one-half of the time, then the price to be $10 per month!"

As early as 1842 he had commenced reading law under the direction of Hon. James Lowrey, one of the early teachers of the academy, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county February 20, 1845. The committee on examination consisted of Hon. Robert G. White (afterward president judge), Hon. John C. Knox (subsequently attorney general of Pennsylvania and a judge of the Supreme Court), and Hon. John W. Guernsey, later state senator and a distinguished member of the bar. Judge Conyngham was then on the bench. Mr. Wilson at once entered upon the practice of his profession and soon afterwards formed a partnership with L. P. Williston. Several years afterwards he formed a co-partnership with Hon. James Lowrey, his preceptor, which existed until the latter removed to New Jersey in 1865. Afterwards Mr. Wilson formed a partnership with Hon. Jerome B. Niles, which continued until he was appointed additional law judge in 1871.

In the meantime Mr. Wilson had become active in politics. Prior to 1854 he acted with the Democratic party, but since that time he has been a pronounced Republican. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, representing the counties

of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren, and served in that body a full term. In 1864, while still a member of the Senate, he was elected to Congress from the district composed of Tioga, Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and Potter counties, and was re-elected in 1866, thus serving four years. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore which re-nominated President Lincoln. In 1871 he was appointed additional law judge to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Williams to the office of president judge, and at the following election he was chosen as his own successor for a full term of ten years. In 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico and served until July, 1885. Returning to Wellsboro he resumed practice, but in 1887 he was appointed president judge to succeed Judge Williams, who had been elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and sat upon the bench up to 1889.

For many years Judge Wilson has taken considerable interest in agriculture and was president of the Tioga County Agricultural Society in 1875. He has many personal friends throughout this section of the State and is noted for his kindly generosity and social qualities. Although he has remained a bachelor, he cannot be accused of being "crusty," but on the other hand is of an exceedingly jovial and cheerful disposition, and can relate and enjoy a good anecdote. Since retiring from the bench he has devoted his attention to the practice of the law, and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of northern Pennsylvania.

In the hurry and bustle incident to a political and public career, Judge Wilson has not been unmindful of his last earthly home. Within recent years he has erected a unique and substantial burial vault in the beautiful cemetery adjacent to the town. It is in the form of a log cabin, and is constructed of a peculiar gray stone obtained from Ohio. Looking through the door into the vault one sees the top of a sarcophagus, at the head of which stands a marble bust of the judge. The inscription on the marble slab covering the receptacle gives the name and date of birth with a blank for the insertion of the date of death. Underneath all is the strange sentence: "P. S.—*Waiting for further orders!*"

Hon. John Inscho Mitchell succeeded Judge Wilson as president judge of the Fourth judicial district, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1888, taking his seat in January, 1889. Judge Mitchell was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1838. His grandfather, Richard Mitchell, married Ruby Keeney, of Hartford, Connecticut, whence they came to what is now Tioga county in 1792 and settled near the mouth of Mitchell's creek, in Tioga township. On the maternal side Judge Mitchell is related to the Allens of Vermont, of whom the most celebrated was Col. Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. Four of the near relatives of his grandmother were Revolutionary soldiers, and one was an orderly of General Washington. His father, Thomas K. Mitchell, was born on the family homestead in Tioga county, and when he grew up he became a farmer, lumberman and a merchant.

The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm, studied in the common schools, and afterwards took a course in Bucknell University, Lewisburg, but did not graduate. He then taught school for a short time. During the War of the Rebellion he served as second lieutenant and captain of Company A, One Hundred

and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After his return home he studied law with Frederick E. Smith, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. In 1866 he located in Wellsboro and began the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated for district attorney, was elected, and served three years. Fortune smiled propitiously upon him. Before the expiration of his term he was elected to the legislature, and served five consecutive years. During this period he never met with any opposition at the primaries, which shows the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. In 1870 he became half owner of the *Agitator*, and assisted in editing it for one year.

On returning from the legislature he had determined to settle down at Wellsboro and resume his profession, but in 1876 a deadlock having occurred in securing a nominee for Congress at Williamsport, his name was proposed as a candidate on whom the factions could unite. The proposition met with favor and he was promptly nominated and elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. His district, known as the Sixteenth, was composed of the counties of Cameron, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Sullivan and Tioga. He was re-nominated and elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, serving altogether four years with credit to himself and constituents.

Again he made preparations, as the expiration of his term drew near, in 1880, to retire to his home in Wellsboro. For nearly ten years he had been actively engaged in public life at Harrisburg and Washington, and he sighed for relief from the cares of office. But higher honors were in store for him. A deadlock had occurred in the selection of a United States Senator at Harrisburg, and after many fruitless attempts to select a caucus nominee, the name of Mr. Mitchell was proposed and accepted and harmony was at once restored. He was elected and served six years, from March 4, 1881, retiring in 1887. He had but a short period of rest until he was called to the bench. Few men have had a longer and more uninterrupted political career, or have held more high offices of trust and honor without great efforts to secure them. In nearly every instance the office sought the man, which is regarded as one of the highest marks of respect that can be shown an American citizen.

Judge Mitchell was married October 3, 1860, to Jeanette Baldwin, a daughter of Buel Baldwin, of Tioga township, to which union were born three children: Herbert B., George D., and Clara, wife of Fred W. Fleitz, an attorney of Scranton. Mrs. Mitchell died November 4, 1869. On February 18, 1871, Judge Mitchell was again married, to Mary Alice Archer, daughter of Henry S. Archer, of Wellsboro. Five children have been born of this marriage, viz: Robert A., Louisa, Richard S., Edward R., and Thomas H. In religion, the family adhere to the Presbyterian faith. Judge Mitchell is a high-minded, pure and efficient judge, and is greatly respected by the people of his native county. No man has ever occupied the bench who has striven more earnestly to mete out impartial justice to all.

THE BAR OF TIOGA COUNTY.

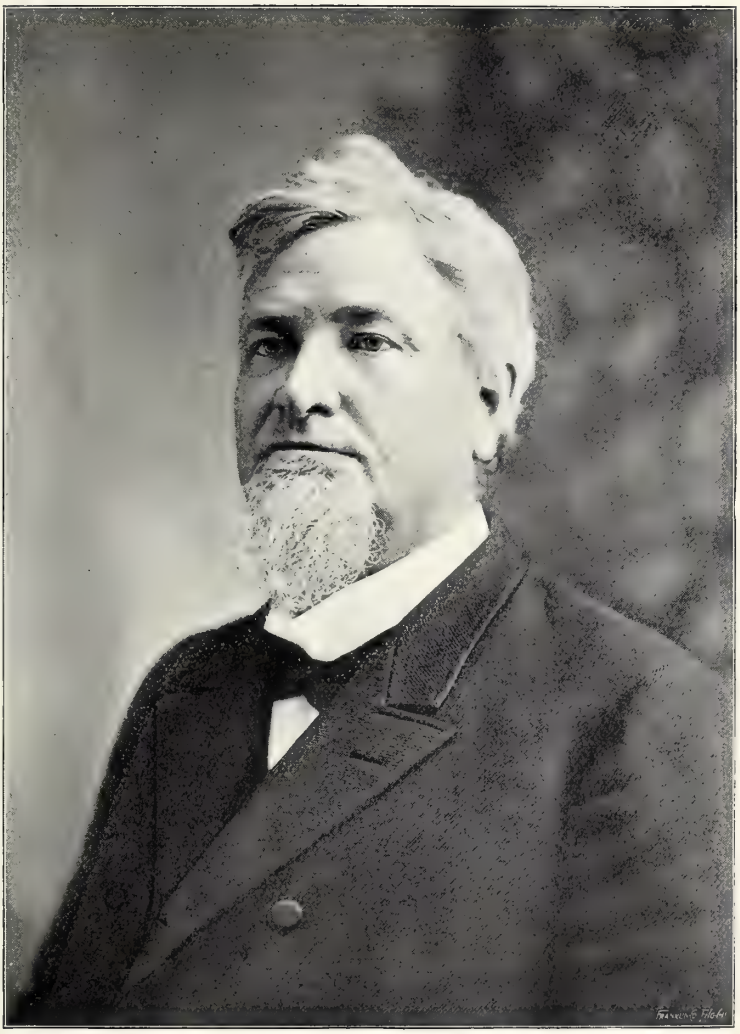
At the time of the opening of the first court in Wellsboro there were no resident lawyers in the village. The only lawyers present, of whom we have any account, were Ethan Baldwin, Henry Wilson, Francis C. Campbell and Robert McClure. The last two were from Williamsport.

WILLIAM PATTON, the first resident lawyer, came soon after the opening of the first courts, and lived in a little log cabin which stood on the site of the present residence of Judge Williams. He was a son of Col. John Patton, of Revolutionary fame, and was born in Philadelphia, August 8, 1781, and there grew to manhood, studied law and married Henrietta Anthony. Sherman Day, in his "Historical Collections," has this to say concerning him:

> Mr. Washburn, Mr. Elijah Putnam and Mr. Mallory settled at Covington "Corners" previous to 1806. Mr. Bloss and Mr. Hovey had settled about the year 1801 two miles below. Mr. Sackett also lived near the same place. The landed titles were for a long time in dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants. When at last they were settled in favor of Pennsylvania, or "Pennamites" as the "Connecticut Boys" called them, Mr. William Patton came in as their agent and laid out the town, about the year 1822, and started a store and tavern.

Mr. Patton's name appears first on the assessment list of Covington township for 1818. in 1823 he was assessed "27 town lots" in addition to other real and personal property. He came to Wellsboro more particularly in the interest of heavy land owners, representing among others Bartholomew & Patton, the latter, whose name was John Patton, presumably being his father. This firm owned large tracts of land in Tioga, Richmond and Covington townships. In 1818 Mr. Patton's name appears as one of the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy, and in 1820 he was chosen vice-president of the board. He acted as deputy attorney general in 1819. His younger brother, John, was appointed prothonotary of Tioga county in 1821 and served three years. William served as his deputy, but died in 1823, before his brother's term expired. In a note to the writer, Gen. John Patton, of Curwensville, a son of John Patton, says: "He died at Wellsboro in 1823; this information comes to me from my mother, she having carried me on horseback, when but six weeks old, to the funeral. The widow of William Patton married Capt. Samuel Clements, and died at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in 1865. * * * I was born at Covington, January 6, 1823. William Patton acted as deputy prothonotary for my father." Josiah Emery, in his sketches of early settlers simply refers to William Patton as the man who "raised the first tomatoes in the county, and the only person who knew that mushrooms were fit to be eaten."

CLARENDON RATHBONE was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, March 23, 1796. After the usual course of reading he was admitted to practice in the courts of Madison county, New York, May 9, 1820, and soon afterward settled in Lawrenceville. In December, 1821, he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county. In 1826 he was appointed deputy attorney general and was re-appointed in 1827 and in 1828. Although the duties of this office required his presence in Wellsboro during the sessions of the courts, he retained his home and residence in Lawrenceville. He filled the office again in 1834. Besides attending to his law business, which was extensive for that time, he early became interested in public improvements, looking toward the development of the timber and mineral resources of Tioga county, and assisted largely in bringing about the passage of the act for the construction of the Chemung canal and the incorporation of the Tioga Navigation Company, which resulted in the building of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg in 1840. In that year he removed to Blossburg on account of his extensive business operations, where he con-



Very respectfully Yours

Jno. L. Mitchell

tinued to reside until his death, August 26, 1882, at the age of almost eighty-seven years. He was a man of high social and business standing, possessed excellent legal ability, and was noted for his courteous manners and gentlemanly deportment. As age crept upon him he was obliged to relinquish to a great extent his legal business, but he retained his standing in the courts of the county almost to the end of his long, active and honorable life.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, who located in Wellsboro in 1824, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1798. About 1814 he was apprenticed to Theophilus Fenn, of Harrisburg, to learn the printing trade. About 1819 or 1820 he became dissatisfied and ran away, and his master, to comply with the law, offered a reward of six cents for his apprehension. It is needless to say that he was never called on to pay the reward. After leaving Harrisburg young Lewis found his way to Williamsport and soon associated himself with J. K. Torbert in the publication of the *Lycoming Gazette*. He afterwards read law with Espy Van Horn and was admitted to the bar September 2, 1822. In 1824 he came to Wellsboro and became a resident attorney of the village, taking up his abode in a primitive log house which stood on or near the site of the present residence of Hon. Horace B. Packer. The building was two stories and he had his office on the upper floor, which he reached by means of a ladder and then drew it up after him so that it would not be in the way in the room below. When a client or any one wishing to see him came, his wife called to him, and he let down the ladder, and the visitor ascended. He served as deputy attorney general in 1824-25.

In the latter part of 1825, in connection with his nephew, Rankin Lewis, he began the publication of the Tioga *Pioneer*, the first newspaper in the county. In 1828 he removed to Towanda. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature. On January 29, 1833, he was commissioned attorney general of Pennsylvania, and in October of that year Governor Wolf appointed him president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland, Union and Columbia, and he again took up his residence in Williamsport. This place seemed like home to him, for here he had married his wife, Josephine, daughter of Joseph J. Wallis. After serving ten years he was appointed president judge of the Lancaster district in January, 1843, and in 1851 he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. On December 4, 1854, he was commissioned chief justice, which high position he held until November 17, 1857. He declined a renomination, retired to private life and died in Philadelphia March 19, 1871.

Many pleasant traditions of Judge Lewis during his residence in Wellsboro are handed down. By some he was regarded as the father of the bar. In the practice of those early days there were many pleasantries indulged in. The resident lawyers were not the only practitioners at the Tioga county bar. Horace Williston, of Athens, was generally at every court; so were Simon Kinney and Edward Overton and David Cash, of Towanda. Occasionally there was an attorney from Elmira and Williamsport; while A. V. Parsons, of Jersey Shore, was never absent till he became an office-holder. These outside lawyers took the cream of the practice.

William Garretson, one of the pioneer members of the bar, was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, October 13, 1801, when that place was just emerging from the wilderness. Removing to Alexandria, Virginia, he taught school there in 1820. In

1821 he came to Lewisburg, York county, Pennsylvania, and read medicine with Dr. Webster Lewis, a brother of Ellis Lewis, one of the first resident lawyers of Wellsboro. He came to Wellsboro in the summer of 1825, and was admitted to the bar September 13, of that year. In January, 1827, he removed to Tioga, where he opened an office and for some time, in connection with his practice, edited the Tioga *Pioneer*, after its removal to that village. He filled the office of deputy attorney general in 1829. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature and was re-elected in 1837. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Thaddeus Stevens in his great fight for the passage of the common school law, and rendered him valuable service in that cause. Mr. Garretson was one of the parties interested in the celebrated "Slave Hunt," and aided the fugitives in their flight for liberty. He became a prominent conductor on the "Underground Railroad," and assisted many a fugitive on his way to freedom. He was a warm personal friend of James Buchanan, and when the latter was appointed minister to Great Britain by President Pierce, he offered Mr. Garretson the position of secretary, which he declined. As they were of opposite political views, the tender of such an office was a very high compliment. In 1869 Mr. Garretson received an appointment in the department of internal revenue, Washington, D. C., where he remained until his death, December 23, 1872. The bar of Tioga county held a meeting and passed suitable resolutions to his high character and worth which were inscribed in the court minutes. Mr. Garretson was a man of sterling integrity, decided opinions and positive convictions, and enjoyed the confidence of his contemporaries at the bar.

Hon. James Lowrey was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1802, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1824, soon after which he came to Wellsboro, and taught in the academy from November, 1824, to April, 1825, when he began the study of law under Ellis Lewis. He was admitted to practice in 1826, and became the partner of his preceptor. For nearly forty years Mr. Lowrey practiced law in Tioga county, removing in 1865 to Burlington, New Jersey. He was a gentleman of scholastic attainments, a lover and a student of the best literature and did much to stimulate the intellectual life of Wellsboro. Although not distinguished as an advocate, he was wise in counsel and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. In 1835 he married Mary W. Morris, a daughter of Judge Samuel W. Morris, and a lady of culture and refinement. His home and his office were for years centers of attraction for the student and the lover of learning. It has been truthfully said of him that "his professional career was without a stain, and his private life equally spotless in its purity, and he was distinguished alike for his modesty and his learning, for his gentleness of heart and his clearness of head." He represented Tioga county in the legislature two years. Close application to business having undermined his health, he abandoned his profession, removed to New Jersey, and engaged in agriculture, hoping to recover his physical strength while devoting his time to light outdoor pursuits. But the change did not benefit his condition, and he died suddenly November 30, 1875, in the seventy-third year of his age.

After his death Mrs. Lowrey took up her residence for a time in Washington, D. C., and then removed to Pasadena, California, where she died August 23, 1896, aged eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey's surviving children

are Anna Morris; Mary, wife of Hon. Henry Booth, of Chicago; Ellen M., wife of Frederick K. Wright, of Wellsboro, and Louisa, wife of Frank Foster, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Josiah Emery became well and widely known as an educator, scholar, lawyer and historical writer, and more than passing reference should be given to him. He was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, November 30, 1801, and traced his ancestry back through six generations to Nathan Emery. The family was of Norman origin. He was the third of sixteen children born to Nathan and Betsy (McCrillis) Emery, and attended Kimball Union Academy, in his native State, until the age of nineteen, when he entered Dartmouth College. Here he remained until reaching his majority, and then followed teaching for six years. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1828, in which year he came to Wellsboro, and took charge as principal of the academy. After his retirement from the Wellsboro Academy he was married February 12, 1830, to Julia Ann, daughter of Hon. John Beecher, of Tioga county, an old-time landlord, sheriff and member of the legislature.

Mr. Emery was admitted to the bar at Wellsboro in 1831. He served as district attorney of Tioga county and postmaster of Wellsboro; also as commissioner of bankruptcy, and of drafts during the war. In 1871 he removed to Williamsport, where he practiced his profession for a short time, when he retired. He always took a deep interest in literary work, and especially in the cause of education. He was for many years a trustee of the Wellsboro Academy, after retiring from it as teacher, and he wrote much on local topics. Through his industry in this line of work a great deal of early history relating to Wellsboro and Tioga county has been preserved.

During his residence in Williamsport he was a member of the school board for nine years, serving one term as president. He founded the public school library, and the Emery school building in that city was named in his honor, because of his devotion to the cause of education. The closing years of his long and industrious life were devoted to literary pursuits. He wrote much for the local press. One of his greatest efforts in the literary line was a manuscript history of earthquakes.

On July 24, 1871, Mr. Emery had the misfortune to lose his wife by death. He survived her almost twenty years, dying in Williamsport, April 26, 1891, at the ripe age of ninety years, four months and twenty-eight days. Both are buried in the cemetery at Wellsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters.

Hon. John Wesley Maynard, who attained to great distinction in the legal profession, commenced his career in Tioga county. He was born May 18, 1806, at Springfield, Vermont. In 1823 his parents removed to Hamilton, New York, where he received an academic education. He commenced studying law in the office of William G. Angell and George C. Clyde, of Otsego county, where he spent three years, and in 1828 removed with his parents to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced law until the spring of 1833, when he located in Tioga. In 1840 he removed to Williamsport, because it afforded a wider field. He became eminent at the bar of Lycoming county. In 1859 he was appointed assistant law judge at Pittsburg, and in 1862 he was elected president judge of the Third judicial

district, composed of Northampton and Lehigh counties, where he remained for six years and then resigned and returned to Williamsport. After an experience of half a century he retired from practice and spent the remainder of his days in repose. He was a ripe scholar, an able lawyer and brilliant advocate. Judge Maynard was married three times. The second wife of Peter Herdic was a daughter by his second marriage. He died at Minnequa in 1885, at the ripe age of nearly seventy-nine years.

Hon. John W. Guernsey was born in Hudson, New York, January 28, 1811. When he was about four months old his parents removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm. His father died early, leaving a widow and eight children. At nine years of age young Guernsey was thrown entirely on his own resources, but possessing ambition and pluck, he managed to secure an education at the Montrose Academy. In 1831 he came to Wellsboro; commenced reading law under the direction of James Lowrey; was admitted in 1835, and opened an office at Tioga. In 1840 he was appointed United States marshal, and that year took the census of the entire county of Tioga, which gave a population of 15,498. In 1850 he removed to Wellsboro, where he resided until 1852, when he returned to Tioga. He served one term in the State Senate and two terms in the House. Although leading such an active public life, Mr. Guernsey did not neglect his practice, which embraced the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Bradford and Lycoming. He devoted his principal attention to collections, and won a high record as an honest lawyer and a man of unquestioned integrity. To his watchful care was intrusted the management of many estates, and he acquired a competency by the practice of his profession which he continued to prosecute until 1874, when advancing age admonished him to retire. His wife, Susan Marriott Morris, was a daughter of Judge Samuel Wells Morris, and brought to his home culture and refinement. He died at his residence in the borough of Tioga, November 29, 1882.

Alexander S. Brewster was born at Bridgwater, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1812, a son of Jonah and Lovisa (Sprague) Brewster. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Montrose Academy, and when sixteen years of age began teaching school, which he followed about a year. He came with his father to Tioga in 1829, and clerked in the store until the spring of 1831, when he became a clerk in his father's office at Wellsboro. During this period he read law under James Lowrey, was admitted to practice in February, 1835, and is to-day the oldest living member of the Tioga bar. Ten days after his admission he was appointed district attorney and filled the office three years. In 1839 he was appointed by Governor Porter prothonotary of the county, held the office one year, and was then elected a county auditor. He practiced his profession a few years and then secured the position of transcribing clerk in the legislature, in 1846, and served as such six years. He subsequently held the postmastership of Wellsboro, and has also filled the offices of councilman, burgess and poormaster. Though a staunch Democrat, and living in a community strongly Republican, 'Squire Brewster has been elected seven successive terms as justice of the peace, each time without opposition, and at the close of his present term will have held the office thirty-five consecutive years. In the early thirties he was major of the First Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and took quite an active interest in local

military affairs during that period. On December 3, 1843, Major Brewster married Mary Sophronia Smith, of Chenango county, New York, to which union have been born six children, viz: Mary E., Joseph W., Almira and James J., all of whom are dead; Mary S., wife of C. H. Roberts, of Tioga county, and Sarah E., wife of James E. Fish, of Wellsboro. 'Squire Brewster's family are connected with the Presbyterian church. Though never accumulating much of this world's riches, he is held in high esteem by the people of Wellsboro, where he has lived for sixty-five years.

Hon. Lorenzo Parsons Williston, born at Binghamton, New York, August, 1815, died at his home in Wellsboro May 22, 1887. He received a good education and studied law under the direction of his father, Hon. Horace Williston (then of Athens), who served as president judge here a short time, by appointment, after the retirement of Judge Conyngham. After settling in Wellsboro he was associated for a short time with Hon. S. F. Wilson in the practice of the law. In 1856 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature and served in that body until 1860. President Lincoln appointed him United States judge in Dakota, and three years afterwards he was transferred to Montana. Returning home he settled at Towanda and practiced his profession there for three years, when he returned to Wellsboro, where he continued to reside until his death, the immediate cause of which was apoplexy. Judge Williston married Miss Martha A., daughter of Dr. John B. Murphey, one of the early physicians of Wellsboro. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive.

Hon. John C. Knox, one of the most distinguished members of the Tioga county bar, was born in what is now the borough of Knoxville, February 18, 1817. He studied law with Judge Purple, of Lawrenceville, afterward a prominent jurist in Illinois, and with William Garretson, of Tioga, where he practiced a few years and then removed to Wellsboro. He rose rapidly in his chosen profession, and soon became one of the leading lawyers of the county. He served as deputy attorney general in 1840-42. In 1845 he was sent to the legislature and re-elected the next year, but before the expiration of his last year Governor Shunk appointed him judge of a judicial district in the western part of the State. Before his term expired he was nominated and elected an associate justice of the State Supreme Court. The routine work of the court proved too monotonous, and he resigned before the expiration of his term. In 1858 he was appointed attorney general of Pennsylvania, and at the close of his term he accepted the position of judge advocate in the United States army and held it till the close of the war. Settling in Philadelphia he soon took high rank as a lawyer, but in the midst of his busy practice he was stricken with paralysis of the brain and was forced to retire from the bar. He lingered for several years in a helpless condition and died at Wellsboro August 26, 1880. As a lawyer he was able and brilliant, and would have attained to higher eminence in the profession if he had been permitted to reach the full maturity of his powers. He was an honor to the profession and the county that gave him birth, and his death was deeply mourned.

Pardon Damon was an old-time member of the bar. He was born in Massachusetts in 1808. When a young man he came to this county, read law with John C. Knox, was admitted to the bar and located in practice at Lawrenceville. Much of his time was devoted to real estate business, and buying and selling land. He

married Lois Lindsley and died in Lawrenceville, in 1872, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

A. J. Monroe was born in Massachusetts, October 7, 1806; came to Tioga county in 1842; studied law with Hon. John C. Knox, at Lawrenceville, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Locating at Knoxville he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1849 he was appointed deputy attorney general, and he represented Tioga county in the legislature in 1850. In 1859 he removed to Monticello, Iowa, where he practiced his profession and held several offices of trust.

William Adams was born in Tioga, Tioga county, March 24, 1816, a son of Capt. Lyman Adams, and grew to manhood in his native county. In 1831 he became an apprentice in the office of the Tioga *Pioneer*, then published by Rankin Lewis & Co. In 1838 he succeeded Dr. Cyrus Pratt as owner and editor of the paper, which then bore the name of Tioga *Democrat*. In 1840 he sold a half interest to John C. Knox and others, and the plant was removed to Lawrenceville and the name changed to Lawrence *Sentinel*. The next year he sold his remaining interest in the paper, returned to Tioga township and bought a farm on Mill creek, where for fourteen years he followed agriculture in connection with the practice of law. Mr. Adams was married, February 23, 1841, to Ruth Ann Daily, a daughter of John and Violetta (Niles) Daily, to which union two children were born: John Willard, an attorney of Mansfield, and William Erastus, who died on March 30, 1873, aged twenty-seven years, being at the time of his death collector of internal revenue for this district. In 1855 Mr. Adams removed to Mansfield, and in 1857 he was chosen a justice of the peace. With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, when he was door-keeper of the State Senate at Harrisburg, he filled the office continuously up to May, 1895. From 1862 to 1877 he was in the mercantile business at Mansfield. Mrs. Adams died in that borough July 21, 1868. Her husband survived until August 11, 1895, dying at the ripe age of nearly eighty years. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He was also a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M. Besides serving as a justice of the peace he filled the office of councilman, assessor and school director, and was one of the useful and respected citizens of Mansfield.

John N. Bache, a son of William Bache, Sr., was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, March 8, 1820, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He commenced the study of law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Robert G. White, in 1841, and completed the usual legal course at Yale Law School, in New Haven, Connecticut. In the fall of 1843 he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county and is one of its oldest members now living. He personally knew and has a very clear recollection of many of the old-time lawyers who practiced at this bar. He devoted his attention chiefly to land titles and collections, as jury trials were generally distasteful to him. He served as deputy attorney general for about one year. In 1848 he was elected register and recorder, served one term, and was afterwards chosen a justice of the peace, but he soon resigned the office. Years ago, in connection with his brother William, he turned his attention to timber and coal lands and geological explorations. They first called the attention of the Fall Brook Coal Company to the lands now known as the Antrim Field, the development of which has added so much wealth and prosperity to the county. Mr. Bache was married at

Seneca Falls, New York, September 1, 1847, to Sarah Stowell, a daughter of Hezekiah Stowell, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Tioga county. She was born in Bainbridge, New York, June 30, 1823, and came with her parents to Wellsboro in childhood. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom grew to maturity, viz: Anna S., wife of A. A. Truman; Louisa M., wife of L. F. Truman, and Nellie, wife of F. W. Graves, all of whom are residents of Wellsboro. Mrs. Bache died at her home in that borough December 31, 1896, after a residence there of nearly half a century. In politics Mr. Bache was originally a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. Although now retired from active business life, he is still recognized as one of Wellsboro's most substantial citizens.

Julius Sherwood was one of the leading members of the bar forty years ago. He was born in what is now Schuyler county, New York, January 22, 1822, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, December 17, 1844. From the time of his admission until the breaking out of the Rebellion, he continued to practice at Wellsboro. When Sumter was fired on he was one of the first men in Tioga county to take an active part in raising troops for the defense of the Union, and was elected captain of one of the two first companies organized at Wellsboro, on Monday, April 22, 1861. He filled the same position when his men were mustered in at Camp Curtin the following June, as Company H, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until September, 1861, when he resigned. Mr. Sherwood died at Williamsport, July 7, 1875.

A. P. Cone was born in New Hampshire in 1820. When a young man he came to Elkland and settled. He read law under the direction of Hon. John C. Knox, at Lawrenceville, and was admitted in 1846. In addition to his law business, he became an active operator in real estate and a builder of houses and hotels. He built a large hotel in Wellsboro in 1869-70, which was named the Cone House, but is now known as the Coles House. He also built the Albemarle House at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, through which he suffered heavy losses. Mr. Cone died in 1871.

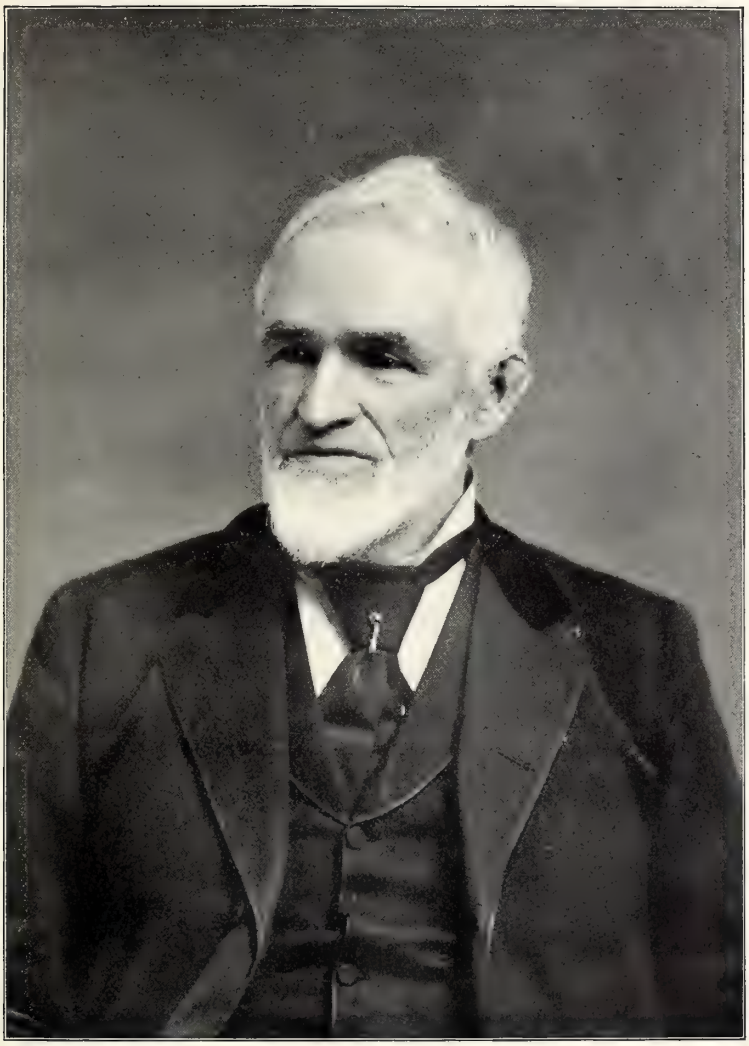
Hon. John W. Ryon was born in Elkland, Tioga county, March 4, 1825, a son of Judge John Ryon, and grandson of John Ryon, both pioneers of the Cowanesque valley. He received an academical education at Millville, New York, and Wellsboro, Pennsylvania; read law with Hon. John C. Knox, at Wellsboro, and completed his studies with Hon. James Lowrey of the same place. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1846, and soon after opened an office at Lawrenceville. In 1850 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, district attorney, was re-elected at the expiration of his term, and filled the office six consecutive years, discharging its duties in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Ryon was not only an able and safe counsellor, but was recognized as a powerful advocate, and his practice extended to the adjoining counties of Potter, McKean and Bradford, where he met in legal combat the best lawyers of those sections. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he heartily supported the government, and did all in his power to encourage enlistments and raise troops for the defense of the flag. He was largely instrumental in raising Company A, of the famous Bucktails, and gave freely of his time and means towards that object. In 1861 he was appointed paymaster in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and held that position one year, during which time the Reserves were mustered into the United States service. In March, 1863, Mr. Ryon removed to Pottsville, Schuylkill

county, where he has since resided. He represented the Thirteenth congressional district in Congress one term, and for the past thirty years he has been one of the leading lawyers of central and eastern Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles H. Seymour was born in Bath, New York, June 21, 1820; studied law with Hon. John W. Guernsey, at Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was an active practitioner for many years and a recognized leader at the Tioga bar. In November, 1876, he was elected a state senator and represented his district with ability and fidelity four years. Before the close of his term he contracted a malarial disease which was the indirect cause of his death, at his home in the borough of Tioga, June 6, 1882, in his sixty-second year.

Hon. Henry Sherwood was one of the most prominent and successful members of the Tioga county bar for nearly half a century. He was a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, born October 9, 1813, and a son of Salmon and Phoebe (Burritt) Sherwood, of that place, where his paternal ancestor, Thomas Sherwood, settled in 1645. Henry was of the seventh generation from the founder of the American branch of the family. In 1817 he removed with his parents to the town of Catherine, in what is now Schuyler county, New York, where he spent his boyhood days on a farm. His education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by a few terms at an academy. At the age of sixteen he began teaching, which he followed about a year, and then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he clerked in a general store a few years. He later resided in the South for several years, mostly in Louisiana and what is now the State of Texas. While there he was a soldier in the Texan army under General Houston, and when the independence of Texas was obtained he returned to Columbia, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to which place his parents had removed. In 1840 he located in Knoxville, Tioga county, where he was a merchant and lumberman. Meeting with financial reverses, he entered the employ of Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, for whom he clerked a few years.

Mr. Sherwood began the study of law in 1845, and in December, 1846, removed to Wellsboro and entered the law office of Hon. Robert G. White. He pursued his studies under Judge White until his admission to the bar, September 7, 1847, when he entered at once into active practice. With the passing years he built up a fine legal business and became widely known as a safe and successful lawyer. His courteous manners and pleasing address made him a favorite among the people, and for nearly half a century he was engaged in all of the important civil and criminal causes tried in Tioga county. His professional career was one of uninterrupted success. Possessing a strong constitution and great will power, his force and persevering industry swept aside every obstacle that came in his way. His perceptive faculties were of the keenest character and his knowledge of human nature enabled him to fathom men and their motives. Among the qualities that made Mr. Sherwood a successful lawyer and a formidable advocate, were his good judgment, ready appreciation of the strong points of his case and the weak points in the other side; his great industry in the thorough preparation of his case, never trusting to chance, but always possessing a clear understanding of it; while his good judgment of men and knowledge of how the grouping of facts would strike the court and jury, generally enabled him to make the most out of the cross-examination of the opposing witnesses. His indomitable courage never deserted him. When the tide seemed to be



Henry Sherwood

the strongest against his client he worked the harder, and his ingenuity and tact enabled him to get the best possible results out of desperate cases. He had wonderful capacity and inclination for work, and loved it more for the success he achieved than for the remuneration it brought him. His strongest characteristics, therefore, were industry, good judgment of men, tact and courage.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Sherwood was always ready to volunteer in the defense of the poor and unfortunate, and no person was ever turned from his office for want of money to pay fees. His zeal for his client was the same whether there was a good fee at the end of the case or not. He always made his client's case his own and contested every point as if his personal interests were at stake. He loved his profession, and to him the keenest gratification of his life was at the close of a trial in which he had successfully defended and vindicated the rights of a client upon whom he felt a wrong had been sought to be perpetrated. Compensation with him, as with every true lawyer, was a matter of secondary consideration. His client's interest was his first thought and his own remuneration a mere incident in the case. Mr. Sherwood was especially loved by the younger members of the bar for his uniform kindness and courtesy, being ever ready to extend to them a helping hand. Frequently called upon for advice, he gave it cheerfully, and there are members of the Tioga county bar who will cherish his memory as long as they live. For more than forty years he continued in the active duties of his profession, winning a large practice and attaining a well-earned prominence at the bar. A few years ago the advancing infirmities of age compelled him to retire from active work, and he spent the sunset of an honorable, upright life in the quiet happiness of his home in Wellsboro, where he died November 10, 1896, having passed the ripe age of eighty-three years. At his death the court and bar adopted the following tribute to his memory:

Resolved, That by the death of Henry Sherwood, who for a half a century was an active member of the bar and one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania, the court and bar of Tioga county in deep sorrow recognize the loss of a profound jurist and an able advocate, a patriotic statesman, an agreeable, companionable gentleman, a noble and generous private citizen, a kind husband and an indulgent and affectionate father.

Aside from his profession, Mr. Sherwood always took a lively interest in whatever had a tendency to develop the resources of the county and advance its industrial prosperity. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Tioga County Agricultural Society, in 1854, and was its president in 1859, when he introduced Horace Greeley to the large audience gathered to hear that distinguished journalist, whom he had engaged to deliver an address to the society. Mr. Sherwood was also untiring in his efforts to secure the construction of the railroad from Wellsboro to Lawrenceville, now the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim section of the Fall Brook, and served as president of the company from its organization until the completion of the road in 1872. He strongly advocated the building of the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek railroad, now a part of the Fall Brook system, was a director of the company until the road was finished, and president of the same from its organization up to the time of his death. He was also a director in the Fall Brook Railroad Company.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Sherwood gave an unswerving and loyal support to the Union cause, and during its continuance aided liberally in sending men to the front and in stirring up an intense spirit of patriotism among the people.

Throughout his long and active career he was always a staunch Democrat, and was the candidate of his party for Congress in this district three times, in 1856, 1870 and 1872. In 1870 he defeated William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, the Republican nominee, by a majority of twenty-seven votes, wiping out Mr. Armstrong's previous majority of 2,028, much to the surprise of his opponent, thus proving his popularity among the people of the district. His course in Congress was creditable to himself and constituents. He also represented the district several times in state and national conventions and always gave his best efforts towards the success of his party.

Mr. Sherwood was twice married. In February, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Allen, of Cortland county, New York. She died August 17, 1871, leaving one son, Walter, now a well-known lawyer of Wellsboro. Two years later he married Levancia Allen, a sister of his first wife, who survives him. An ardent lover of nature, Mr. Sherwood had the deepest affection for every living thing, and took great pleasure in the companionship of the domestic pets which always found a warm welcome in his home. He also loved the green fields, the woods and the flowers, and was in fact a good type of one of Nature's noblemen.

Frederick E. Smith was born at Amherst, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, November 15, 1822, and removed with his parents at an early age to Marion, New York, where he was prepared for college at the Marion Collegiate Institute. In July, 1844, he graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York. During the ensuing year he was principal of Wolcott Academy, Wolcott, New York, and afterward the academy at Clyde. He then began the study of law with Hon. Chauncey F. Clark, of Wolcott. In 1846 he removed to Tioga and completed his studies under Hon. John W. Guernsey, of that place. He was admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1849, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1852, and to the United States courts in 1865. In 1849 he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Charles H. Seymour, of Tioga, which continued until 1853. He was married, June 14, 1853, to Stella F. Bigelow, of Tioga, youngest daughter of Judge Levi Bigelow. In 1856 he was a presidential elector on the Fremont ticket, and in 1860 was an elector on the Lincoln ticket. He was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, and an earnest friend of the soldier during the Civil War. In 1865 he was appointed a United States commissioner, holding that office until his death. In 1867 he was appointed United States register in bankruptcy for the Eighteenth (now the Sixteenth) district, serving until the repeal of the law. In June, 1879, he became one of the founders of the banking house of Pomeroy Brothers & F. E. Smith, at Blossburg, with which he was connected until his death, at his home in Tioga, October 8, 1889. He was prominent as a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was one of the trustees of Union College, Schenectady, New York. Mr. Smith was an able and successful lawyer, and had a well-deserved reputation for uprightness and integrity.

Thomas Allen was born in Kennebunk, York county, Maine, December 11, 1817, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. In 1841 he came to Tioga county and located at Elkland, where he was engaged in the saddle and harness business for seven years. He then studied law under Hon. John C. Knox and was admitted to the bar in September, 1851. He opened an office in Wellsboro with A. P. Cone, and practiced his profession until January, 1865, when he entered

the county commissioners' office as clerk and served in that capacity ten years. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer and served one term, after which he resumed his law practice, continuing until 1892, when he retired on account of ill health, but is still a resident of Wellsboro.

Hon. Butler B. Strang was one of the most distinguished and brilliant members of the Tioga bar. Born in Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, March 16, 1829, the son of a Methodist minister, he came with his father to Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, where he was reared to manhood. He studied law with A. J. Monroe, of Knoxville, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Four years later he was elected district attorney, in which office he displayed those legal talents which in later years placed him in the front rank of his profession. He served in the legislature in 1861-62, and from 1868 to 1871. He was chairman of the judiciary general committee two sessions, and of the ways and means one session, and was speaker of the House in 1870. He served in the Senate from 1873 to 1876. During that period he was chairman of the judiciary general committee two sessions, chairman of the finance committee two sessions, and speaker of the Senate in 1874, the last regular speaker of that body under the old constitution. Mr. Strang was a member of the first committee which visited Washington, in conjunction with the committee of council from Philadelphia, to initiate the Centennial Exhibition and bring it to the attention of Congress. He was also chairman of the legislative centennial committee appointed to assist in the erection and care of the Pennsylvania buildings, but resigned the position to Senator Jones, of Philadelphia. As chairman of the commission appointed by Governor Hartranft to devise a code for the government of cities, he made an elaborate report, accompanied by a bill, but it was never adopted in full. After leaving the scenes of his greatest triumphs at Harrisburg, Senator Strang was appointed United States marshal for the Territory of Dakota, but after a short term of service, impaired health compelled him to resign the office in 1882. Returning to his home in Westfield, he retired from active politics and devoted his attention to professional work and the gratification of his highly cultivated literary tastes.

During his public life of nearly twenty years, few men in the Commonwealth exerted a greater influence or commanded a higher regard in his own party and respect from the leading men among the opposition than Butler B. Strang. Endowed with a clear intellect and a dignified presence, possessing a wide knowledge of parliamentary law and usages, and being an able and effective debater, he was the recognized Republican leader of the House and Senate. Schooled in the adversities of pioneer life, he knew the wants of his constituents, and he did not hesitate to battle for them. Few men could express their views more lucidly, and few were gifted with the power of making a more incisive or convincing argument. He was for many years one of the leading members of the Tioga bar and was counsel in many important suits. Owing to his life of great activity and the mental strain to which he was constantly subjected, his health, never the best, broke down completely, his mind gave way, and on the morning of May 10, 1884, while laboring under great mental aberration, he placed the muzzle of a revolver to his right temple, pulled the trigger, and all was over in an instant! His death caused a profound sensation, and there was sincere mourning among the people of the county, as he

was one of the brightest, most aggressive and brilliant of the many adopted sons of Tioga.

Charles O. Bowman was born in Westfield, March 6, 1825, and was educated in the common schools and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. He read law under Hon. Robert. G. White, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to practice September 8, 1852. After his admission he located in Knoxville. In 1862 he was elected a member of the legislature. He removed to Corry in 1865, and in 1869 was elected to the legislature from Erie county, and in 1872 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He is now a member of the bar of Erie county.

Col. Robert T. Wood was born in Laurence township, Otsego county, New York, February 2, 1830, and is a son of John T. Wood. He was educated at Millville Academy, Orleans county, and Wilson College, Niagara county, New York. In 1850 he began the study of law with Hon. James Lowrey, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1869. He located at Elkland, where, with the exception of six years spent in what is now South Dakota, and the time he was in the army, he has continued to practice his profession since his admission to the bar. In August, 1861, he raised Company I, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and went to the front as captain of his company. On October 4, 1862, he resigned his commission, by reason of disability. But not contented to remain idle while the nation's life was in danger, he re-enlisted, July 6, 1864, raised Company H,Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and again went to the front as captain of that company. On March 25, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of major, and was mustered out of service June 7, 1865, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. For six years he was district attorney of Bon Homme county, in what is now South Dakota. On December 10, 1851, he married Mary E. Culver, a daughter of Leander and Dolly (Bottum) Culver, of Elkland, and has two children, Leander and Jennie. Colonel Wood is a staunch Republican, was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and has always taken a deep interest in the success of his party. From 1878 to 1880 he edited the Elkland *Journal*, conducting it as a Republican paper. He has been commander of J. Edgar Parkhurst Post, No. 581, G. A. R., of Elkland, five successive terms, and is a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F. In religious faith he adheres to the Presbyterian church.

Augustus Streeter was born December 12, 1823, in the township of Shippen, on Pine creek. He received an academical education, studied law with A. J. Monroe, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1854. He was a fellow-student with Butler B. Strang, but unlike him, never went into politics and never held any official position. His first case in court was in 1855, when he and Strang defended a man charged with arson, who was acquitted. Singular to relate after an active service of twenty-seven years, Mr. Streeter's last case was that of the same man charged with killing his son. He was indicted for murder, but was acquitted and discharged. Mr. Streeter died in the spring of 1883, aged sixty years.

Henry Allen was born in Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1823, and was the third son of Ezra Allen, who came to Pennsylvania from Halifax, Vermont, in 1819. He was of the sixth generation from James and Anna Allen, who came probably from Scotland, and settled in Dedham, now Medfield, Massachu-

setts, in 1639, the line of descent being as follows: Joseph, youngest son of James and Anna Allen; Nehemiah, youngest son of Joseph; David, sixth son of Nehemiah; David, Jr., first son of David; Ezra, second son of David, Jr., and Henry, third son of Ezra. The subject of this sketch studied law in Cherry, Luzerne county, under Judge Dietrick, and in Smithfield, Bradford county, under Judge Bullock, and was admitted to the Bradford county bar in 1854. He soon after came to Mansfield, Tioga county, where he continued in the practice of his profession, and filled the office of district attorney from December, 1859, to December, 1862. In March, 1860, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1870 to the United States district court. He was a law clerk in the office of the internal revenue department at Washington, D. C., from September, 1864, to October, 1865, when he resigned on account of ill health. In 1869 he was appointed notary public and held the office during the remainder of his life. On October 25, 1846, Mr. Allen married Elizabeth Fralic, a daughter of Benjamin Fralic, of Richmond township. She died January 9, 1862. He was again married March 25, 1863, to Jean M. Butts, a daughter of Lorin and Harriet Butts, of Mansfield. Her parents were natives of Canterbury, Connecticut, and came to Mansfield in 1832. Mrs. Allen became the mother of one daughter, Fredrika Bremer, now the wife of George A. Clark, of Mansfield. Mr. Allen died January 4, 1888, aged sixty-four years, and his wife, May 12, 1896, aged seventy-two years. In politics, he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Baptist church. He was also connected with the Masonic order, in which he was a Knight Templar. Mr. Allen was zealous, painstaking, industrious and persevering in behalf of his clients, and occupied a prominent place in his profession. He was the first burgess of Mansfield, was at different times a member of the school board, and was prominently identified with the borough's history.

Samuel E. Kirkendall was born in Barton, Tioga county, New York, March 29, 1834, a son of Henry P. Kirkendall, and was eight years old when his parents came to Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools in the winter, and worked at farming and lumbering in the summer, until he was sixteen years old. He then went to a private school for about a year, and finally entered the Lawrenceville Academy, which he attended about two years. When only nineteen years of age he received a certificate authorizing him to teach in the common schools, and he taught until 1857. He then commenced the study of law with Kasson Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1859. In 1860 he located at Millerton, where he followed teaching for thirteen years, and then began the practice of his profession, to which he has since devoted his attention. Mr. Kirkendall married Jerusha Tillinghast, a daughter of Charles Tillinghast, of Jackson township, Tioga county, whose father was a captain in the Continental army, and whose grandfather was Gen. John Lamb, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Kirkendall died October 3, 1895. She was the mother of four children, viz: Arthur, Ella May, Pratt and Franz Joseph. Of these, Pratt, now a student at Mansfield State Normal School, is the only survivor. In politics, Mr. Kirkendall is an ardent Democrat, and has been the nominee of his party on several occasions for important offices, among them that of president judge. He is one of the oldest members of the Tioga

county bar, and has also been admitted to the United States district and circuit courts for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Wallace Pulaski Ryon, son of Judge John Ryon, was born in Elkland, July 18, 1836, and was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville; Lima College, New York, and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He studied under the private tutorship of Rev. Sidney Mills. He read law with his brother, Hon. John W. Ryon, now of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1861. He then clerked for his brother, John W., who was paymaster in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and in the spring of 1862 located at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, and practiced one year. He next removed to Pottsville and practiced with his brother, John W., until 1879. From 1869 to 1872 he was cashier of the Pennsylvania National Bank, of Pottsville, and in 1873 president of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of the same place. From 1879 to 1882 he was connected with the coal and iron business in Philadelphia. In the latter year he returned to the old homestead in Lawrenceville, and has since devoted his attention to farming and the practice of law.

George W. Ryon, a well-known lawyer and banker of Shamokin, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, April 30, 1839, a son of George L. Ryon, now a resident of Lawrence township. He read law in the office of his uncle, Judge James Ryon, then practicing at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, was admitted to the bar of that county September 10, 1861, and soon after opened an office at Lawrenceville. In 1869 he located in Shamokin, where he has since continued in the active duties of his profession and won prominence at the bar of Northumberland county.

Hon. Jerome B. Niles is one of the prominent and best-known members of the Tioga bar. He was born at Niles Valley, Tioga county, September 25, 1834, and is the only child of Aaron Niles by his marriage to Mrs. Betsey Kilbourne, widow of John Kilbourne and daughter of Rufus Butler. His youth was spent on his father's farm at Niles Valley, and he attended the common schools of the neighborhood until the fall of 1856, when he entered Union Academy, at Knoxville, where he remained a year. In the fall of 1858 and 1859 he taught the district school at Wellsboro. He finished reading law under the direction of Hon. Henry Sherwood, and was admitted to the bar at the September term of 1861. After filling several minor offices he was, at the session of the Pennsylvania legislature of 1862, appointed message clerk to the House. This was the beginning of his political career. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed mercantile appraiser of Tioga county, and in the fall of the same year he was elected district attorney and was re-elected in 1865. He filled the office very acceptably for six years. In 1864 he was again message clerk of the lower house of the legislature. In the meantime he had taken up his residence permanently in Wellsboro and entered into a law partnership with Stephen F. Wilson, which relation continued until the latter went upon the bench. In 1868 he was elected a member of the legislature and re-elected in 1869 without opposition. At this time Tioga county was only entitled to one member in the House, and as much important legislation was demanded a great deal of work necessarily devolved on him. It was during these sessions that a strenuous effort was made to dismember Tioga by taking away a portion of her territory to assist in forming a new county to be called Minnequa. Mr. Niles took an active part against the movement and contributed largely to its defeat. The act incorporating the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company was

passed during the session of 1870, and received his ardent support upon the unanimous vote of his constituents. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the district composed of Cameron, McKean, Tioga and Potter counties. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body, and was the author of the article relating to the formation of new counties. In 1880 he was again elected a member of the House, and in the ensuing session took a prominent position as a legislator. He developed great aptitude for leadership and took a conspicuous stand in the movement which culminated in the election of Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Tioga county, as United States Senator. Mr. Niles was re-elected a member of the House in 1882, and in view of the creditable reputation he had made during his several terms in that body, he became the nominee of the Republican caucus for speaker. As, however, the Democrats had a majority, he was defeated for election. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republicans for auditor general of Pennsylvania and was elected. His term began on the first Monday of May, 1884, and his three years' administration of the office was marked by no deviation from the excellent record he had made in the public positions he had previously filled. The Philadelphia *Times*, in an article on "Lawyers of the State," published February 16, 1896, refers to General Niles' term as auditor general in the following language:

> Upon the proper administration of the office the revenues of the State largely depended, and no incumbent of the position ever made a more earnest or more successful effort to give the State the utmost revenue possible under the laws. The law of 1885, making realized capital pay its fair share of the taxes, was in large part framed in his office. During his term the funds for ordinary expenses and for redeeming two and a half millions of the funded debt and the purchase of three and a half millions of government 4s for the sinking fund were provided. The annual reports of Auditor General Niles were model state papers, and his last annual report contains a statement covering banks and banking which attracted much attention and excited comment on its publication. During his term he suggested many reforms, recommended the repeal of defective laws and, as before stated, was largely instrumental in the framing of the law of 1885, by which the taxable basis of money capital was augmented one hundred and fifty per cent.

In 1890 he received nearly the entire vote of Tioga county for the Republican congressional nomination in the Sixteenth district, but the nomination was given to Clinton county. In 1892 this county again sent him to the legislature, and at the session of 1893 he introduced the bill to equalize taxation and was prominent in putting it in proper shape and advocating its passage. He was re-elected in 1894 and was an active participant in the debates of the long session of 1895, and strongly advocated the passage of the apportionment bills. In addition to his long legislative career, General Niles has devoted unremitting attention to his large legal practice. For many years he was counsel for the county commissioners. He also represents large real estate interests, prominent among them being the Dent and Bingham estates, and the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company. He has a well fitted office in Wellsboro, which is filled with a large and valuable library.

General Niles was married July 18, 1858, to Phoebe Ann Toles, a daughter of Ransler Toles, and has three children: Aaron R., Alfred J., and Anna. The family are Presbyterians, and Mr. Niles is a K. T. in the Masonic order, and also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, eldest son of Col. N. A. Elliott, of Mansfield, was born at Cherry Flats, Tioga county, September 24, 1840, and was educated in the common schools and at Alfred University, in Allegany county, New York. On his return from school he commenced the study of law under Hon. James Lowrey and Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar June 2, 1862. At the time of his admission the Tioga bar possessed a strong array of able lawyers, but not in the least daunted he opened an office and entered the legal arena. His close application to business and his power as an advocate before a jury soon won for him a wide reputation and a large practice. Such a favorable impression did he make upon the people of the county, that he was selected as the Democratic candidate for president judge in 1871, and ran against Hon. Henry W. Williams. Although the Republican majority was large, he reduced it several thousand votes and gave Judge Williams a close race for the office. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and served with credit in that distinguished body. At the Democratic State Convention of 1882 he was nominated for congressman-at-large, much against his will, and even after his name had been withdrawn by his order; but the times seemed to require his acceptance and he yielded to the popular demand of his party. He made the race and was elected, and served in the Forty-eighth Congress with great credit to himself and the State at large. In 1890 he was nominated by his party for Congress, to represent the Sixteenth district, and, though the district was largely Republican, he came within fifty-one votes of defeating A. C. Hopkins, his Republican opponent. Soon after this he accepted a position as attorney for the Standard Oil Company, since which time his headquarters have been at Oil City, Pennsylvania, though he also spends a portion of his time at the office of the company in New York City.

Mr. Elliott possessed marked natural ability for the profession of the law, which has been highly trained and developed by many years of rigid application and successful practice. He has pursued its study with devotion and has attained a prominent place in the legal arena of his native State. While a resident of Wellsboro his practice extended into many of the adjoining counties, where his great strength as an advocate, both in criminal and civil cases, was fully recognized by his contemporaries. To the logical faculty, he adds the persuasive, and is equally strong at the counsel table and in the trial room. His arguments are terse and epigramatic, or discursive, as the cause and occasion may seem to require, and whether addressed to the court or jury, are strong, clear and convincing. As a lawyer, his strongest traits of character are his honesty, persistent industry and capacity for work; his sound knowledge of the law; his good judgment of men and facts; his great tact and power as an advocate before the jury, and his logical presentation of a legal proposition to the court. A client who secures the services of Mr. Elliott never gets a half-hearted support. When he enters into a legal contest all his energies are given to the cause of his client, and when he wins a victory he never clamors for extreme measures against the defeated side. He is considered by his old associates at the bar of Tioga county as one of the best all-round lawyers in Pennsylvania. Mr. Elliott married Miss Sarah J. Merrick, a daughter of Israel Merrick, Jr., and sister of Major George W. Merrick, of Wellsboro. Though naturally proud of the high place he has attained and the success he has won in his chosen profession, he



M. L. Elliott

is nevertheless the same plain, unpretentious and affable gentleman as before. Mr. Elliott is one of the most popular citizens of his native county, and his success and eminence as a lawyer are referred to with pride by the companions of his boyhood days.

NORMAN H. RYAN, spelled by the other members of the family "Ryon," was born in Lawrence township, Tioga county, December 1, 1839, a son of Samuel Ryon, a sketch of whom appears in this work. He was educated in the common schools and at Lawrenceville Academy, subsequently took a collegiate preparatory course at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, and spent three years at Genesee College, where he won the prize for the best declamation. In 1860 he graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in full classical course, which completed his education. Returning to Tioga county he began the study of law with Lowrey & Wilson, of Wellsboro, later studied with Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar April 4, 1863. In December, 1864, he located in practice at Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, where he continued in the active duties of his profession until the spring of 1878. During this period he filled the offices of city attorney and prosecuting attorney of the city court of Amboy. From 1870 to 1872 he served in the Illinois legislature from the Eighty-fifth district, the first after the adoption of the new constitution, which codified and remodeled the laws of the State. In 1872 he was presidential elector, on the Republican ticket, of the Fourth congressional district of Illinois, and stumped the district for his party. For eight years he represented that district in the State Republican committee. In the spring of 1878 he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, and practiced there until the spring of 1882, fighting his way to a front place at the bar. The malarial climate of Illinois seriously affected his health and he returned to his old home in Lawrenceville, where he remained a few years recuperating his shattered constitution. During this time he familiarized himself with the laws and practice of Pennsylvania and then located in Wellsboro, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. Mr. Ryan was married August 16, 1865, to Elizabeth McIntyre, of Elbridge, New York, and has two children, Stella M. and Frank W.

JEFFERSON HARRISON, a native of Wellsboro, was born July 24, 1838. His father, William Harrison, came from New Jersey to Wellsboro in 1833. Mr. Harrison received his education in the common schools and the "Old Academy," so fondly remembered by the older inhabitants of the borough. He read law under the direction of Hon. Henry Sherwood, commencing in 1862, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He at once entered on his profession, which he has followed up to the present time. He is secretary and treasurer of the Wellsboro Water Company and takes a deep interest in that important public improvement. He has also been connected with the Pine Creek Railway Company for many years, and in January, 1897, succeeded the late Hon. Henry Sherwood as president of that company.

CLARK W. BEACH was born in Dryden, New York, June 29, 1829. He studied law under Hon. Henry Sherwood and was admitted to practice in 1865. He located at Westfield, where he has since practiced his profession.

FRANK W. CLARK was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, August 21, 1839, a son of Elijah Pincheon and Fanny (Fitzgerald) Clark, and grandson of

Elijah and Lydia (Mixter) Clark. He was reared in his native township, and received his education in the public schools of Mansfield, Wellsboro High School, and Mansfield Classical Seminary. He spent the summer of 1863 in the west with his invalid brother, Daniel E., remaining with him until his death. In the early part of 1864 he commenced the study of law under Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, with whom he remained two years. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1866, he located in Mansfield, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. Mr. Clark was married September 9, 1875, to Lelia S. Cole, a daughter of Alston J. and Mary B. (Adams) Cole, of Mansfield, who has borne him two children, viz: Fanny and Julia Genevieve. In politics, Mr. Clark is a Democrat, and has been quite active in promoting the interests of his party. He has served as chairman and secretary of the Democratic county committee for several years, and has been the nominee of his party for the legislature, and twice for district attorney. He has filled various municipal offices, has been a trustee of the State Normal School, and for the past three years has been borough attorney and secretary of the council. He is also president of the Mansfield Hook and Ladder Company. In religion he is a Presbyterian. Mr. Clark is not only a prominent and successful lawyer, but one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Mansfield.

John Willard Adams, only living child of William and Ruth Ann Adams, and grandson of Capt. Lyman Adams, was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, February 8, 1843, and was about twelve years old when his parents removed to Mansfield. He received a good education, studied law with his father and the late Henry Allen, and was admitted to practice in November, 1867. Mr. Adams was married April 27, 1868, to Marian A. Vincent, who has borne him three children, viz: Ruth O., Edna Lou, and Edith, who died in infancy. Ruth graduated at the State Normal School in the class of 1889, and Edna in that of 1893. Ruth married Arthur G. Brown, of Elmira, New York, and has one son, John Willard Adams, born January 6, 1892. In politics Mr. Adams is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a stockholder in, and has been a trustee of, the State Normal School and has always been a friend of education. During the past twenty-nine years he has built up a lucrative practice, has been quite successful in his profession, and is one of the leading members of the bar of his native county.

Walter Sherwood was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1843, and is the only child of the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, for many years one of the best known citizens of Tioga county. His parents removed to Wellsboro when Walter was three years old, where he received a common school and academical education. He taught the primary department in the Wellsboro Academy one year, and was then made principal of the Wellsboro High School, which position he filled one year. During this time he studied law in his father's office, and at the end of his first year as principal of the High School he gave up that position and devoted his entire attention to the study of the legal profession. He was admitted to practice in 1867, acted as clerk for his father for two years and was then taken into partnership, the firm being known as Henry Sherwood & Son. They did a very large business up to the fall of 1888, when his father retired from the active duties of the profession and the present firm of Sherwood & Owlett was then formed. Mr. Sherwood was married March 23, 1870, to Juliet E. Nichols, a daughter of

Judge Levi I. and Sarah J. (Brown) Nichols, to which union have been born three children, viz: Harry N., a member of the bar; Anna J., and Allen. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and Mr. Sherwood is connected with the I. O. O. F. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, and has given his earnest support to the measures and principles of that party. He has served in the borough council sixteen years, and as burgess four years. He is also a director in the Pine Creek Railway Company. Mr. Sherwood is one of the best informed men in Tioga county on all matters pertaining to its history. He possesses a remarkable memory, and has freely given much valuable information in the preparation of this work. Kind, courteous and obliging at all times, he is held in high esteem by the best people of the community.

Hon. Charles Tubbs was born in Elkland township (now Osceola), Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1843, and is a son of James and Anna (Gleason) Tubbs. He early evinced a taste for learning, which was gratified in the common schools of the district. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Union Academy, then under the principalship of S. B. Price, and he subsequently studied at the same institution under Prof. A. R. Wightman. In 1860 he taught school at Osceola, Union Academy and Mill Creek, and for a short time in 1861 at Wellsboro Academy. He then entered Alfred University, and in 1863 was admitted to Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated in the classical course in July, 1864. In 1865 he entered the law department of Michigan University, Ann Harbor, from which he was graduated in March, 1867. Returning home he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, and in connection with his other business affairs, has since practiced his profession at Osceola. In March, 1896, he was admitted to the United States district court.

Having a taste for politics, Mr. Tubbs served as transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, during the session of 1869, and took an active part in caucuses, conventions and elections of the Republican party. In 1876 and 1878 he was presiding officer of the Republican county convention, and in 1878 and 1880 he stumped the county for his party. In the latter year he was nominated without opposition as one of the representatives of Tioga county in the legislature and was elected. During the session of 1881 he served upon the judiciary, elections, federal relations and judicial apportionment committees, and was appointed by Governor Hoyt a member of the commissions on prisons. He was re-elected to the House in 1882, thus serving two terms in that body. In 1879, 1883 and 1891 he represented Tioga county in the Republican State Conventions, and for many years has been a prominent factor in the local councils of his party.

Since 1888 Mr. Tubbs has been a director of the Wellsborough National Bank; has served as a trustee of the State Hospital at Blossburg, by appointment of the governor, since 1890, and since 1892 he has been president of the Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society. On October 22, 1879, he was married to Sylvina Bacon, a daughter of Ard Hoyt and Lucinda (Murdock) Bacon, and has one son, Warren. In 1891 Mr. Tubbs was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. In 1894 he made a tour of Europe with his family, and when Lycoming county celebrated her centennial, in July, 1895, he was invited as one of the speakers on that occasion, and delivered an historical oration relating to the northwestern part

of her original territory. Mr. Tubbs has a decided taste for local history and genealogy, and has collected one of the largest and most valuable historical private libraries in Pennsylvania. His published works are the histories of Deerfield, Knoxville and Osceola, in 1883; "Osceola in the War of the Rebellion," published in 1885, and "Lycoming Centennial," in 1896.

JOHN C. HORTON was born at Spring Mills, Allegany county, New York, April 1, 1843. He was educated at Spring Mills Academy in his native county, Lewisville Academy, Potter county, and Union Academy, Tioga county. He read law one year with George W. Ryon at Lawrenceville, finished his studies with Hon. Charles H. Seymour at Tioga, and was admitted to the bar at Wellsboro in August, 1868. He located in Blossburg. He was a notary public from 1870 to 1876, and served several years as clerk of the borough council.

DAVID CAMERON was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1848, when he was about ten years of age. The family settled at Blossburg, Tioga county, where David worked in the mines with his father and later in the Morris Run mines. He was educated in the common schools, subsequently spent one year at Wellsboro Academy and two years at Mansfield State Normal. While a student in the latter institution he taught mathematics, and also taught the schools of Morris Run, Fall Brook and Mitchell's Creek, and was principal of the graded school in Tioga two years. In course of time he entered the law office of F. E. Smith, at Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. While attending school and reading law he also worked in the mines at intervals, doing the last work in that line in 1865. In 1871 he located in Wellsboro, entering into partnership with Hon. John I. Mitchell in the practice of law. This relationship continued until January 1, 1889, when Mr. Mitchell became president judge. Mr. Cameron was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania, by Hon. B. H. Brewster, attorney general of the United States, April 1, 1882, and held the office until October 12, 1888. He was re-appointed September 1, 1890, and served until October, 1893. Mr. Cameron was married October 5, 1865, to Emily A. Mitchell, a daughter of Thomas K. Mitchell, of Mitchell's Creek, and granddaughter of Richard Mitchell, who settled at that point in 1792. Four sons and two daughters have blessed this union, all of whom are living. In politics, Mr. Cameron has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

MAJOR GEORGE W. MERRICK was born in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1838, and is a son of Israel Merrick, Jr., and grandson of Israel Merrick, Sr., pioneers of Wellsboro. He spent his boyhood days in his native place, and was attending school when the Civil War broke out. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, and served with it in the battle of Drainsville, the Peninsular Campaign and Second Bull Run. In 1862 he was discharged on account of ill health. Before he had fairly recovered he recruited a company for the First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers, six months' men, was chosen captain of the company and went to the front. At the expiration of his term he recruited a company for the three years' service, which was mustered in as Company A, of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was subsequently commissioned major and joined the army at Cold Harbor. Major Merrick was in command of the regiment in the desperate assault on Fort Hell, at

Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864, and received a gunshot wound in the right knee, rendering amputation of the leg necessary. This disabled him for further military duty and he retired from the service. Returning home he commenced reading law with Hon. Henry W. Williams, completed his studies under W. H. Smith, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in February, 1869. Major Merrick was appointed postmaster of Wellsboro, January 27, 1869, a few days before his admission to practice, and held the office over thirteen years, resigning June 14, 1882, to accept the nomination of the Independent Republicans for secretary of internal affairs. He opened an office in Wellsboro for the practice of his profession, and has since won a leading place at the bar as an honest, able and successful lawyer. In the famous case of Charlotte Howell, charged with poisoning Elizabeth Knapp, Major Merrick was the defendant's principal attorney. After a very exciting trial, lasting twenty days, she was acquitted, mainly through the able and skillful defense made for her by her counsel. In politics he has been an ardent Republican since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Believing in the open self-rule of the party, he has taken no part in party management, but in public discussions of principles and policies he has been active and influential. Major Merrick was married in November, 1868, to Miss Ione Butterworth, a niece of David Wilmot. Of four children born to them, one daughter, Louise Wilmot Merrick, survives.

Hon. William A. Stone, a son of Israel Stone, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, April 18, 1846, and was reared on his father's farm in Delmar. In the history of Mr. Stone we have a striking illustration of the possibilities of American youth. When the war broke out he enlisted at the age of seventeen in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1865 as a second lieutenant. He was ambitious for an education, but did not have sufficient means. Professor Allen, principal of the Mansfield State Normal School, afforded him the opportunity, and he graduated with high honor in 1868. In October of the same year he was chosen principal of the Wellsboro Academy and taught that school two terms, receiving a salary of "$66.66 and the tuition bills." While engaged in teaching he commenced reading law under the direction of Hon. Stephen F. Wilson and Hon. Jerome B. Niles, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1870. In 1872 he was appointed transcribing clerk in the House of Representatives, Harrisburg. In 1874 he was a candidate for district attorney of Tioga county, and received 3,000 votes out of 3,500 cast, but resigned at the close of 1876 and removed to Allegheny for the purpose of seeking a broader professional field. In January, 1877, when he located in Allegheny, he was comparatively unknown, but good fortune favored him and it was not long until he had a very fair clientage and had been engaged in the trial of several important suits. Soon after this he was appointed United States jury commissioner. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. After serving four years he was re-appointed by President Arthur. During the gubernatorial campaign of 1886, notwithstanding President Cleveland's instructions to office holders, Mr. Stone took the stump for General Beaver and made speeches in the counties bordering on Allegheny. For doing this the President removed him, October 17, 1886, for "pernicious activity." This removal attracted national attention and evoked much discussion. Mr. Stone re-

sumed his law practice and gave it close attention until June, 1890, when he was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-third district. He was elected; has been re-elected twice in succession, and is the present representative from that district. He is the tallest member of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation, standing six feet and four inches, and is also one of its ablest members. His genial disposition has won for him a host of warm friends, who regard him as one of the coming men of Pennsylvania.

James Huntington Bosard was born in Osceola, Tioga county, April 21, 1845, and spent his boyhood days in his native place. During his youth he was employed on the farm and in his father's brickyard. He received his primary education in the common schools of the village, later attended the Wellsboro and Union Academies, and graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1866. He taught school a few years, during which time he was principal of the Addison Academy, and also taught a select school in Osceola. In 1867 he became a law student in the office of Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in August, 1870. Entering into partnership with his preceptor, he remained with him until 1875, after which he practiced at Wellsboro by himself for a few years. In 1879 he removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he still resides and is actively engaged in the duties of his profession. In 1872 Mr. Bosard married Rebecca Merrick Faulkner, of Erie county, Pennsylvania.

Augustus Redfield was born November 6, 1826, in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, New York, and was educated at Moravia in that State. He enlisted and served through the entire War of the Rebellion. Locating in Wellsboro, he studied law under the direction of Major George W. Merrick, and was admitted to the bar August 28, 1871. Settling in Lawrenceville, he became editor of the *Herald* of that place. He now resides in Covington. He has served several terms as a justice of the peace.

Charles L. Peck was born in Farmington township, and received his education in the common schools and at Union Academy and Osceola High School. He studied law with Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, was admitted to the bar and practiced at Knoxville from 1872 to 1876.

James V. Leach, a member of the bar, founded the Westfield *Index* April 17, 1873, but owing to poor health he suspended publication July 8, 1874, and died in the early part of 1875.

Hon. Horace B. Packer is a native of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and is the only living child of Dr. Nelson Packer. He was reared in his native town and obtained his education in Wellsboro Academy and Alfred University, New York. He studied law with Wilson & Niles, and was admitted to practice August 26, 1873. Since his admission to the bar he has continued in the active duties of his profession. In 1876 he was appointed district attorney, on petition of every member of the bar, to succeed Hon. William A. Stone, resigned, and in 1877 he was elected as his own successor, filling the office four years. From early manhood Mr. Packer evinced a deep interest in politics and for many years he has been one of the leaders of the Republican party in Tioga county. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to the legislature and was re-elected in 1886, serving in the sessions of 1885 and 1887. In 1888 he was elected to the Senate, from the Twenty-fifth senatorial district.

composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter and McKean, and served in that body four years. While in the House Mr. Packer was chairman of the congressional committee and is the author of the present apportionment law. He framed and introduced the bill, which subsequently became a law, providing for cottage hospitals in the bituminous coal regions of the State. He is also the author of the civil procedure bill, which became a law in 1887. During his terms in both the House and Senate, he took a prominent and active part in behalf of educational matters. In 1894 he was the choice of his party in Tioga and Lycoming counties for Congress, but after a long struggle and failure of a majority of the conferees to agree on a candidate, Mr. Packer withdrew from the contest on behalf of harmony and the good of his party. In 1896 he was again a candidate for Congress and after a hard fight won the nomination. He was elected by a plurality of 6,391, carrying every county in the district, his plurality in Tioga being 5,018—the largest this county ever gave for a congressional candidate. Mr. Packer has presided at two state conventions and is one of the best known Republicans in northern Pennsylvania.

John William Mather was born in Dundee, Yates county, New York, November 5, 1847, a son of James H. and Lydia (Dean) Mather, natives of New York, who came to this county in the fall of 1860 and settled in Lawrenceville, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills for twenty years. In 1880 he removed to Wellsboro, where he died in July, 1885. His widow is still a resident of Wellsboro. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Lawrenceville and under Rev. Sidney Mills, a private tutor. He later attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, graduated from that institution in the class of 1871, and subsequently taught school for several terms. Mr. Mather read law with Elliott & Bosard, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county August 26, 1873. In 1878 he was admited to practice in the adjoining counties, and in May, 1881, to the Supreme Court of the State. Mr. Mather has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession and is one of the well-known lawyers of Wellsboro. He has always given an unwavering support to the Republican party, and in 1883 he was appointed deputy United States marshal of the Western district of Pennsylvania, and served until May, 1885. In 1886 he was elected district attorney and filled that office one term. In December, 1892, United States Attorney General W. W. Miller appointed him to a position in the department of justice at Washington, which he filled until the change of administration. Since 1878 Mr. Mather has been secretary of the Farmers' Agricultural Society of Tioga county, and he is also a member of the Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company. On October 27, 1875, he married Mary Houghton, a daughter of Ferris Houghton, whose father was one of the pioneers of Delmar township. Four children have been born to this union: Maude, George W., Stella and James H.

Ezra Benedict Young was born in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1846, and was educated in the common schools, the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, and the State Normal School, at Mansfield, from which he graduated in 1868. After teaching three years in Bradford and Juniata counties, he entered the law office of Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Wellsboro, as a law student, teaching school in the meantime. In April, 1874, he was

admitted to the bar. He has, however, devoted but little time to practice, being interested in other business enterprises.

Lauren H. Tuttle was born in the borough of Tioga, March 29, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and at Starkey Seminary, Yates county, New York. He studied law with Frederick E. Smith and Charles H. Seymour, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He opened an office in Tioga and practiced until about 1885, when he removed to Addison, New York.

F. E. Watrous, son of James and B. A. Watrous, both natives of Connecticut, was born in Windsor, Broome county, New York, April 4, 1851, and is one of eight children, viz: John, who died in 1856, aged sixteen years; Henry, a resident of Gaines township; F. E., the subject of this sketch; Arthur, a resident of Forest Grove, Oregon; Charles, who died in 1863; Sarah, wife of Jesse Locke, of Wellsboro; Jennie, deceased wife of J. H. Wood, of Gaines township, and Emma A., wife of H. M. Foote, an attorney of Washington, D. C. In 1851 Mr. Watrous' parents removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled on Elk run, in Gaines township, where his father still resides, being now eighty-five years of age. His mother died in 1882, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Watrous was reared to manhood in Gaines township, and was educated in the common schools, the State Normal School at Mansfield and the commercial college at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1873 he began the study of law at Knoxville, under the preceptorship of Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott. The following year he came to Wellsboro and entered Mr. Elliott's office, where he continued his studies until his admission to the bar in January, 1876. In 1879 he became a partner of Mr. Elliott, the firm becoming Elliott & Watrous. This partnership still exists, although, owing to Mr. Elliott's constant absence from the borough in the discharge of his duties as attorney for the Standard Oil Company, the business of the firm is practically attended to by Mr. Watrous. On March 24, 1876, Mr. Watrous married Fanny Shore, a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Shore, of Knoxville. They have an adopted daughter, Margaret. In politics Mr. Watrous is a Republican. Though loyal to and interested in the success of the principles of the party, he has never held office. He is a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., and of Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T. Mr. Watrous practices in the state and United States courts. His inclination being in the direction of civil, rather than criminal practice, he has confined himself to the former, and has achieved a well-earned reputation as a careful, methodical and painstaking attorney, especially in intricate commercial cases and in the settlement of estates. Equipped with a good legal mind, he has by unremitting study and hard work risen to a prominent and honorable place as a member of the bar of Tioga county.

Henry M. Foote was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1846, and was educated in the common schools and Wellsboro Academy. His father, Dr. Ira A. Foote, was the first homeopathic physician to locate in Wellsboro, where he practiced from 1849 to 1851, when he removed to Carpenterville, New York. In 1864, while a student in the academy, Henry M. enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers at the organization of that regiment, and remained in service until the close of the war. On his return home he read law with Hon. John I. Mitchell and David Cameron, and was admitted to the bar February 1, 1876. He opened an office in Wellsboro and began the practice of his profession. In 1880 he



Truly Yours
Jerome B. Niles

was elected district attorney and served a term of three years with credit. In 1884 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1886. In 1889 he was appointed an assistant attorney in the department of justice under Attorney General Miller and served in that capacity up to 1893. He has since continued to practice in Washington, but retains his residence in Wellsboro.

T. C. Sanders was born in the town of Clarksville, Allegheny county, New York. He spent about five years in the university at Alfred in his native county and graduated in 1861. He served the first two years of the Rebellion in the army, and when he returned he located at Westfield in 1863. After studying law he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county February 2, 1876, and in 1879 he entered into partnership with Hon. Butler B. Strang, and that relation continued until the death of the latter. Soon after this Mr. Sanders removed to Dakota.

Henry W. Roland, deceased, was born in Delmar township, December 7, 1848, and was reared on a farm. He was educated in the common schools and Wellsboro Academy. He read law with Hon. William A. Stone and was admitted at Wellsboro at the August term, 1876. In October following he opened a law and insurance office in Blossburg. He frequently served as borough clerk, and in 1880 he was appointed United States census marshal.

John Ormerod was a member of the bar in 1877, and had an office at Knoxville. He came from Potter county, but returned to Coudersport in 1881, where he is still practicing his profession.

John S. Ryon, only son of Harris T. Ryon, was born in Nelson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1847, and was educated in the Osceola High School and the State Normal School at Mansfield. He began the study of law in 1875 with Major George W. Merrick, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar in the spring of 1877. He located in Elkland, where he has since resided and practiced his profession, being also identified with a number of business enterprises in that borough. In 1881 he was admitted to the Potter county bar; to the United States court in 1886, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1894. On January 13, 1869, he married Maria Hollis, a daughter of William and Maria Hollis, of Steuben county, New York, and has two children, Emma and Harry. Mr. Ryon is a staunch Democrat, and in 1884 was a candidate for representative and ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Elkland by President Cleveland, and held that office three years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the I. O. O. F., and is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of Elkland.

Darius L. Deane, a son of Erastus P. Deane, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 22, 1840. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and received a common school, academical and commercial college education. He afterwards studied and practiced surveying with his father, also assisted in the farm duties, until 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, First Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later enlisted in Company K, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the recapture of Fort Steadman and the capture of Petersburg, where he was severely wounded. After shattering his left arm near the shoulder, the bullet lodged in the left breast, and amputation of the arm re-

sulted. Mr. Deane was honorably discharged June 23, 1865, with the rank of sergeant major, and returned to his home in Tioga county. In the fall of 1866 he was elected register and recorder of the county, was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1872, filling that position nine consecutive years. In 1876 he commenced the study of law with Elliott & Watrous, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in the fall of 1878, since which time he has practiced his profession and followed surveying. Mr. Deane was married December 14, 1869, to Barbara L. Sturrock, a daughter of David and Jane Sturrock, of Wellsboro, and has had one son, Arthur W., who died when seven years of age. They afterwards adopted Allen B., a son of Jerome and Mary Bowers, of Horseheads, New York. Politically, Mr. Deane is a Republican, and besides his three terms as register and recorder, he has filled the offices of school director, burgess and assessor one term each, and has served three terms in the council. He is a member of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., and both he and wife are adherents of the Presbyterian church.

S. Fowler Channell was born in Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1848, and is a son of William T. and Sarah J. (Wright) Channell, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Bradford county. They reared a family of five children, named as follows: S. Fowler; Mary J., wife of C. O. Rockwell, of Roaring Branch; Dudley B., a physician of Washington; Frank J., of Canton, Bradford county, and Leon S., a lawyer of Mansfield, Tioga county. The parents are residents of Canton, Bradford county, where his father is engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch obtained a good education in the public schools of Bradford county, later clerked four years in a dry goods store in Canton, and then spent two years at Lafayette College. In the autumn of 1877 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1880. He immediately opened an office in Wellsboro for the practice of his profession, and continued alone until 1884, when he formed a partnership with H. M. Foote, which existed until the fall of 1889, at which time Mr. Foote removed to Washington, D. C. Mr. Channell was married September 19, 1888, to Lizzie M. Fairman, and has one son, Malcolm F. The family attend the Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Channell is one of the most active Republicans in the county. From 1884 to 1887 he was the legal adviser for the county commissioners, and for four years was secretary of the school board, and was president of the same body for two years. In February, 1897, he was elected burgess of Wellsboro. He enjoys a good law practice, which he has gradually built up during the past seventeen years.

H. L. Baldwin was born September 29, 1845, at Medina, Ohio, and was educated at Franklin Industrial Institute, Cooperstown, New York, and at the State Normal School at Mansfield. From 1871 to 1878 he taught school at Lawrenceville and Tioga. After reading law under the preceptorship of Frederick E. Smith, of the latter place, he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He located at Tioga, where he is still practicing his profession.

John T. Gear was born at Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, October 4, 1854, and is a son of John and Mary A. (White) Gear, natives of England. His parents came to the United States about 1844, and located in Monroe county, New York, where his father had charge of the hot houses of Daniel Iles, a prominent

florist of that county, for several years. He later engaged in farming near Friendship, Allegany county, New York, where he still resides, practically retired, though overseeing the duties of his farm. The subject of this sketch received an academical education at Friendship, New York. In 1873 he located in Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged four summers in the cheese business, and taught school during the winter seasons. In 1879 he began the study of law in the office of L. H. Cobb, Esq., of Coudersport, and was admitted to the Potter county bar in June, 1881, and to the bar of Tioga county at the December term of the same year. In 1881 he located at Knoxville, Tioga county, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. Mr. Gear was married September 14, 1877, to Eva Darling, a daughter of Thaddeus and Amelia (Nelson) Darling, of Allegheny township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, and has one son, T. Fay. In politics, Mr. Gear is a Republican, takes an active interest in political affairs, and has held various local offices in Knoxville, including two terms as burgess of the borough.

Robert Kennedy Young, eldest son of Hon. Hugh Young, the well-known bank examiner, was born in Wellsboro, June 14, 1861. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at a private school in Concord, New Hampshire. Returning home he read law with Major George W. Merrick, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1884. Soon after his admission he visited Europe and spent some time in England, Ireland, Scotland and France. He remained for a period at Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, the birthplace of his father, engaged in visiting relatives. On his return to Wellsboro Mr. Young resumed his professional duties and has since become well known over the county as a member of the law firm of Merrick & Young. Mr. Young was married October 23, 1890, to Emma Van Mater, of Red Bank, New Jersey. In politics he is a Republican. In October, 1890, he was appointed a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, and the following spring he was elected for a full term. He resigned in the spring of 1896, and was subsequently chosen as one of the Republican candidates for the legislature, to which position he was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Young was one of the five original promoters and first directors of the Wellsborough Electric Company and has acted as counsel and business manager of the enterprise since its inception.

Alfred Jones Shattuck was born in Corning, New York, October 2, 1859, a son of Levi H. and Sarah (Pack) Shattuck, who came to Tioga county in 1866 and located in Blossburg. After obtaining a common school education, Alfred J. entered the State Normal School at Mansfield, graduating from that institution in 1877, and from Lafayette College in 1881. He then accepted a position as paymaster on the Arnot and Pine Creek railroad, which he occupied a year and a half. In the fall of 1882 he entered the law office of Elliott & Watrous, of Wellsboro, and after diligent study was admitted to practice August 26, 1884, and opened his present office January 1, 1885. Mr. Shattuck is a staunch Republican, and was elected borough clerk in March, 1889, which position he has filled continuously up to the present. He has been a notary public since March 11, 1885, and was chairman of the Republican county committee for the year 1891. On January 6, 1886, Mr. Shattuck married Emma M. Purple, a daughter of E. J. and Rachel A. Purple, and has one son, Levi H.

Aaron R. Niles, eldest son of Gen. Jerome B. Niles, was born in Middlebury

township, October 3, 1860. He received his education in the High School of Wellsboro, and then spent a year at Lafayette College. He read law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. Mr. Niles married a daughter of the late Gov. Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He resides in Wellsboro and is associated with his father in the practice of his profession. In March, 1897, Mr. Niles was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Cottage State Hospital, at Blossburg.

B. M. Potter, a son of Jerome B. Potter, was born at Cherry Flats, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1862, and was educated in the Wellsboro High School, from which he graduated in 1876, and Cook Academy, Havana, New York, graduating in 1879. In 1882 he began studying law under Jerome B. Niles, and completed his studies with Mitchell & Cameron. He was admitted to practice in 1884. From 1891 to 1894 he resided and practiced in Washington, D. C., since which time he has pursued his profession in Wellsboro. He was elected a justice of the peace in February, 1896.

Harvey B. Leach is the only child of Myron and Emeline (Colgrove) Leach, and was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Harvey Leach, was one of the early settlers and pioneer physicians of Chatham township. He located at Shortsville early in the thirties, and practiced medicine until his death in 1862. His practice was an extensive one, both in Tioga and Potter counties, and he was recognized as one of the leading physicians of this section of Pennsylvania. Myron Leach died October 18, 1895. His widow resides on the homestead farm in Chatham township. Harvey B. passed the first twenty years of his life on the old homestead. During this period he received the rudiments of an English education in the common schools and gained a practical knowledge of agriculture by assisting in the work of the farm. In the summer of 1880 he went to Monroe county, New York, and worked several months on a farm. During the winter of 1880-81 he attended the Wellsboro Academy. In September, 1881, he became a student of the State Normal School, at Mansfield, from which he graduated in the spring of 1883. He taught the graded school at Little Marsh during the winter months. In the summer of 1884 he began the study of law in the office of Henry Sherwood & Son, of Wellsboro. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1886, and immediately began practice by entering into partnership with Harvey Blackburn, of Wellsboro, the firm being Blackburn & Leach. At the end of six months the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and September 20, 1886, Mr. Leach removed to Blossburg and began practice for himself. In the intervening years, by close application and successful work in the courts, he has built up a lucrative practice, and achieved deserved recognition at the bar of Tioga county. In November, 1889, he was elected district attorney, and acceptably discharged the duties of that office for three years. He has also served as a member of Blossburg school board. In March, 1897, he returned to Wellsboro, where he expects to find a wider field for the prosecution of his profession. Mr. Leach was married November 16, 1886, to Irene L. Wheeler, a daughter of Julius C. and Emily E. Wheeler, of Wellsboro. To this union three children have been born, viz: Earl, Myrtle, deceased, and Walter. In politics Mr. Leach is an ardent Republican, and has labored earnestly for the success of the principles and doctrines of that party.

Hon. Walter T. Merrick, a son of Jacob B. Merrick, a grandson of Isaac Merrick and great grandson of Israel Merrick, Sr., was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, June 12, 1859. During the residence of his parents in the various places where his father practiced dentistry, Walter T. attended the public schools. He graduated from Grammar school, No. 2, Elmira, New York, in 1876, and subsequently took a course at the Elmira Free Academy, and the State Normal School at Mansfield. After his father's death he adopted dentistry as his profession, removing to Blossburg and practicing there with his brother, D. O. Merrick. In 1881 he went to Tioga and began reading law in the office of Charles H. Seymour, but his studies were interrupted by the death of his perceptor, and he embarked in the real estate business, in which he continued until 1885. From February, 1884, to October, 1885, he filled the secretaryship of Tioga borough. In the latter year he went to Wellsboro and there resumed the reading of law in the office of Merrick & Young. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and immediately returned to Blossburg and began the practice of his profession. In 1892 he received the Republican nomination for the legislature, and was elected to that position, leading the ticket, and was re-elected in 1894. During the last session of the legislature, he served on the following important committees: Appropriations, agriculture, congressional apportionment, corporations, and education, and was recognized as an able and efficient member in the committee room, and one of the leaders on the floor of the House. Mr. Merrick served in the Republican State Convention of 1894, voted for Hastings for governor, and seconded the nomination of Jack Robinson for lieutenant governor. Though a comparatively young man, Mr. Merrick is recognized as one of the leading spirits of the Republican party in Tioga county. Believing in the principles of his party, he has worked earnestly to secure their success at the polls. As a legislator he has endeavored to serve not only the people of his county, but of the entire State, and that the popularity he enjoys is not confined to Tioga county was manifested in April, 1896, when he received the nomination for state senator without opposition in his native county. The following August, at the fourth meeting of the senatorial conference, at Coudersport, he was unanimously nominated, and on November 3d was elected by a gratifying majority.

Henry A. Ashton was born in Livingston county, New York, August 27, 1860, and is the youngest son of Norman A. Ashton. He was four years old when his parents came to Tioga county, and he obtained his education in the common district school of Chatham township, graded school of Elkland, and public school of Wellsboro. He taught a term of school and then entered the store of Justus Dearman, of Knoxville, Pennsylvania, after whose death he clerked for Albert Dearman until April, 1883, when he opened a store at Little Marsh, in partnership with C. E. Philbrick, which continued until the following September. His partner's interest was then purchased by Joseph H. Ferris, and the firm of Ashton & Ferris continued until 1885, when Mr. Ferris was elected sheriff of Tioga county. The store was then sold and our subject began the study of law with Peck & Scovill, of Coudersport. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1887, and to the Tioga county bar in December following, since which time he has been located at Knoxville. Mr. Ashton was married May 22, 1883, to Minnie L. Hopkins, a daughter of Chester and Mary E. (Blackman) Hopkins, of Knoxville, and has one son, Chester H. He is one of the

leading Democrats of his locality, and in 1889 was the nominee of his party for district attorney, and received a full party vote. On October 31, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Knoxville, which office he still holds, but also continues the practice of law. He has served as assessor of Knoxville for six years, auditor three years, and town clerk and borough counsel for eight years. Mr. Ashton has been a member of the Democratic county committee for several years, was chairman of that body in 1895 and 1896, and still holds the position.

W. L. Shearer, the editor of the *Republican Advocate,* Wellsboro, was admitted to practice in 1886. After practicing a few months he engaged in the newspaper business to which he has since devoted his entire attention.

James H. Matson, a son of Edwin Matson, Sr., of Delmar, was admitted to the bar May, 4, 1880, practiced in Wellsboro for a period, and was district attorney three years. He was also associated with W. L. Shearer in the publication of the *Republican Advocate,* of which he was editor from 1886 to 1891. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 14, 1897.

D. C. Harrower, a son of Hon. G. T. Harrower, of Lawrenceville, was admitted November 30, 1887, and practiced in Lawrenceville until 1894, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Edward Howland Owlett, youngest son of Gilbert B. Owlett, Sr., was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, November 22, 1859. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and his primary education was obtained in the neighboring district school. Later he spent a year at the State Normal School, Mansfield, and was graduated from the Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, in 1883. The three succeeding years were spent in teaching, after which he went to Wellsboro and entered the office of Hon. Henry Sherwood & Son, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in April, 1888, and in December, of the same year, formed the present partnership of Sherwood & Owlett. Mr. Owlett was married September 8, 1891, to Miss Ida Wells, a daughter of Charles E. Wells, of Ulster, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Gilbert M. and Cora. In politics, he is a Republican, was elected to the office of district attorney in 1892, and filled the position a full term of three years. He is one of the well-known and popular members of the bar, and the firm of Sherwood & Owlett enjoys a good practice and an honorable place among the legal fraternity.

Frederick Bigelow Smith was born in Tioga borough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1863. He was educated in the High School, Tioga; Kinney and Cascidilla preparatory schools, Ithaca, New York, and Cornell University. He studied law in Tioga under his father, Frederick E. Smith, entered the law department of Columbia College, New York City, in 1886, and graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1888, and the State Supreme Court in 1893. In October, 1889, he began the practice of his profession in Tioga, where he still resides. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and is popular with the people of the county. In November, 1896, he was elected one of the representatives of the county in the state legislature.

Andrew B. Dunsmore was born in Morris Run, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1866, and is the seventh in a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are living. His father, John Dunsmore, a native of Carnbrae, Lanarkshire, Scot-

land, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1852, where he married Janet Baird. He followed his previous occupation of a coal miner, and was superintendent of mines at Arnot, Tioga county, for the Blossburg Coal Company, from its organization until 1876, when he purchased a farm in Covington township and followed agriculture four years. He then accepted his former position with the Blossburg Coal Company, which he held until 1885, when he returned to his farm in Covington. Two years later he accepted the position of general superintendent for the Bloomington Mining Company, at Glen Richey, Pennsylvania, where he died March 30, 1895. Andrew B. was educated in the common schools of Blossburg, later attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, and graduated in the class of 1884. The following year he took a scientific course in the same institution. He next served eighteen months as principal of the Arnot public schools, and then spent two years on his father's farm. In the winter of 1887 he entered the law office of Mitchell & Cameron, of Wellsboro, where he applied himself diligently to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in November, 1889. He practiced with David Cameron until the fall of 1893, when he opened his present office. Mr. Dunsmore was married May 17, 1894, to Miss Sadie E. Ball, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Politically, he is a Republican, and was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1893, and the State Republican League the same year. In 1894 he was chairman of the Republican county committee, and is one of the most active workers in the party. In November, 1895, Mr. Dunsmore was elected district attorney without opposition, and is now filling that office.

Frank H. Rockwell was born at Cherry Flats, Tioga county, March 3, 1865, and is the only son of Silas S. Rockwell. He was educated in the public schools of his native township and the Wellsboro High School, and later taught for several terms in Tioga county. In the fall of 1889 he entered the law office of Elliott & Watrous, was admitted to practice in January, 1891, and opened an office in Wellsboro, where he has since devoted his attention to his professional duties. On November 18, 1891, he was appointed a notary public, and still acts in that capacity. Mr. Rockwell married Lucy B. Bailey, a daughter of J. M. Bailey, of Charleston township, Tioga county, and has two children, Emory B. and Lora M. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

Alfred J. Niles, second son of Gen. Jerome B. Niles, is a native of Wellsboro, and was born November 27, 1866. After receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native town, he commenced reading law in his father's office. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1891, and admitted to the bar in 1892. Receiving the appointment of assistant state bank examiner under Colonel Gilkeson, he located in Pittsburg in 1894. In November, 1895, he was appointed assistant solicitor for Pittsburg, and is now a resident of that city.

John H. Putnam, son of Jonas G. and Sophia Putnam, was born in Essex county, New York, November 28, 1847, and was two years old when his parents settled in Tioga. Here he grew to maturity and received a good English education, studied law under Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1892. He at once commenced practice, opening an office in Tioga

borough, and has since built up a lucrative business. In 1871 Mr. Putnam married Sophia Guernsey, a daughter of Hon. John W. and Susan Marriott (Morris) Guernsey. Her father was a well-known citizen of Tioga, and her mother was a daughter of Judge Samuel Wells Morris, a pioneer of Wellsboro. They are the parents of two children, viz: Morris Havens and Wistar Guernsey. In politics Mr. Putnam is a staunch Republican, and has served as secretary of the borough of Tioga, and also as a justice of the peace from 1885 to 1890. He is a member of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are adherents of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, and he is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the borough.

Charles N. Kimball was born September 20, 1872, in Parkville, Platte county, Missouri. He received his education in the common schools, when he commenced reading law under the direction of Elliott & Watrous, Wellsboro, in August, 1891, and was admitted to the bar March 30, 1893. Mr. Kimball was twenty years and six months old when he was admitted to practice, and so far as known is the youngest man ever admitted to the bar of Tioga county. He has temporarily given up practice and is now attending college.

H. F. Marsh, a previous member of the bar, has recently given up journalism and returned to Wellsboro, where he is associated with Elliott & Watrous in the practice of law.

Leon Sewell Channell was born in Canton, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1868. He graduated from the Canton High School in 1890, came to Wellsboro, read law with his brother, S. F. Channell, and was admitted to practice in June, 1893. In February, 1895, he located in Mansfield, where he has since practiced his profession.

Douglas H. Griffin came from Canton in April, 1895, and formed a partnership with Leon S. Channell, at Mansfield, which continued until Mr. Griffin's death, from accidental shooting, in October of the same year. He was a bright and promising young lawyer.

Leon B. Ferry was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1867, and was educated in the common schools and the State Normal School at Mansfield. In 1893 he began studying law under Elliott & Watrous, and was admitted to practice in June, 1895. His office is with S. F. Channell, Wellsboro.

Ernest W. Gleckler, who was admitted in April, 1895, practiced for about six months. Assuming the duties of cashier of the Wellsborough National Bank, he has given his entire time to them, to the exclusion of the law.

Harry N. Sherwood, son of Walter Sherwood, and grandson of the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, was born in Wellsboro, January 1, 1871, and was educated in the Wellsboro High School. In 1890 he entered the office of Sherwood & Owlett as a clerk, and in 1894 became a law student in the same office. In May, 1896, he was admitted to practice, thus giving, until the death of his grandfather, three generations of the Sherwood family living representatives in the Tioga county bar.

William M. Kehler was born in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1864, and was educated at Williamsport Commercial College, graduating in 1882, and the State Normal School at Mansfield, from which he graduated in June, 1893. In

April, 1894, he became a law student in the office of Sherwood & Owlett, Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1896.

Charles L. Fellows was born June 14, 1871, in Canton, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common and in the high schools of his native town. He also took a course in the commercial college at Elmira. After reading law with J. W. Stone, of Canton, he was admitted to the Bradford county bar February 10, 1896. On November 7, 1896, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Walter T. Merrick, of Blossburg, and on the 24th of the same month was admitted to the Tioga county bar.

Charles H. Cornelius, who was admitted to practice December 24, 1896, is the youngest member of the Tioga county bar. He is a son of the late Joseph Cornelius, of Elkland, and prepared himself for admission in the office of Merrick & Young, making an excellent record as a student.

In addition to the foregoing, the following named persons have been admitted to practice in Tioga county: Newell F. Higgins, who came from Chenango county, New York, practiced in Lawrenceville from 1829 to 1831, and then removed to Williamsport. Norman H. Purple, a student of Higgins, practiced in Lawrenceville until 1837, removed to Peoria, Illinois, and was afterward elected to the circuit court bench. E. W. Hazard, the first lawyer to locate in Mansfield, was there before 1840, and remained several years. Victor A. Elliott began practice in Mansfield, but removed to Denver, Colorado, where he has since served on the circuit court bench and on the bench of the Supreme Court. A. J. Webster practiced in Mansfield from 1870 to 1873, and B. J. Coskey from 1890 to 1894. Daniel W. Baldwin, a rising young lawyer, was admitted to the bar April 5, 1886, and practices his profession at Westfield, as does John T. McNeil, who is also a justice of the peace in that borough. W. H. Smith, a former member of the bar, is a practicing attorney in Hastings, Nebraska. J. C. Strang, who served as judge at Larned, Kansas, and is now a resident of Takoma, Washington, and James H. Shaw, now a resident of Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, were formerly members of the Tioga county bar.

The following named persons, though admitted to the bar, did not engage in active practice: Robert C. Simpson, deceased, of Wellsboro; Charles L. Pattison, deceased, of Elkland; Simon B. Elliott, formerly of Mansfield, and Hugh Young, the veteran bank examiner.

The following are the names of the present members of the Tioga county bar: J. W. Adams, Thomas Allen, Henry A. Ashton, John N. Bache, D. W. Baldwin, H. L. Baldwin, Clark W. Beach, A. S. Brewster, David Cameron, Leon S. Channell, S. F. Channell, F. W. Clark, Charles H. Cornelius, D. L. Deane, A. B. Dunsmore, Mortimer F. Elliott, Charles L. Fellows, Leon B. Ferry, H. M. Foote, Ernest W. Gleckler, John T. Gear, Jefferson Harrison, Charles N. Kimball, S. E. Kirkendall, William M. Kehler, Harvey B. Leach, H. F. Marsh, J. W. Mather, John T. McNeil, George W. Merrick, Walter T. Merrick, Jerome B. Niles, Aaron R. Niles, Alfred J. Niles, Edward H. Owlett, Horace B. Packer, Burt M. Potter, John H. Putnam, A. Redfield, Frank H. Rockwell, Norman H. Ryan, John S. Ryon, Wallace P. Ryon, Frank D. Selph, Alfred J. Shattuck, W. L. Shearer, Walter Sherwood, Harry N. Sherwood, F. B. Smith, Charles Tubbs, Stephen F. Wilson, R. T. Wood, Ezra B. Young and Hugh Young.

THE TIOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

During the early part of the January term, 1882, a movement was inaugurated among the members of the bar having for its outcome the organization and incorporation of an association to embrace within its membership the practicing attorneys of the county. A committee, consisting of Hon. Henry Sherwood, Frederick E. Smith, and Robert C. Simpson, was appointed to consider and report upon the matter. The report, which in due time was submitted, is, except the formal introduction, as follows:

> It would bring the members of the court and bar into closer and more intimate personal relations, and thereby soften down the asperities of practice and create a kinder and more courteous bearing and consideration of each toward the others. Greater attainments in legal knowledge and a higher standard of professional ethics should be the primary object, but incidentally there might be the promotion of social enjoyment. We assume that the lawyer who is faithful to his clients, attentive to his practice, and diligent in season and out of season, has the right to a day for himself occasionally, when he may throw off the harness, kick off his clients, and let himself loose, if he chooses. The members of the bar, if they work together in the court room, have the right to play together, if they desire to.

The association was organized, and on February 6, 1882, duly incorporated, with the following officers and members: Henry Sherwood, president; Mortimer F. Elliott, vice-president; Frederick E. Smith, secretary; Horace B. Packer, treasurer, and Henry Allen, R. C. Simpson and A. S. Brewster, directors. The meetings of the association are held in the library room at the court house. The annual dues are $3.00, the fund thus derived being used to defray expenses and purchase books. The library is well supplied with standard legal works and court reports, and is being added to constantly.

JOHN F. DONALDSON, PROTHONOTARY AND POLITICIAN.

The history of the bench and bar of Tioga county would be incomplete without appropriate mention of John F. Donaldson, so long connected with the courts in an official capacity. He was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, in 1805; learned the printer's trade there; came to Wellsboro in 1827, and worked in the office of the *Phoenix* and other papers for several years. He was sent to Wellsboro by Tunison Coryell, of Williamsport (who was then publishing the Lycoming *Gazette*), in response to a request of Judge Morris, Benjamin B. Smith, and others, who, having purchased a press and materials, were about to start a paper in the place of the *Pioneer*, and wanted a competent man to take charge of it. He proved a faithful and valuable man.

Joseph Ritner was elected governor in 1835, and in January, 1836, he appointed Mr. Donaldson prothonotary and clerk of the several courts. When Governor Porter came into office he removed Donaldson and appointed A. S. Brewster to succeed him. But under the Constitution of 1838 the office had been made elective, and at the October election of 1839 Mr. Donaldson was elected, and on the first of December he entered upon his duties, and continued to hold the office by re-election every three years till the general election in 1872, when he was beaten by Gen. Robert C. Cox.

Mr. Donaldson, it will be seen, held the office one term by appointment, and was elected eleven times, making thirty-six years of service, thirty-three of which were in one unbroken chain. He held office, therefore, longer than any other man in the county since its organization. Counting his services as a subordinate clerk, he was for more than fifty years identified with the legal history of the county, and on account of his obliging and genial disposition, his memory is still fondly cherished by those who were brought into contact with him.

Josiah Emery, who knew him throughout his entire official career, informs us that almost every other man holding so good an office so long would have become rich. But he succeeded in making a living, and that was all. It is no discredit to his memory to say that he went out of office poor. He *ought* to have become rich. Let us see if we can tell why he did not.

He never refused to enter a judgment or issue a process, except in some few extreme cases, because the fees were not paid. His office was an office of general credit. Any man could have credit for fees if he asked for it. It was the same with regard to state taxes on writs, or entry of judgments—taxes that became a charge against him personally as soon as the entry was made. These fifty-cent taxes and these bills for fees were individually small, and individuals who were accommodated by the credit did not deem them of much account, and many of them forgot to pay —forgot, may be, that they owed tax or fee. "They are not much, if I do not pay. I have done him a good many favors, have electioneered for him, have helped to elect him, and I don't think he expects me to pay," they would reason with themselves. He had thousands of such friends; and it is true they did electioneer for him, helped elect him, and it may be that it was by an interchange of these little favors he was kept so long in office.

But it was not wholly by these small individual sums that he lost. There were instances where fees and taxes accumulated until they became large in amount, with the tacit if not express agreement that they were to balance certain claims against him, which understanding was repudiated when too late to collect on his part. Mr. Donaldson was always ready to accommodate by the loan of small sums of money which he could never reasonably expect to be paid. It is believed that no man ever asked him to go his bail or to endorse for him that was refused. The fact is, he was always everybody's friend, and had almost everybody's friendship in the county, and the result was he was just the man in those last thirty-three years no other man in the county could beat, either by a nominating convention or at an election.

If any man will examine the docket for the many years he was prothonotary and take an account of unpaid fees and taxes, he will find still enough unpaid to have made the veteran comparatively rich in his old age had they been paid up. A lawyer once had occasion to look them up and was surprised at the amount. The auditor general had stated his account and found a considerable sum due from him to the State. Mr. Donaldson claimed that it was wrong and asked for a re-statement. This the auditor general refused, though Mr. Donaldson produced a receipt for some $700 that had not been credited; but as this amount had been paid to the attorney general of the State, and not paid over by him to the treasurer, the auditor general refused to allow it, though admitting that it was rightfully chargeable to the State, alleging that to credit it would be charging it to the treasurer, who

had never received it. A full statement of his account, including unpaid fees and this receipt of the attorney general, was made out and shown to the auditor general. It was laid before the legislature, and a law was passed ordering a re-settlement of his account; and when it was so settled and all errors corrected and proper allowances made, the amount found due was promptly paid.

From the foregoing statement it is very clear that Mr. Donaldson was not a very good business man, as the world generally understands that term, however good an officer he may have been; and it is pretty evident, too, that the course he pursued, showing his lack of business qualifications, helped very much to keep him for so long period in office.

Mr. Donaldson had at times been a very zealous temperance man. He was one of the originators of the "Sheep Skin," an association that caused, for a time, a very large falling off in the receipts of the liquor dealers. At that time the temperance question was an important element in politics. He was an anti-Mason in Ritner's time, always at heart an anti-slavery man, and at one time a strong anti-Wilmot man, but when the wave was at its height, and he and Judge White in danger of being washed out to sea, they both, like prudent men, deserted their own craft, went aboard the Wilmot schooner and saved their political lives.

In those days it was generally conceded that Mr. Donaldson was the shrewdest political manager in Tioga county. He seemed to know, by a kind of mental mathematical calculation, just how each step would affect the final result. He knew, too, exactly how the nomination of Mr. B or Mr. C or Mr. D—one or all—would accord with his political obligations, having in view all the while the main chance. This is not said of him disparagingly. His occupancy of a position on the bench of Tioga county afterwards was a fit recognition of his services as the recording officer of the court for so long a time. He continued to serve as associate judge until his death, which occurred very unexpectedly, February 12, 1880, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years. Distinguished throughout his long public career for his urbanity and generosity, his death was sincerely mourned by hundreds of old friends not only in the county of Tioga, but throughout northern Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Introductory—Pioneer Physicians—Their Courageous Devotion to Duty—Brief Sketches of Prominent Physicians—The First Drug Store—Sketch of Dr. Robert Roy, its Proprietor—"Brick" Pomeroy's Reminiscences—The Tioga County Medical Association.

THE family physician, in the exercise of his duties as such, comes into closer intimacy with his fellowmen than does the member of any other profession. There is no condition of life in which his services are not required. He is present at the natal couch and at the bed of death. His mission is to cure disease, ease pain and alleviate suffering. Confiding no less in his honor than in his professional skill, we freely admit him to the innermost sanctuaries of our homes, and make him the custodian of secrets and the repository of confidences such as we commit to the keeping of no one else outside the sacred precincts of the church. These he must henceforth keep locked within his own breast. The man worthy to receive such confidences may fall short of being the most skillful of physicians, but he must not, even in the slightest degree, fall short of meeting every requirement of professional honor. Whether admitted to the bedside of the young or the old, the poor or the rich, to the hovel or the mansion, he must be a gentleman, first, last and all the time. To the honor of the medical profession everywhere, be it said that the family physician, with rare exceptions, is a gentleman with a high standard of personal and professional honor.

The pioneer physician, though less educated and, perhaps, less highly polished than his brethren of to-day, was, nevertheless, unselfish, self-sacrificing and fearless in his devotion to his professional duties. He rode at all hours of the day and night, through summer's heat and winter's cold, over roads that were little more than pathways through the wilderness, willingly facing dangers and enduring personal discomforts, sooner than fail in the discharge of duty or forfeit the confidence reposed in him. In many instances, because of limited knowledge and a still more limited supply of simple remedies, he was compelled, in waging an unequal war against disease, to bring his common sense to the front, and make it do service in constantly recurring emergencies. This self-reliance resulted in building up an individuality, always marked, often peculiar, and occasionally eccentric. He learned to know the people, their ailments and their idiosyncrasies, and this knowledge had not a little to do with his success as a practitioner. As a rule, when he died he left behind him an honorable name and a limited estate as the principal heritage of his descendants.

The physician of to-day begins practice with an equipment of medical and

surgical knowledge such as it was impossible to obtain three-quarters of a century ago, or for that matter less than a decade ago. The wonderful discoveries of recent years, as to the cause and cure of disease, are the world-wide property of the profession, and the latest graduate from a reputable medical college enters the field of practical effort confident in his ability, so far as knowledge goes, to battle successfully with the most insidious and complicated ailments and diseases.

Formerly the physician contented himself with dealing with diseases, whether individual, epidemic or contagious, after they had manifested themselves. In the meantime his field has widened, and his influence grown more potent. He has become the conservator of public health; keeping cholera and yellow fever from our seaports; preventing the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases and confining them to the locality of their origin. To his efforts we owe our boards of health, sanitary laws and ordinances, and those hygenic rules, that, by their observance, tend to prevent disease, and thus dispense with his services. He has, in his medical societies and organizations, by rules of ethics, adopted for his own guidance, and by the passage of laws enacted at his solicitation, raised the standard of his profession, and shut out, from an opportunity to impose upon and deceive the public, the unprofessional charlatan and quack.

In all civilizations the physician holds a leading place. Even among barbaric and savage peoples he is a most important personage. The secrets of physical man are his and the ills of the community his care. His warning voice is constantly raised against excesses and his mind directed toward the alleviation of suffering in every form. His profession is, indeed, a saving one, and his life generally one of good works.

So far as known, Dr. William Kent Lathy is believed to have been the first regular physician to visit the territory of Tioga county. He was a young Englishman, a graduate of the College of Surgeons, London, and came to Muncy valley about the time of the formation of Lycoming county, through the recommendation of the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. Colonel Williamson, after founding Bath, made an effort to secure him as a resident physician, and invited him to visit the place. Dr. Lathy made the journey, traveling over the Williamson road. There were a few settlers at what are now the boroughs of Tioga and Lawrenceville. He did not remain long at Bath, but returned and settled at Williamsport in 1798, and became the first resident physician in that place. Dr. Lathy was acquainted with the Morris and Ellis families, and afterwards married a daughter of Samuel Wallis, a near neighbor of the latter.

When the English colony settled on the First fork of Pine creek, in Lycoming county, about 1805, their nearest physician was Dr. James Davidson, who lived at the mouth of Pine creek. He was a distinguished surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and was mustered out in 1783. He soon afterwards located at the mouth of the creek. His field of practice extended for many miles up and down the river, and far into the southern regions of what became Tioga county, until the settling of Dr. William Willard at Tioga in 1798. It is also likely that Dr. Samuel Coleman, who succeeded Dr. Lathy at Williamsport, about 1802, and remained there until 1808, made professional visits to the infant settlements in Delmar and at Wellsboro. His route would be by the State road from Newberry. In those days physicians made

long journeys on horseback, with saddle-bags in which their medicines were carried, the roads not being in a condition for wheeled vehicles.

The first physician to locate in the county was Dr. William Willard. He was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, February 5, 1762; married Mary Rathbone, at Troy, New York, October 13, 1791; moved thence to Middleton, Rutland county, Vermont, in the winter of 1793, and finally to Tioga, in February, 1798. Here he built a square log house, which he opened as a tavern. He also opened a store, erected saw-mills and became the principal citizen and business man of the village which grew up about him, and which, until after his death, October 28, 1836, bore the name of "Willardsburg." During the later years of his life he gave his attention principally to his business affairs. He was the first postmaster at Tioga, serving from July 1, 1809, to April 1, 1815.

Ralph Kilburn, a brother of Judge Ira Kilburn, and a bachelor, settled at Lawrenceville in 1802, and practiced medicine there until 1840. He then went to live with his sister near Rochester, New York, and made his home with her until his death.

Eddy Howland, who settled in Deerfield township in 1803, though not an educated physician, practiced medicine among the early settlers for a number of years with rare skill and success.

Dr. Simeon Power came into the county in 1805, and made a short stay at Lawrenceville. He then went to Knoxville, where he resided until 1808, when he removed to Tioga, then the principal village in the county. In 1815 he was elected sheriff of Tioga county and served three years. He was also elected an associate judge in 1851, and served on the bench five years. About 1821 he returned to Lawrenceville, where he continued to reside and practice his profession until his death, December 19, 1863. His practice extended over a wide area and he was one of the best known of the early physicians.

Dr. Pliny Power, a brother of Dr. Simeon Power, came into the county soon after the latter, with whom he lived for a time. About 1822 he located at Canoe Camp, and a few years later at Tioga, remaining as a resident physician of the latter place until 1835, when he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The wife of Reuben Cook, the pioneer of Cowanesque valley, and an early settler at Osceola, was for many years the *accoucheuse* of that section of the county, and as late as 1825 had a larger obstetrical practice than any physician in the valley. She was known far and wide as "Granny Cook," and her fee was invariably one pound of tea.

Jonathan Bonney, a one-legged man, was in Deerfield township about 1811. He came from Horseheads, New York, and was a practicing physician. Although he made several removals he never got beyond the reach of his Deerfield patrons. The name of Jonathan "Barney" appears in a printed copy of the census list of Tioga county for 1800. If, as it is reasonable to suppose, "Barney" should be "Bonney," this pioneer physician was in the county before 1800. He is designated as a "farmer" on the census list of that year.

Dr. Adolphus Allen, who came in 1813, was the first regular physician to locate at Osceola. He remained until 1816. About this time or, perhaps, earlier, a Dr.

Beard located in Tioga, but remained only a short time. Dr. Stillman Cannon located in Mansfield in 1813 and practiced there two years. The name of "Hyram Cannon, physician," appears on the assessment list of Covington township for 1816, but is not found afterward. In 1816, also, Peter Faulkner's name appears on the assessment list of Delmar township. He practiced a year or two in Wellsboro, and then removed to one of the western states.

The first physician to locate permanently in Wellsboro was Dr. Jeremiah Brown. He was born in Vermont, March 10, 1750, studied medicine with an older brother, and for several years practiced his profession in his native State. His first wife having died, he married Miss Sarah Ann Porter. About 1816 he came to Wellsboro, then a mere hamlet. The surrounding country was sparsely settled and physicians frequently had to make long journeys. He traveled up and down Pine creek, oftentimes answering calls as far away as Jersey Shore. Fevers were then the prevailing diseases and he had the reputation of treating them very successfully. Dr. Brown was a leading man in those days. He was elected a member of the first board of trustees of the academy in April, 1818, and re-elected in 1819 and 1820. He was also the first secretary of the board, serving one year. He built a good house in Wellsboro, but being overtaken by adversity he failed and his property was sold on judgments placed in the hands of Ellis Lewis, then a rising young lawyer of the place. He was a very careful physician, was much esteemed, and gave very general satisfaction to those who employed him. Mr. Emery, in his reminiscenses of early times in Wellsboro, says: "I knew him, and can, with all others who were acquainted with him, bear testimony to his worth."

After his misfortune he retired to Pine Creek, now Ansonia, much broken down in health, where he died of consumption March 13, 1831, aged eighty-one years. He left one son, Dehaller, born in Wellsboro in 1817, and now residing in Kansas; also three daughters, viz: Priscilla, born in Wellsboro in 1819, who married Matthew Carpenter, and resides at Horseheads, New York; Henrietta, born in 1821, who married Col. Lewis G. Huling*, and lives in Williamsport, and Sarah Ann, born in 1823, who married Philo Catlin, of Cameron county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, who was born in Marlborough in 1794, located in Lawrenceville in 1818 and built up a large and lucrative practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1827, and re-elected in 1828. In 1840 he was elected sheriff of Tioga county, and appointed an associate judge in 1847.

Dr. John B. Murphey, another early physician of Wellsboro, was born May 1, 1791. Upon attaining manhood he studied medicine with an elder brother, then residing in one of the West India islands. He soon afterward came to the United States. On December 9, 1819, he married Cynthia Taylor, of Troy, and came to Wellsboro about 1823. Dr. Murphey evidently was an active and progressive man. He opened a store and sold drugs, and the court records show that on May 19, 1828, he was granted a license to keep a public house. It stood on the site of the present Coles House. While conducting these different branches of business he did not neglect his profession, but was always busy attending to the wants of the sick. He

* The dates and facts relating to Dr. Brown were obtained from his daughter, Mrs. Huling, of Williamsport. She is quite confident her father was the first resident physician in Wellsboro.



Engraved by J R Rice & Sons Phila a

Yours Truly

N. Parker

died about 1833 or 1834. Some of his descendants, of whom Mrs. Williston is one, reside in Wellsboro.

Dr. Oliver Treat Bundy was born January 31, 1801, in Fairfield, Connecticut, the eldest of ten children. About 1807 the family removed to Oxford, Chenango county, New York, and settled. At the age of twenty-one he commenced studying medicine, and on January 30, 1826, he was licensed to practice, and settled in Wellsboro, where he followed his profession four years. During his residence here he married Lydia Smith. About 1830 Dr. Bundy removed to Windsor, Broome county, New York, where he attained prominence in his profession. He became the chief founder of Windsor Academy, and died at Deposit, Broome county, January 9, 1874, having almost reached the mature age of seventy-three years.

Dr. Ezra Wood was the pioneer physician of Rutland township, where he settled about 1823 and practiced his profession until his death in 1829. His practice extended also into Jackson and Sullivan townships. Dr. Dexter Parkhurst, a brother of the late Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, located in Mansfield in 1824, remaining until 1830, when he removed to Mainesburg, where he continued to practice until his death in 1866.

Dr. Allen Frazer, Jr., the son of a pioneer of Chatham township, was born in Westernville, New York, in 1798. He graduated at Utica, New York, January 13, 1823, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the University of New York. In 1825 he began the practice of medicine in Deerfield township, continuing until his death in 1872. He was the first one to suggest, and the chief promoter of, the movement resulting in the establishment of Union Academy, at Academy Corners. In 1834 he was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He was also one of the early justices of the peace of Deerfield township.

Dr. Hibbard Bonney settled in Brookfield township in 1825 and practiced several years. Dr. Ethan B. Bacon was another early physician of this township. Dr. John Stinehofer practiced in Liberty from 1825 to 1828. Dr. D. H. Roberts was engaged in practice in Tioga in 1826. He appears to have remained but a short time. Dr. Richard B. Hughes practiced in Liberty from 1828 to 1842.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., a native of Vermont, a graduate of Woodstock Academy and of the classical and medical department of Dartmouth University, came from his native State to Wellsboro in 1829 and practiced there until 1831, when he removed to Lawrenceville. Here he continued in practice until his death, July 15, 1882. Dr. Harvey Lyman located in Mainesburg about 1830, making a brief stay. About 1829 or 1830 Dr. Hiram B. Roberts settled at Daggett's Mills and practiced medicine, in connection with other business, for a number of years. Ephraim Fuller located in Knoxville in 1830 and practiced one year. It was about 1830 that Seth John Porter, a physician and a Congregationalist minister, located in Elkland, where he organized a church. He remained until 1833 and combined the practice of medicine with preaching. About 1830, also, Dr. Burton Streeter began the practice of medicine at Westfield, continuing for a number of years.

Dr. Otis L. Gibson was a native of Croydon, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1807. He graduated from the Vermont School of Medicine in 1831 and came

immediately to Wellsboro and began the practice of his profession. Just before leaving New England he was married to Miss Emmeline B. Parsons, a daughter of Capt. Luke Parsons, of Woodstock, Vermont, who afterwards removed to Wellsboro and died there. Dr. Gibson was one of the men who exercised an influence for good on society in Wellsboro and vicinity. He was one of the material promoters of a higher tone of thought and action, and was rather a model man in those times. He neither drank liquor, played cards, or used profane language, and had fewer bad habits than most people of his age and station. Colonel Kimball, the hotel keeper, once remarked that he thought the Doctor would add greatly to his popularity if he would unbend a little, take a drink once in a while with the boys, and not be so "stiff and particular." Mrs. Gibson was very much like her husband—a staid, matronly and non-gossiping woman, whom everybody respected. They were both Episcopalians while in Wellsboro, having been brought up in that faith in their native State. When Dr. Gibson commenced the practice of medicine in Wellsboro he belonged to what was called "the heroic school." He gave medicine in large doses, dealt out calomel profusely, physicked, bled and puked his patients without any compunctions of conscience. That was then the popular and approved system; and although he used the heroic treatment, he was quite a successful practitioner. He was careful, prudent and watchful, had a discerning mind and an excellent judgment, and generally knew exactly the moment to commence the building up process. Dr. Gibson also added materially to the wealth of Wellsboro. He built a number of houses on Covington street, which were just right for the purposes intended—cheap residences for small families. He also built one or two other houses which were larger and better. In all praiseworthy undertakings he did his part, and was a liberal contributor to his church. Dr. Gibson had two sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter became the wife of a Congregational minister in Connecticut, and the other the wife of a business man in North Carolina. Lewis W., his eldest son, became rector of Christ Church in Dover, Delaware; Otis, the other son, studied medicine and settled in Minnesota. For nearly ten years before his death Dr. Gibson was a confirmed invalid. He died July 31, 1863, and his wife May 6, 1865.

Dr. Lewis Saynisch, a native of Switzerland, settled in Blossburg in 1831. In addition to pursuing the practice of medicine, he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, and was one of the leading spirits in the movement that led to the development of the Blossburg coal field and the building of the Corning and Blossburg railroad. He was one of the organizers and an early president of the Arbon Coal Company. He died in Blossburg about 1856.

Dr. Thomas T. Huston settled at Tioga, then known as Willardsburg, in 1831. He was born in Carlisle in 1793, and was graduated from Dickinson College about 1820, among his classmates being Robert J. Walker and Gen. James Irvin. After leaving college he spent four years in the study of medicine and graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia. He then spent a short time with his parents in Williamsport, when he came to Tioga. He was attracted thither through the influence of his elder brother (then twenty-three years his senior) who afterwards became the celebrated Judge Charles Huston of the Supreme Court. Judge Huston then owned large tracks of wild land in the vicinity of Tioga. Dr. Huston, however, did not remain long here. He left in the fall of 1833 and located at Tioga

Point (now Athens), because he married his wife there, and there he lived and practiced medicine over thirty years, dying May 14, 1865.

Allen Furman, a pioneer settler in Gaines, practiced medicine in that township for a number of years. Elisha B. Benedict, a physician and minister, located in Elkland in 1831 and practiced medicine there until his death in 1872. Harmon Whitehead practiced medicine in Covington during 1831 and 1832 and later in Mansfield. Dr. Thaddeus Phelps practiced in Knoxville from 1832 to 1834. In 1832 Dr. Francis H. White began the practice of medicine in Roseville. He afterwards practiced at different times in Mansfield and other places, but returned again to Roseville, where he continued to practice until a few years before his death in 1885. He attained the remarkable age of 106 years.

Dr. Milton P. Orton was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1795. He graduated from the classical and medical departments of Yale College, and in 1834 came to Tioga county, locating at Lawrenceville, where he practiced for nearly thirty years. He died in 1864, while surgeon in charge at Hatteras Inlet. Dr. Cyrus Pratt, editor of the *Tioga Democrat*, located in Tioga in 1835. During the three years he remained he paid more attention to his paper than to his profession. Dr. George Spratt located in Covington in 1835 and continued in practice there for a number of years.

In 1835 Dr. Joseph P. Morris located in Blossburg, coming from Philadelphia, where he was born in 1809. He appears to have devoted himself to business enterprises rather than the practice of medicine, until after his removal to Mansfield in 1842, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to Wellsboro. In 1854 he returned to Mansfield, and during the remainder of his life devoted himself to his real estate interests and to the practice of medicine. He died December 17, 1892, aged nearly eighty-four years. Dr. Levi Rose began the practice of medicine in Mainesburg in 1835, continuing a few years. From 1835 until 1837, Dr. Benjamin C. Morris practiced in Liberty. In 1836 Dr. Abel Humphrey, a native of Preston, Chenango county, New York, located in Tioga, continuing in practice for about fifty years, when ill health compelled him to retire. From 1836 to 1846 Dr. F. W. Krause practiced in Liberty, in which place, also, Dr. Jacob Raker, Jr., located in 1838 and practiced until his death in 1842. Dr. Harvey Leach began the practice of medicine in Chatham township in 1836 or 1837 and continued down to his death in 1862. His practice extended over a wide area and he was one of the noted physicians of the early days. In 1838 Dr. H. G. Smythe located in Mansfield and pursued the practice of his profession there for many years. Richard I. Jones practiced in Knoxville from 1837 to 1840.

In 1840 Dr. Albert M. Loop began the practice of medicine in Nelson, where he still resides and pursues his profession. He is now the oldest living physician in the county, and the longest in practice. He was born in Elmira, New York, September 12, 1816, and has been a resident physician of Nelson since 1840, excepting during two years—from 1854 to 1856—spent at Rock Island, Illinois.

Dr. Nelson Packer came to Wellsboro in 1838 and entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery. He was born December 8, 1814, at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, and was educated at Oxford Academy. After leaving school he studied medicine with Dr. Henry Mitchell, of Norwich, and was graduated from the

Geneva Medical College in 1838. Capt. James Packer, father of the Doctor, was an old resident of Norwich, where he had settled early in the century. His ancestors came from Connecticut, and they were relatives of the family of Hon. Asa Packer, late of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

When Dr. Packer came to Wellsboro, Dr. Otis L. Gibson was the leading physician, but as the population of the town and country were increasing, the assistance of another practitioner was required. From the start Dr. Packer was kindly received and through the passing years built up a good practice. In 1847 he was stricken with a severe illness, which threatened to develop into pulmonary consumption. He became so prostrated with weakness that his friends almost despaired of his recovery. His brother came from Norwich to look after him, and, seeing his condition, decided to take him home. It was in the midst of winter and a deep snow was on the ground. A sleigh was procured, a comfortable bed made therein, and the patient placed in it. By easy stages the journey was made and on Christmas Eve they reached home, but the Doctor was very ill and weak. His illness proved severe and he did not fully recover before the following June.

With restored health Dr. Packer returned to Wellsboro in the summer of 1848 and resumed his practice. His health continued good and he rapidly built up an excellent reputation for skill and success in his profession. He became known as the principal surgeon in the town and he was called to attend all critical cases in the borough and surrounding country.

Dr. Packer was an ardent Republican and always took a commendable interest in public affairs. He was intensely loyal and patriotic, and throughout the dark days of Civil strife gave an unswerving support to the government. In 1862 he entered the service as assistant surgeon and was stationed at Chesapeake Hospital, near Fortress Monroe. When the army lay at Harrison Landing, he was ordered there, and acted as surgeon of a New York regiment. He was soon after prostrated by malarial fever and jaundice and was obliged to retire from active duty. He reached home with difficulty, and so severe did his sickness prove that he did not fully recover for several months.

In 1864 Dr. Packer was appointed United States examining surgeon for Wellsboro, and when many years later the medical board was organized, he became its president, and filled the position with satisfaction to all and credit to himself. He was noted for sociability and geniality of temperament, and was a favorite with all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Cultured and refined, he was at home in the sick room, and his presence inspired confidence and hope. He died February 8, 1883, on the same day of the month in which he was born, in his sixty-ninth year. His loss was greatly lamented by the community, and all felt that their best friend and benefactor had been taken from them.

On the 15th of January, 1849, Dr. Packer married Miss Mary McDougall, of Lawrenceville, Tioga county. Her ancestors were residents of New York City, and her parents were early settlers at Lawrenceville. The union was blessed with two sons. The eldest, James M., was born November 6, 1849, and died January 1, 1869. The second, Hon. Horace B. Packer, resides with his widowed mother in Wellsboro. He is a prominent lawyer and politician, and his sketch will be found in the chapter devoted to the "Bench and Bar."

Dr. Packer was progressive as a physician and surgeon. It was principally through his efforts that the Tioga County Medical Society was organized, in 1860, and he served as one of its presidents. When the war broke out the organization was not kept up. On the restoration of peace, however, he was mainly instrumental in having it revived, and was active in promoting its interests until the close of his life.

Dr. David S. Roblyer practiced medicine in Roseville from 1841 to 1844 and then removed to Mainesburg, where he remained until 1850. Dr. Ralph I. Shepherd practiced at Daggett's Mills from 1841 to 1843; Dr. Orson Gregory at Roseville during 1843 and 1844, and Dr. D. N. Hunt at Roseville from 1845 to 1850. Dr. William B. Rich was a practicing physician in Knoxville from 1843 to 1873. In 1843 Dr. Robert H. Archer located in Wellsboro and practiced there until 1847. He afterwards practiced for several years in Morris township. In 1845 Dr. Daniel McNaughton located in Westfield and continued to practice medicine there until his death in 1883. He was appointed postmaster of Westfield in 1861, which position he filled until the fall of 1871, when he was elected associate judge and resigned as postmaster. Dr. Frederick Reinwald practiced medicine in Liberty from 1845 to 1847, when he was killed by a panther, and Dr. L. K. Garfield from 1847 to 1856. Dr. Joel Rose was a practicing physician in Roseville from 1846 to 1863. Dr. H. H. Borden came from Steuben county, New York, in 1842 and located in Tioga. After studying with Dr. Abel Humphrey he began practice in 1847, continuing until his death in 1894.

Dr. Charles V. Elliott, a native of Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, began the practice of medicine in Mansfield in 1847. In 1856 he removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, and remained until 1859, when he returned to Mansfield, resumed practice and also opened a drug store, which he carried on in connection therewith until 1891, since which time he has been living retired. In 1847 Dr. Nathaniel Smith, who is still in active practice, located in Millerton. He is a native of Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, where he was born January 13, 1823.

Dr. Charles K. Thompson was born in Charleston township April 22, 1821, and died in Wellsboro September 11, 1888. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Otis L. Gibson and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1846. In 1847 he married Miss Sarah Gibson and settled down to practice his profession. On the breaking out of the Civil War, Dr. Thompson entered the army as a surgeon and saw much service. When peace was restored he was retained in the service and stationed for some time, in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, at Edisto, South Carolina. On leaving the United States service he returned to Wellsboro, and, excepting one year spent at Fall Brook, as resident physician for the Fall Brook Coal Company, he resided forty years in Wellsboro. In the fall of 1882 he was appointed one of the three physicians composing the board of pension examiners, which office he still held at the time of his death. He left one son, Charles O. Thompson, of Rochester, New York, and a daughter, Mrs. Emma Sauter, of Williamsport.

Dr. Henry Kilbourn was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, in 1802, and graduated from the Vermont Academy of Medicine, February 10, 1828. In 1840 he came to Tioga county and located in Covington, and for over forty-five years practiced in that place and Blossburg, residing at different times in each place. He attained a wide reputation not only as a skillful and successful physician, but as an eccentric

character and an inimitable story teller. Dr. Coburn located in Gaines in 1848 and practiced there several years.

Dr. William T. Humphrey was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, December 22, 1824. In the spring of 1848 he graduated from the Albany Medical College. From June, 1848, to January, 1849, he practiced in Addison, New York, and then removed to Elkland, Pennsylvania. Here he practiced until 1857, when he removed to Osceola, where he still resides and pursues his profession. Dr. Ira B. Foote, the pioneer homeopathic physician of the county, practiced in Wellsboro from 1849 to 1851. In 1850 Dr. W. W. Wright began the practice of medicine in Elkland, where he still resides and pursues his profession. He was born in Cairo, Green county, New York, March 31, 1830, and came with his parents to Tioga county in 1844, settling in Farmington. In 1848 he began reading medicine with Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro; attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York, and graduated in the class of 1849-50. He has the reputation of being a successful physician and a skillful surgeon. John C. Bastian located in Liberty in 1850 and practiced there until 1852.

Dr. Jerome B. Knapp located in Knoxville in 1851 and practiced there until 1854. Dr. William F. Weseman began practice in Liberty in 1851 and continued up to a recent date, when he retired. In 1852 Dr. William M. Barden, the first homeopathic physician in the Tioga valley, settled in Mansfield, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He died September 30, 1884. Dr. J. H. Shearer, a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and a veteran of the Mexican War, graduated from what is now Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1852, and practiced in Wellsboro until 1855, when he removed to Springfield, Illinois. In 1859 he returned to Wellsboro, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Henry C. Bosworth, a native of Vernon, New York, where he was born March 8, 1811, graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1837, and practiced at Smithfield, Bradford county, until 1850, when he removed to Deerfield, Tioga county, and engaged in farming and merchandising, as well as the practice of medicine, until his death at Osceola, December 5, 1870. Dr. Ira W. Bellows practiced medicine in Knoxville from 1854 to 1870, since which time he has resided on his farm in Deerfield township.

Dr. Wellington W. Webb, a native of Chenango county, New York, received his medical education in Geneva Medical College, Buffalo Medical College and Castleton Medical College. In 1854 he began the practice of medicine in Liberty and continued until 1857, when he removed to Wellsboro and there practiced until his death in 1889. Dr. William W. Day located in Osceola in 1855 and continued in practic there until 1867. Charles Voorhees began practice at Daggett's Mills in 1855 and continued until his death a few years ago. In 1856 Dr. E. S. Robbins located in Covington, where for the past thirty years he has practiced his profession. Luther W. Johnson, who was born in Wellsboro, May 4, 1833, graduated from the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1856, and in 1857 began the practice of his profession in Liberty, continuing there until 1883, when he removed to Blossburg. Here he practiced with marked success until his death June 29, 1896.

Dr. George D. Maine, a son of the pioneer, John Maine, was born in Mainesburg, Sullivan township, July 24, 1826. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1856, and one year later located in Mainesburg,

where he has since resided and practiced his profession, with the exception of the time he was in the army. Dr. L. M. Johnson, a native of Steuben county, New York, located in Wellsboro about 1858 and practiced his profession with skill and success up to a few years ago, when he retired to his farm. He has lately resumed practice, and is now a resident of Wellsboro. Henry Kilbourn, Jr., a son of Dr. Henry Kilbourn, of Covington, practiced in that borough from 1859 until his death in 1888.

Dr. James Masten began the practice of medicine in 1849. Dr. Masten was born in Penn Yan, New York, May 26, 1827. He read medicine with Drs. A. F. & W. Oliver, of that place, and attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College. From 1849 to 1860 he practiced at White's Corners, Potter county, Pennsylvania, since which time he has resided and practiced in Westfield. He has not only achieved success in his profession, but is recognized as a prominent and progressive citizen.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., was born in Lawrenceville, October 19, 1840, studied medicine under his father and attended the Medical College of Washington, D. C., for one year. He then entered the medical department of the service as an army surgeon, remaining until the close of the war, after which he became a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1866. After practicing in Cincinnati, Ohio, a few months, he returned to Lawrenceville, where he is still in active practice. From 1861 to 1880 Dr. J. E. Cleveland practiced medicine in Ogdensburg. In 1862 Dr. John M. Barden, a son of Dr. William M. Barden, the pioneer homeopathic physician, began practice in Roseville, continuing until 1881, when he removed to Mansfield, where he practiced until 1895, when he again took up his residence at Roseville. He still attends to his patients in Mansfield and vicinity.

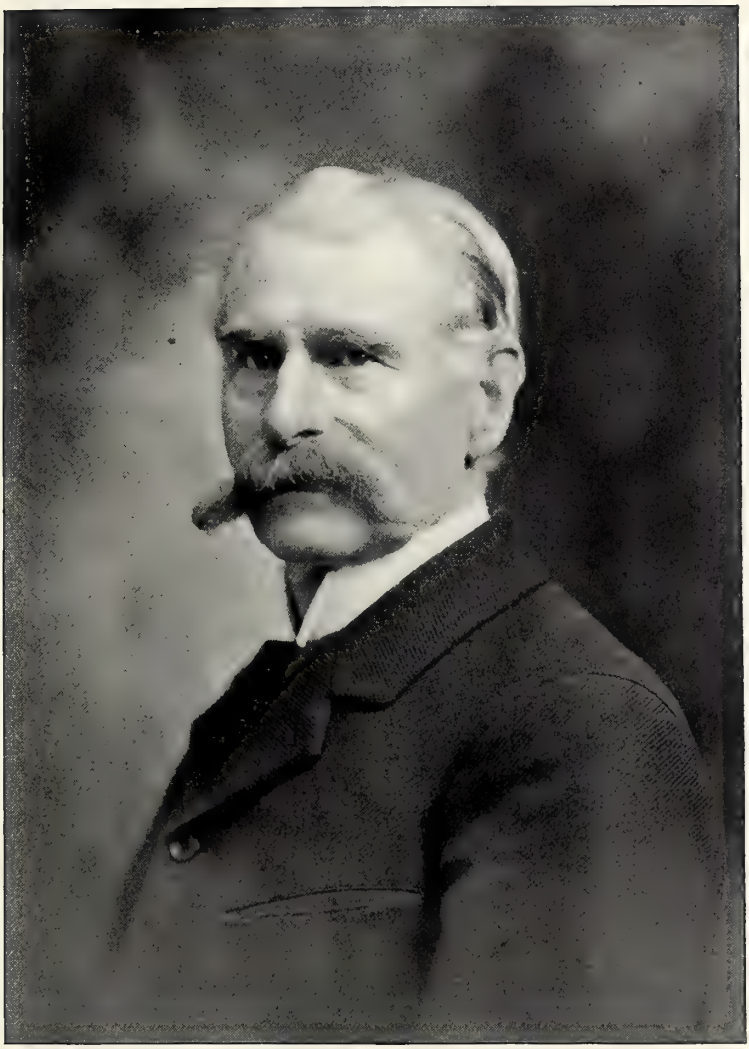
Dr. Morgan L. Bacon was born in Charleston township June 19, 1837. He graduated from Union Academy, at Academy Corners, in 1857, and after teaching a short time began the study of medicine under Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro, continuing until 1861, when he entered the service as a hospital steward. In 1863 he began the practice of medicine in Mansfield, remaining there five years. From 1868 to 1870 he practiced in Blossburg and from 1870 to 1872 in Morris Run. In the latter year he removed to Wellsboro, where for twenty-five years he has continued in the active duties of his profession. He is known as an educated, skillful and successful physician. Dr. William Blackwell, a grandson of the pioneer, Enoch Blackwell, has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Blackwells since 1865. Dr. Nelson Ingram, a native of Ulster county, New York, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March 1, 1865. He practiced medicine and carried on a drug store in Blossburg for a number of years. John S. Fitch practiced at Stony Fork from 1865 to 1870. Dr. Adelbert J. Heggie practiced in Osceola from 1866 to his death in 1886.

Dr. Robert B. Smith, a native of Marathon, Cortland county, New York, where he was born August 23, 1840, read medicine under Dr. H. S. French, of Lisle, New York, and graduated from Long Island College Hospital in 1866, in which year he removed to Tioga, where he has since practiced with marked success. He was for three years president of the Tioga County Board of Pension Examiners, and is one of the best known physicians in the county. Dr. Daniel Bacon, a native of Delmar township, a son of Oliver Bacon and a grandson of the pioneer, Daniel Harvey Bacon,

graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1860 and practiced medicine in Wellsboro until his death in December, 1888. Dr. H. A. Phillips located in Knoxville in 1867 and practiced until his death in 1877. Dr. O. P. Barden, homeopathist, a son of Dr. William M. Barden, practiced in Mansfield and Tioga from 1868 to 1892, in which year he died in Tioga. Dr. Alston J. Cole located in Mansfield in 1868 and practiced there nearly twenty years. Dr. William Caldwell, a native of Ireland, graduated from the University of Dublin in 1848. About 1867 he located in Morris Run, as the physician of the Morris Run Coal Company, and practiced there until 1891. Dr. H. Boyer located in Gaines in 1869 and practiced for several years. Dr. John Caldwell located in Arnot in 1870 and practiced there a few years. In November, 1870, Dr. D. C. Waters also located in Arnot, where he is still a resident physician, his practice being confined almost exclusively to miners and other employes of the Blossburg Coal Company and their families.

Although the foregoing is not a complete list of all the physicians who practiced in the county form 1798, the year in which Dr. William Willard settled at Tioga, until 1870, it includes those most prominently identified with the profession. Many early physicians made but a transient stay, and it has been impossible to secure definite data concerning them. Others after practicing a number of years left the county, while still others drifted into farming or into business and gave up practicing entirely. Since 1870 the records show that nearly 150 physicians have been licensed in the county, many of whom made but a brief stay, while others taking the places of deceased or retired physicians have built up for themselves a practice based on acknowledged skill, personal popularity and a close attention to their professional duties. A brief mention of a few of the more prominent of these is appropriate here. A further reference to them will be found in the township and borough chapters.

Dr. Orson C. Cole, now retired, began practice in Union twnship in 1870. Dr. Frank Smith, a son of Dr. Nathaniel Smith, studied under his father in Millerton, where he has practiced since 1871. Mrs. Julia A. Furman, wife of Aaron K. Furman, has practiced medicine in Gaines township since 1871. Dr. G. D. Crandall located in Blossburg in 1872, where he is still in the active practice of his profession. In 1874 G. A. Smith located in Liberty where he has continued to practice until the present time. He is a native of Northumberland county and graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 17, 1873. Dr. F. D. Ritter, a native of Herkimer county, New York, graduated from the University of Buffalo, February 16, 1861. He practiced in Gaines from 1872 until his death, March 12, 1897. Dr. A. L. Bottum was born in Nelson township, April 19, 1847, and received his academical education at Union and Woodhull Academies. He read medicine under Dr. William T. Humphrey, of Osceola; took a course of lectures at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and graduated from the Detroit Medical College, Detroit Michigan, in 1875, in the spring of which year he located in Westfield, where he has built up a large practice. Dr. Benjamin Moody, of Mansfield, a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, studied medicine with Dr. T. F. Madill, of Wysox, Bradford county; graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1868, and Jefferson Medical College in 1869. He practiced with his preceptor in Wysox and in Wyalusing until 1875, when he removed to Roseville, remaining until 1877, in which year he located in Mansfield. Dr. Charles A. Reese is a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he was



Morgan L. Bacon M.D.

born August 20, 1841. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. From 1862 to 1874 he practiced in Sinnamahoning, Pennsylvania. In 1875 he located in Knoxville, where he has since practiced his profession.

Dr. Hugh L. Davis was born at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1851, and came to Charleston township, Tioga county, with his parents in 1852. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro, and in March, 1875, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After practicing a short time each in Knoxville, Arnot, and West Hampton, Massachusetts, he located in Wellsboro in 1879. Here he soon built up a large practice and became one of the best known physicians in the county. He died from cerebral hemorrhage, December 19, 1895. Dr. Augustus Niles, a native of Tioga township, graduated from Bennett Medical College, January 21, 1875. He practiced until 1878 in Nelson, and for fifteen years thereafter in Keeneyville. In 1893 he removed to Wellsboro, where he has built up a large practice. Dr. Walter R. Francis, a native of Wellsboro, graduated from the University of Buffalo, February 23, 1876, and practiced in Knoxville from 1878 to 1891. Dr. Emery G. Drake, a native of Granville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, was graduated from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, June 25, 1874, and practiced for a number of years at Blossburg, Fall Brook, Morris Run and Antrim. Dr. Nathan W. Mastin, a native of Cayuga county, New York, graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, February 12, 1879. He began the practice of his profession in East Charleston, where he continued until 1888, when he removed to Wellsboro, where he has since been one of the resident physicians.

Dr. Wentworth D. Vedder, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, located in Mansfield in 1880, where he has continued in practice until the present time, being recognized as a skillful and successful physician. Dr. Clarence W. Webb, a son of Dr. Wellington W. Webb, was born in Liberty township, September 14, 1855. He received his medical education in the University of Vermont and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, graduating from the latter in 1879. He has since practiced in Wellsboro and is recognized as a successful and skillful physician. Dr. Henry E. Caldwell graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in the spring of 1879. He practiced in Cincinnati until the summer of 1880, when he located at Morris Run, as physician for the Morris Run Coal Company. He is still in practice there. Dr. Wilmot G. Humphrey, a native of Elkland, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, in 1880, and immediately began practice at Osceola. In 1890 he removed to Elkland, where he has since continued to practice. Dr. Thomas A. Bair, a native of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879. Since 1880 he has been a resident physician of Sabinsville. Dr. Benjamin J. Fulkerson, a graduate of the University of the City of New York, practiced in Little Marsh from 1880 to 1895, when he removed to Tyrone, Pennsylvania. Dr. Theodore F. Woester, a native of Leroy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Buchanan College, Philadelphia, has practiced at Ogdensburg since 1880. Dr. Charles Clarence Winsor was born in Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, December 3, 1859. He graduated from Buffalo Medical College, February 21, 1881, and soon after began the practice of his profession at Arnot, re-

maining four years. He then removed to Blossburg, where he continued to practice until his death, August 3, 1889. Dr. J. B. McCloskey, a native of Clinton county, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1874, and practiced at Morris from 1882 to 1890. Dr. Charles H. Bosworth, son of Dr. Henry C. Bosworth, and a native of Deerfield township, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1882, and has since practiced his profession at Osceola. Dr. O. S. Nye, a native of Schuyler county, New York, graduated from Columbus Medical College, March 6, 1881. In 1882 he located in Roseville, where he is still a resident physician. Dr. Charles W. Hazlett, a native of Addison, New York, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1882. He is at present a resident physician of East Charleston. Dr. Asaph T. Kunkle, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1883, and has since practiced his profession in Westfield. Dr. Calvin S. Baxter, a native of Nelson, graduated from the same college, March 1, 1882, and since 1887 has practiced in Nelson. Dr. John M. Gentry, a native of Virginia, also graduated from the same college, March 4, 1884, and has since practiced at Stony Fork. Dr. Charles N. Williams, a native of Wellsboro, and a son of Hon. H. W. Williams, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884, and has for several years been a resident physician of Wellsboro. Dr. John B. Smith, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, has practiced medicine in Lawrenceville since 1885. Dr. Charles S. Logan, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, has practiced in Arnot since 1885. Dr. Philemon Rumsey, a native of Sullivan township, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 15, 1885, and has for several years been a resident physician of Covington. Dr. William R. Thomas graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1886, and practiced five years in Lawrence township, ill health causing him to abandon his profession. Dr. Z. Ellis Kimble, a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, graduated in 1886, and has since practiced in Liberty. Dr. T. N. Rockwell located in Elkland in 1887 and continued to practice until his death, January 30, 1896. Dr. Joseph N. Smith, a native of Sullivan township, and a graduate from the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, practiced in Wellsboro from 1887 to 1895. He is now located in Pittsburg. Dr. S. P. Hakes, a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York, has practiced in Tioga since 1888, and is recognized as one of the successful young physicians of the county. Dr. R. F. Robinson, a native of Lycoming county, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1888. He practiced in Leetonia until 1891, when he removed to Morris, where he pursues his profession and carries on a drug store. Dr. F. G. Elliott, a son of Nathaniel A. Elliott, of Mansfield, graduated from the University of Vermont, July 16, 1889, and has since practiced as a resident physician at Mansfield. Dr. James L. Beers, a native of Danby, Tompkins county, New York, graduated from University Medical College of New York, March 8, 1882, and has practiced at Holidaytown since 1889. Dr. Edward M. Haley, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York, has been a resident physician in Blossburg since 1890. Henry Matthews, the "Indian Doctor," who practiced under the name of James McCorhaway, located at Blackwells in 1890, and pursued his profession there until his death in 1895.

Dr. Alonzo Kibbe, a native of Potter county, Pennsylvania, graduated from the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 13, 1885. In 1891 he located in Knoxville where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Willard G. Lent, a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, has practiced in Wellsboro since 1891. Dr. William B. Stevens graduated from the same college in April, 1891, and immediately began practice in Nelson, where he is still a resident physician. Dr. Herbert P. Haskin, a native of Lansingville, New York, graduated from Jefferson Medical College April 15, 1891, and practiced in Gaines from 1892 to 1897. Dr. Frank G. Masten, a son of Dr. James Masten, of Westfield, graduated from the University of Buffalo, March 24, 1891, and has since practiced in Westfield with his father. Dr. Leon C. Brown, a native of Smithfield, Pennsylvania, graduated from the Homeopathic College, Chicago, in March, 1891, and is now a resident physician of Tioga. Dr. John I. VanWert, a native of Sullivan county, New York, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March 4, 1887. He is the physician of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Antrim. Dr. Luther N. Cloos is a native of Middlebury township. He graduated from the Baltimore Medical College March 30, 1893, since which time he has practiced his profession at Keeneyville. Dr. Clarence C. Gentry, a native of Green county, Virginia, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1893, and since 1894 has been a resident physician of Morris. Dr. Edwin E. Clark, a native of Steuben county, New York, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, April 19, 1893, and has since practiced his profession in Osceola. Dr. Frank L. Kiley, a native of Mansfield, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, May 2, 1893, and has since been a resident physician at Morris Run. Dr. Shuman Voorhees, a son of Dr. Charles Voorhees, and a native of Jackson township, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, April 24, 1893, and has since practiced at Daggett's Mills. Dr. Sullivan A. Gaskill, a native of Covington, graduated from Baltimore Medical College, March 1, 1893, and is a resident physician of Covington. Dr. Arthur M. Greenfield, a native of Kentucky, graduated from the Baltimore Medical College, March 23, 1892, and has since practiced at Sabinsville. Dr. Francis A. Birrilo, a native of Dunkirk, New York, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, May 2, 1893, and practiced in Blossburg until his removal to Trenton, New Jersey. Dr. John P. Longwell, a native of Greycourt, New York, graduated from the Chicago Hahnemann Medical College in 1893, and in October, 1895, he located in Wellsboro. Dr. Frederick Green Wood, a native of Sullivan township, graduated from Jefferson Medical College May 15, 1895, and since September 1,1895, has practiced in Mansfield. Dr. John Cross Secor, a graduate of the University of Vermont, located in Cherry Flats in December, 1895. Dr. Henry C. Harkness graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College March 17, 1896, and in June located in Mainesburg. Dr. Daniel Stratton graduated from the University of New York, May 7, 1895, and is a resident physician of Blossburg. Dr. George A. Trieman graduated from the Medical Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, May 4, 1893, and in September, 1896, located in Leetonia. Dr. J. Irving Bentley, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, located in Gaines in January, 1897, as the successor of Dr. H. P. Haskin. Dr. Charles Trexler opened an office in Knoxville the same month.

THE FIRST DRUG STORE.

The first regular drug store in Wellsboro was opened in 1848 by Dr. Robert Roy, in a frame building which then stood on that portion of the site of the present Coles House, next to the residence of the late Judge Robert G. White. Dr. Roy was born May 13, 1824, in Warwick, Orange county, New York, and was a descendant of sturdy Scotch ancestry. When he was but four years of age his parents removed to Newtown, now Elmira, New York. The desire of his youth was to educate himself for the Christian ministry, but a severe cold, followed by inflammatory rheumatism, interrupted his studies and changed the whole course of his life. After measurably recovering his health, he entered the drug store of William Ogden, of Elmira, and learned the drug business. In 1848 he removed to Wellsboro, and opened the first store devoted exclusively to the sale of drugs in Tioga county. For about two years he occupied the frame building already referred to, and then removed to a little wooden structure just below the Bower block. A few years later he purchased half of the block on the southeast side of Main street, bounded by Water and Crafton streets, and built thereon the large three-story building that was burned in 1874. While this work was in progress Dr. Roy was prostrated by an accidental burning and was confined to his house about a year. The result of this misfortune was to so cripple his resources that for many years he was greatly hampered in business.

In 1850 Dr. Roy married Miss Irene M. Dartt, a daughter of Cyrus Dartt, of Charleston township. Three children were born to this union, two of whom died in infancy. Arthur M., the only living child, is now one of the proprietors and editors of the Wellsboro *Agitator*. Dr. Roy, save for a period of about four years, continued in the drug business up to his death, which took place November 30, 1881. His widow is a resident of Wellsboro. Dr. Roy's domestic life was very happy. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and for several years before his death was a member of the session. For many years his health was poor and his eyesight bad, yet he maintained a cheerful disposition to the last. The sincerity of his religious convictions, his upright life and his spotless integrity, won for him the esteem and respect of the entire community. His influence, quietly but constantly exerted, was always for good, and he was regarded as one of the most upright and exemplary citizens of the borough.

While yet quite a young man and before coming to Wellsboro, Dr. Roy traveled and lectured on the Bible, the lecture being illustrated with stereopticon views. His assistant was a boy about fourteen or fifteen years of age, named Mark M. Pomeroy, afterwards famous as "Brick" Pomeroy, editor of the LaCrosse *Democrat*. Some years ago "Brick" being in reminiscent mood, wrote the following account of his experience as a clerk in Dr. Roy's drug store in Wellsboro:

> Out of this expedition [a panorama with a lecture thrown in] Uncle Robert cleared three, four or five hundred dollars; enough to start him quite handsomely in the drug business at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. After he had accumulated this amount of capital, which was considered very large for those times in that country, he purchased an old stock of drugs from a broken down druggist in Elmira, and had them conveyed by wagon across the hills to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where he started the first drug store in that place, and lived to become one of its most prosperous business men, but who has since experienced his ups and downs. His son, Arthur Roy, is now at the head of a Republican newspaper in that town.

When our trip was ended, late in the spring, I was allowed to go with Uncle Robert to Wellsboro, and to the duty and responsibility in his store of chief clerk, with the understanding that I could have a few shelves in the corner of the store on which to display a stock of candy. I had saved about nine dollars from my winter's work. I should have had more, but in Towanda, where we stopped one cold night, I stood with my back to a red-hot coal stove, to warm myself as I came in, and unfortunately burned the back out of my overcoat. To purchase a new one cost seven dollars—seven weeks' work. But the lesson was a good one, as it taught me never to turn my back to a warm friend.

The idea of becoming a candy merchant was novel and promising. So I made a few shallow boxes, in the fronts of which I could slip panes of eight-by-ten glass, and then bought a few jars in which to place for display a whole nine dollars' worth of assorted candies, which I purchased of a candy merchant in Elmira, New York, whose name was Elmore. In May I left home with my venture of sweetmeats, and journeyed by wagon, in which were conveyed some of Uncle Robert's goods, across the hills to Wellsboro, where I helped open and arrange the drug store in a small room not so large as my present sanctum or parlor. Here I applied myself patiently and industriously to the study of chemistry and the history and the principles of drugs and medicines. For a year and a half I made my home in Wellsboro, engaged in this business, having as a compensation the profit made from the stock of candy I had purchased and started in with. Unfortunately for my prosperity in this line, there were a number of very pretty little girls in Wellsboro, likewise a number of boys who had a taste for sweetmeats and who promised faithfully to pay pennies and sixpences in the future, but who, somehow or other, never had the money when it was wanted. Anxious to secure trade, I adopted the plan of giving candy to all the girls who came, and trusting the boys who wished credit, so that at the end of the year not only my candy boxes but my pockets were quite empty. I found myself not half so popular as when I had sweet things to give out to all who would come for them. But I had lots of fun in Wellsboro for all that.

THE TIOGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This association was organized June 20, 1860, at the office of the late Nelson Packer, M. D., in Wellsboro, the original members being Drs. Nelson Packer, R. H. Archer, C. V. Elliott, W. W. Webb, Daniel Bacon and Otis W. Gibson, a son of Dr. Otis L. Gibson, one of the early physicians. The membership did not increase rapidly and the meetings were held irregularly. The meeting at Mansfield, December 19, 1860, was the last until September 9, 1868, when a meeting was held at Tioga and the society revived. The long lapse was due to the excitement attendant upon the Civil War. Those who attended this meeting were W. W. Webb, Daniel Bacon, Robert M. Christy, Robert B. Smith, T. R. Warren, H. A. Phillips and Lewis Darling, Jr. New life was infused into the society, and there followed an increase of membership and interest. Meetings were held every three months, papers read and questions discussed pertaining to diseases and their treatment. These meetings were regularly maintained until 1882, when the society again went into decline and practically ceased to exist. During the twenty-two years between its organization and suspension of activity, the following named physicians served as president: R. H. Archer, 1860; Daniel Bacon, 1868-69; Nelson Packer, 1870; James Masten, 1871; W. W. Webb, 1872; C. K. Thompson, 1873; W. T. Humphrey, 1874; Robert B. Smith, 1875; Lewis Darling, Jr., 1876; M. L. Bacon, 1877; E. G. Drake, 1878; George D. Maine, 1879; A. M. Loop, 1880; C. K. Thompson, 1881, and W. D. Vedder, 1882.

After a lapse of fourteen years the association was again organized, at a meeting held January 24, 1896, in Lawrenceville, at which the following officers were elected

to serve until the annual meeting: Wentworth D. Vedder, of Mansfield, president; A. L. Bottum, of Westfield, vice-president; Lewis Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, secretary, and C. W. Webb, of Wellsboro, treasurer. The annual meeting was held June 19, 1896, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. L. Bottum, of Westfield, president; Luther N. Cloos, of Keeneyville, vice-president; Lewis Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, secretary, and C. W. Webb, of Wellsboro, treasurer. The association now numbers twenty-seven physicians in its membership; its meetings are held quarterly and the interest taken in them indicates that the association is at last permanently organized.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION—EARLY SETTLERS WHO WERE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—THEY LED THE WAY INTO THE WILDERNESS—PETER SHUMWAY'S DISCHARGE—A PRICELESS RELIC—THE WAR OF 1812—SETTLERS OF TIOGA WHO SERVED IN THAT STRUGGLE—OLD TIME MILITIA SYSTEM—THE MEXICAN WAR.

DURING the Revolutionary War that portion of Pennsylvania now embraced within the limits of Tioga county was a savage-peopled wilderness. No white man was living within its borders, and none had penetrated its forest depths, save an occasional hunter, trapper, spy, scout, or, perhaps, a Catholic or Moravian missionary. While that memorable struggle was in progress, marauding bands of savages, from the tribes farther north, frequently followed the trails leading south up the valleys of the Tioga river and Crooked creek, and down those of Babb's and Pine creeks, and harrassed the settlers along the Susquehanna. So far as known, however, no conflict between the two races ever took place on its soil, its early settlers being happily spared the horrors of frontier warfare, with which those of other counties were but too familiar.

This was due to the fact that before settlement began the land was acquired from the Indians by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, and was thereby open to peaceable and unmolested occupation. Its pioneers had nothing to fear, unless, in the event of an Indian war. Fortunately they were called upon to undergo no such experiences, and were permitted to clear away the forests and cultivate their fields in peace.

Although Tioga county, owing to its wilderness condition, and its distance from the scene of active operations, is not embraced within the historic ground of the Revolution, it afterwards became the home and is to-day the resting place of a number of the patriotic soldiers of that memorable struggle. The first settlers at Law-

renceville, Tioga and in the Cowanesque valley were Revolutionary soldiers, who endured the privations of pioneer life in their wilderness homes with the same heroic courage and patient fortitude that they displayed while contending against British tyranny for the independence so nobly won by Washington and his patriotic army.

It is a matter for sincere regret that the names of all of these heroes of that great struggle cannot be ascertained. A patient inquiry, however, has resulted in securing the names which follow and the dates and places of their settlement. The list is believed, by those familiar with the early history of the different townships, to be practically complete, and to embrace the names of all or nearly all of the Revolutionary soldiers who became permanent settlers and residents of the county.

It was not until 1787, four years after the colonies had achieved their independence, that Hon. Samuel Baker, the first white settler, came and reared a home for himself and family within the confines of Tioga county. This herald of an advancing civilization was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1777, being then a boy of fourteen years of age, while he and a younger brother were picking berries near their home, at White Creek, Washington county, New York, he was captured by Indians and taken to the camp of Burgoyne, where he was redeemed by a British officer, who paid twelve dollars for him, and made him a waiter at army headquarters. After Burgoyne's surrender, an American officer gave young Baker two dollars and told him to go home. This he did, remaining until 1781, when he enlisted in Col. Marius Willett's regiment and took part in the skirmish of Canada Creek, in which Capt. Walter Butler, a noted tory leader, was killed. Four years after the war closed Baker turned his face toward the west, selected a site for a home near the junction of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers, where Lawrenceville now stands, and thus became the first white settler of Tioga county.

Within a few months after his coming Mr. Baker was joined by Amos Stone, who was a captain in the Connecticut Line during the Revolutionary War, but who afterwards became an active participant in Shay's Rebellion. Shay was defeated January 25, 1787, and his adherents were forced to seek refuge from the Federal authorities wherever they could.

Adam and George Hart, natives of Germany, and pioneer settlers in Lawrence township, served seven years each in the Revolutionary army. Adam removed to Mansfield in 1823 and George became an early settler in Liberty township, where his descendants still reside.

Andrew Holiday, a native of Ireland, came to America before the Revolution, and finally settled at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He served in the Continental army and was a good soldier. In 1799 or 1800 he came to Tioga county and located at Lawrenceville. A few years later he removed to Troupsburg, New York, but soon afterward returned to Tioga county, and settled near Elkland, where he died early in the present century.

Reuben Cook, Sr., the pioneer settler of the Cowanesque, west of Lawrenceville, was a Revolutionary soldier. He settled in what afterward became Nelson township, in 1792 or 1793. It is not known in what command he served, but he was granted a pension of $40 a year during life by the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1823. For a fuller account of him the reader is referred to the chapter devoted to Nelson borough.

Ebenezer Seelye, a native of Connecticut, settled immediately east of Academy

Corners in 1798, and resided there until his death, June 23, 1837, in the eighty-second year of his age. He served throughout the Revolutionary War in Sheldon's Light Horse, a Connecticut company, and a portion of the time under Washington. Before coming to Tioga county he became a Quaker, and was a consistent adherent of that faith during the remainder of his life. He lies buried in the old Quaker burying ground at Knoxville.

Simon Rixford or Rexford, the first settler on the site of Knoxville, where he located in 1799, was a native of Massachusetts. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Revolutionary army and served seven years. He was afflicted with deafness caused by proximity to artillery during battle. In 1820 he removed to Mixtown, Clymer township, where he passed the remainder of his life, and where he lies buried.

Israel Bulkley, who came from Connecticut in 1800 and settled upon the farm in Osceola now occupied by his grandson, Charles Bulkley, served a brief time in Capt. N. Waterman's company, Twentieth regiment, Connecticut militia, when the British burned New London, Connecticut, in September, 1781.

Nathaniel Peaseley Moody, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1760, entered the Continental army at the age of sixteen and served through the Revolution. In 1795 he settled at Wysox, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, lived there a number of years, and then removed to Osceola, where he died in 1840, and where he lies buried.

David Jay, an early settler at Osceola, was a Revolutionary soldier. But little is known concerning him. His remains lie buried in the Osceola Cemetery.

Ayres Tuttle, a pioneer settler at Westfield, fought at Bunker Hill, as a member of the patriot band who so stoutly resisted the British on that occasion.

Daniel Lee, who came to Tioga county from Otsego county, New York, and was an early settler in Chatham township, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Many of his descendants still reside in Chatham township.

Samuel Tubbs, Sr., a native of Lyme, Connecticut, settled at Elkland in 1811. He came to Pennsylvania in 1773, with his parents, and settled at Wyoming. August 26, 1776, he enlisted in Capt. Robert Durkee's Independent company, which was attached to Col. John Durkee's regiment of the Connecticut Line. He participated in the battles of Bound Brook, Mill Stone River, Mud Creek, Brandywine and Germantown; wintered with the army at Valley Forge, and served in Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians in 1779. His command was on its way to Wyoming the night of the massacre, and stopped at Shoup's tavern, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He died at his home near Elkland, September 7, 1841, and his remains rest in the cemetery at Osceola.

John Ryon, Sr., a pioneer settler at Elkland, whose parents were natives of Ireland, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, March 10, 1748, while they were enroute for New York. He removed to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, before the Revolution. The records in the war department at Washington show that he served during the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Thaddeus Weed's, formerly Capt. Solomon Strong's, Company, Fifth Connecticut regiment, commanded by Col. Philip B. Bradley, from July, 1777 to December, 1780, and that he re-enlisted October 20, 1780, "for during the war." The records also show that he served as a sergeant in the Fifth Company, formerly Capt. Thaddeus Weed's Company, Second Connecticut



Silas X Billings

regiment, commanded by Col. Heman Swift, from March, 1781, to April, 1783. A portion of this time he was on duty in the commissary department in New York. He was afterward pensioned, as a Revolutionary soldier, by the State of Connecticut.

John H. Brown, one of the pioneer settlers of Brookfield township, was a Revolutionary soldier, though it is not known in what command he served. He settled in Brookfield township in 1812.

Azel Nobles, one of the pioneers of Brookfield township, served in the Revolutionary War, for which service he received a pension until the time of his death. His son, Asahel Nobles, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Jesse Losey, the first settler on the site of Tioga borough, was another Revolutionary soldier. He claimed to have participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill, being sixteen years old at the time, and to also have witnessed the execution of Maj. John Andre, at Tappan, New Jersey, October 2, 1780. He died March 12, 1844, aged eighty-five years, and lies buried in the cemetery at Holidaytown.

Harris Hotchkiss, who settled at Tioga in 1804, was a native of Connecticut, and a Revolutionary sailor and soldier. While in the marine service he was captured by the British and confined for some time in chains on board the notorious prison ship "Jersey." He suffered much by exposure to cold and from want of proper food. He died November 21, 1854, aged ninety-six years, and lies buried in the old cemetery at Tioga.

Robert and Benjamin Patterson, who acted as guides for the party who constructed the Williamson road in 1792-93, were noted Indian scouts during the Revolution, rendering valuable service to the cause of liberty. After the opening of the Williamson road they settled at Painted Post, New York.

In what is known as the Bentley burying ground in Rutland township, west of Roseville, is a tombstone bearing the following inscription:

Daniel Wattles.
A Soldier of the Revolution.
Born in Connecticut in 1761; died in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1839.
This stone was erected to his memory by J. M. Wattles, of Bradford county, as a mark of filial affection and gratitude.

Daniel Wattles was one of the early settlers in Rutland township, but the year of his coming could not be ascertained. He served during the Revolutionary War in Capt. William Moulton's company of the Second Battalion, raised for the defense of the Connecticut coast, from Horseneck to New Haven. He was hired by the town of Lebanon, Connecticut, and joined the company July 25, 1781.

Stephen Morrill, Sr., a native of Maine, and an early settler in Jackson township, was a veteran of the Revolution. His son, Stephen, served in the War of 1812, in a marine regiment.

James Gray, Sr., came from Otsego county, New York, and settled at Gray's Valley, in Sullivan township, in 1805, and was one of the pioneers of the township. He was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1760, served seven years in the Continental army and was discharged with the rank of captain. He died in Sullivan township in March, 1846.

Russell Rose settled in what is now Ward township in 1807, but soon afterward removed to and located near the State road in Sullivan township. He was born in Connecticut, June 11, 1753, and when twenty-three years of age enlisted in the Continental army and remained until the war ended, rendering good and efficient service. While in camp at Valley Forge he was promoted to serve as an aide on Washington's staff. He died in Sullivan township June 1, 1830.

Jeremiah Rumsey, an early settler in Sullivan township, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He resided in Sullivan township for many years and died at the age of ninety.

Ebenezer Burley, who settled in Richmond township in 1808, was a Revolutionary soldier. He died in 1837, aged eighty-seven years.

Seth Clark, who came from Wilbraham, Massachusetts, in 1814, and settled in Richmond township, was a Revolutionary soldier and carried a musket under Washington.

Deacon Isaac Lownsbery, born December 21, 1757, served in the Revolutionary army. He came to Tioga county in 1818 and settled at Canoe Camp, where he died April 4, 1851, aged ninety-four years.

Major Ebenezer Ripley, who came from Cooperstown, New York, in 1817, and settled at Lamb's Creek, served in the Continental army with the rank of major. After coming to Tioga county he was appointed a justice of the peace.

Lieut. Jacob Allen, who was born in Massachusetts in 1763, entered the Continental army as an aide-de-camp to his father, who was killed in the early part of the war. Young Allen remained in the service to the close and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He came from Massachusetts in 1818 and settled near Mansfield, where he died December 11, 1836, aged seventy-three years.

Peter Shumway, a native of Massachusetts, came to Tioga county about 1805, and located at Mansfield. A year later he removed to Charleston township, and settled on Shumway Hill. He was a veteran of the Revolution, serving nearly seven years. There is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Peter E. Shumway, of Wellsboro, the original discharge received by him, June 9, 1783. This rare and highly-prized relic shows that Peter Shumway was a "soldier of the Fourth Massachusetts regiment;" that he "faithfully served the United States six years and three months," having "enlisted for the war only." John Trumbull, Jr., certifies that it was "given at headquarters by His Excellency's command." It was signed by Washington himself, the signature, "Go Washington," being clear, bold and distinct. It bears unmistakable evidence of genuineness. Another high officer, whose name has become dimmed by age, certifies that "the above Peter Shumway, soldier, has been honored with the badge of merit, for six years' faithful service," and "John M. Davis, adjutant," certifies that it is "registered in the books of the regiment."

This venerable relic of Revolutionary days, although 114 years old, is in a fair state of preservation, and with care will easily last another century. Inclosed in the same frame with the discharge are two specimens of "Massachusetts Bay" paper money of the time, coarse-grained and antique in design. One bill is of the denomination of $8; the other is No. 59,222, and calls for $65, "in gold or silver." In the contemplation of these old documents one's mind is carried back to "the time that

tried men's souls"—the days that were dark and gloomy, and when the cause of liberty trembled in the balance.

After Peter Shumway's death in 1833, the discharge passed into the hands of his son, Sleeman Shumway. He died May 3, 1864. It then became the property of his son, N. P. Shumway. During recent years it has been in the possession of Melvina L. Shumway, wife of Jonathan V. Morgan, and is now owned by Peter E. Shumway, Wellsboro, a great-grandson of the Peter Shumway to whom it was originally given as an evidence of faithful service in the Revolutionary army. It is an heirloom of inestimable value.

Col. Justus Dartt, the founder of the Dartt settlement in Charleston township, where he located in 1811, was a soldier of the Revolution and afterwards a colonel in the Vermont militia. He died in Charleston July 5, 1838, aged eighty-one years.

Israel Greenleaf, an early settler and tavern keeper in Wellsboro, was also a Revolutionary soldier. He died June 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years, and lies buried in the old graveyard on Academy Hill in Wellsboro. In the same graveyard lies buried Joseph Thompson, another Revolutionary soldier, who died November 23, 1842, aged eighty-five years. This graveyard, having been abandoned many years ago, has become overgrown with brush and brambles, and the graves of these two heroes are sadly neglected.

Deacon Richard Ellis, a native of Massachusetts, served in the Revolutionary army. He settled in Delmar township in 1811 and died in Ellisburg, Potter county, in 1841.

Royal Cole, who settled in Wellsboro about 1818, and who became a well-known and prominent citizen, was a veteran of both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He died in Wellsboro, July 4, 1849, in his ninetieth year.

Robert Steele, Sr., was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about 1766. He served a short time in the Revolutionary army. In 1805 he came to Tioga county and was the first settler on the site of "Big Meadows," now Ansonia. He died at the home of his son Robert in Delmar township in 1836.

Robert Campbell, a pioneer of Morris township, enlisted in the Continental army when only sixteen years of age, and served under Washington. He lies buried at Cammal, Lycoming county.

THE WAR OF 1812.

As Tioga was a frontier county, and sparsely populated, she was not called on to raise a military company during the War of 1812. Some apprehension was felt that the Seneca Indians, whose territory was close to the county, might be tampered with by the British and induced to make trouble. Governor Snyder was communicated with by some of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties on the west, whose fear of an Indian invasion was great, and they went so far as to request military protection, but the governor succeeded in allaying their fears.

When the British burned Buffalo in 1814, the feeling generally prevailed that they intended to march south and lay the country in waste, and a call was made for men to meet the invaders. A company was collected from the Tioga and Cowanesque valleys at Lawrenceville, in February of that year, and Henry Baldwin was chosen captain. It is not known that any roster of the company is now in exis-

tence. This organization was purely volunteer. The company proceeded in sleighs to Dansville, New York, and were put in a camp of instruction. But as the British retired after their assault on Buffalo, the alarm subsided and the Lawrenceville company was sent home and disbanded. Among those who joined the company were the following from Osceola: Samuel Tubbs, Jr., David Taylor, Reuben Cook, Jr., and Andrew Bosard. The following pioneers of Deerfield township were also members of this company: Newbury Cloos, John Knox, Charles Carpenter, Elanson Seelye and Eleazer Seelye. Those who enlisted in this company were afterwards given land warrants by the government of the United States, and in 1879 Reuben Cook received a pension of $8 a month.

A number of companies on their way to Black Rock passed through Tioga county over the Williamson road, as it was the principal thoroughfare down the Tioga valley at this time. The State road, as it was called, was also used. The companies came from the lower counties, and the Tioga valley at times presented quite a martial appearance as they marched through. Some artillery and many baggage wagons passed this way.

In addition to the few who enlisted from the county while the war was in progress, there afterwards settled in the various townships a number of men who served from other states and from other parts of Pennsylvania. The names of all of these have not been preserved, owing to some of them making a stay of but a few years in the county, while others died, leaving no descendants to perpetuate either names or memory. We give the names of such as we have been able to obtain.

Edsell Mitchell, reputed to be the first white child born in Tioga county, served in the War of 1812, and in 1816 removed from Mitchell's Creek, Tioga township, his birthplace, to Middlebury township, where many of his descendants still reside. He died August 15, 1870.

Ebenezer Ferry, who settled in Tioga township in 1818, was a native of Massachusetts and served from that State. He removed to Charleston township in 1839, and there died at a ripe old age.

John B. Farr, Sr., a native of England, who came to Tioga county about 1800 and finally settled in Sullivan township, saw service during the war. He died in 1863, aged ninety-four years.

Daniel Rose, eldest son of Russell Rose, one of the pioneers of Sullivan township, enlisted soon after war was declared, and served until May, 1814. His father saw service during the Revolution under Washington. Daniel died August 26, 1870, aged seventy-eight years.

James Cudworth, Sr., who came with his parents to Sullivan township about 1808, served as a drummer boy in the War of 1812.

Capt. Levi Mabie, an early settler in Sullivan township, served as a captain in the Seventieth New York regiment.

Jacob Hulslander, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, served in a New York regiment. He came from Tompkins county, New York, to Sullivan township in 1831. He died in May, 1849.

Gad Lamb, the pioneer settler at Lamb's Creek, was commissioned a captain during the War of 1812, but was not called into service.

Francis Upton Spencer, who lies buried in the old cemetery at Canoe Camp, is

said to have been a soldier in the War of 1812. Nothing definite concerning his history can be ascertained.

Cornelius Middaugh, who settled in Lawrence township soon after the War of 1812, served from Bradford county during that struggle.

John A. Smith, an early settler in Lawrence and later a resident of Nelson township, was in the service during the war, presumably from Cortland county, New York, the place of his nativity.

James Smith, a native of Vermont, and an early settler in Nelson township, also saw service, but in what command is not known.

Sylvester Stewart and John Weeks, both of whom settled in Nelson township in 1838, were in the service during the War of 1812, though in what command cannot be ascertained.

Col. Marinus W. Stull, a native of Southport, Chemung county, New York, was an early settler at Elkland. He served in the War of 1812 from his native State, and later in life was for seven years a colonel of militia. He died at Elkland in June, 1864.

William Casbeer was a resident of Tioga county, New York, when the war began. He served in it, and in 1816 removed to Osceola, remaining there until 1841, when he located in Farmington township, where he passed the remainder of his life. His mother, Catherine Jay, was a descendant of John Jay, the celebrated jurist.

William Wass, who was born in Sussex county, New York, saw service during the war, and in 1817 settled in Deerfield township. A few years later he removed to Chatham township, where he died May 18, 1889, in his ninety-fifth year.

Asahel Nobles, son of Azel Nobles, a Revolutionary soldier, served in the War of 1812, and settled in Brookfield township in 1816, coming into the township with his father. Five generations of the family have lived on the old homestead in Brookfield township.

George W. Hunt, son of George Hunt, a soldier in the French and Indian War, was born in Connecticut in 1771. During the War of 1812 he served three years, enlisting from Middleton, Delaware county, New York. He removed to Brookfield township in 1844 and there resided until his death in 1859.

Godfrey Bowman was born in Connecticut in 1792. In 1802 he removed to Kingston, Pennsylvania, and in March, 1813, enlisted in the Kingston Volunteers, under Captain Thomas. He was assigned to duty in the shipyard at Erie, and worked upon the ships for Perry's fleet. He was ordered aboard the "Somers" in August, 1813, commanded by Captain Amy, and took part in the celebrated naval battle on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, known in history as "Perry's Victory." He was wounded, but as soon as his wound was dressed he returned to his post. In testimony of his bravery, the State of Pennsylvania presented him with a medal, which is now in the possession of his son, Hon. Charles O. Bowman, of Erie county, Pennsylvania. He settled in Brookfield township in 1819, and there passed the remainder of his life.

Duncan L. Thompson, an early settler in Westfield township, served at Sacketts Harbor as a soldier during the War of 1812.

Daniel Hunt was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and was the

son of William Hunt, a Revolutionary soldier. Daniel was reared in Lansing, New York, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1840 he settled in Westfield township, where he resided until his death, December 14, 1862.

Jared Davis was born in Rhode Island, September 25, 1795, and was reared to manhood in the town of Butternut, Otsego county, New York, serving as as soldier during the War of 1812. In 1840 he removed to Knoxville, but only remained one year. In 1846 he returned to Tioga county and settled in Gaines township, where he remained until 1858, when he took up his residence at what is now known as Davis Station, in Clymer township. Here he died November 22, 1882.

Thomas Eldridge, a native of Vermont, came to Tioga county in 1847, and settled in Clymer township, where he died in 1867. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier and served in the War of 1812.

Matthew Boom, who was born in Delaware county, in 1798, did service as a guide during the War of 1812. In 1836 he settled in Chatham township and there resided until his death.

Samuel P. King, who settled in Chatham township in 1842, saw service during the War of 1812. He died in 1864, aged sixty-eight years.

Jason Cooper, who came from Tompkins county, New York, in 1844, and settled in Chatham township, was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving from New York.

John Crippen was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1796. At the age of nineteen he entered the service of the United States during the War of 1812, as a substitute for a man named Kimball. In 1824 he came to Tioga county and located in Rutland township, remaining until 1829, when he removed to Farmington township, and became the first settler on Farmington Hill. He died March 4, 1875.

Peter Mourey was born in Germany in 1793, and came to America with his parents in childhood. They settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where Peter resided until 1830, when he came to Tioga county and located in Farmington township, where he passed the remainder of his life. While living in Berks county he served as a soldier during the War of 1812.

Duncan Carl, a soldier in the War of 1812, came from Washington county, New York, and settled in Farmington township in 1846.

Stephen Morrill, Jr., a native of Maine, served in the War of 1812 from his native state. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and both settled in Jackson township in the early thirties, where Stephen, Jr., died in 1881.

Solomon Westbrook was born in Chemung county, New York, in 1796, there grew to manhood, and served in the War of 1812. A few years after the close of the war he came to Tioga county, lived two years in Lawrence township, and then settled permanently in Middlebury township, where he died in August, 1863.

Henry H. Potter was born in Rhode Island, September 15, 1791, and removed with his parents to Onondaga county, New York, in 1804. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under General Scott, and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane and other engagements on the Canadian frontier. In 1827 he came to Tioga county and located in Lawrenceville, and later removed to Tioga, where he remained until 1843, when he settled at what is now known as Middlebury Center, in Middlebury township. Here he resided until his death, March 24, 1879.

Vine Seagers, served during the War of 1812 from his native state, Massachusetts, and soon afterward came to Tioga county and settled in Charleston township. He afterward removed to Westfield. He died in December, 1871.

Royal Cole, a Revolutionary soldier, also served in the War of 1812. He settled at Wellsboro in 1818, residing there until his death, July 4, 1849, in his ninetieth year.

John Pershing, a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and a soldier of the War of 1812, located in Gaines township in 1814, coming by canoe from Williamsport. He removed to Potter county in 1840, but finally returned to Gaines, where he died October 12, 1886, in his one hundredth year.

Homer Ruggles, a native of New York state, and an early settler in Elk township, served in the War of 1812. He died in 1865.

John Sebring was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1793, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He came to Tioga county and settled at Liberty. Possessing a fondness for military duties, he was successively commissioned captain, major, colonel, and June 22, 1854, a brigadier general of militia. He died a few years ago at an advanced age.

John Neal, who was born near Philadelphia, and who became one of the pioneer settlers of Liberty township, was a soldier during the War of 1812. He died in 1871.

John J. Cole, son of John Cole, a Revolutionary soldier, served during the War of 1812. He came to Tioga county about 1827 and settled in Union township. He died in Canton, Bradford county, in 1865.

OLD TIME MILITIA SYSTEM.

The act of April 10, 1807, directed the organization of the militia of Pennsylvania, and the State was apportioned into military divisions, with a major general commanding. Tioga county belonged to the Ninth division, and some of the officers served for years at a time. According to the law, company organizations met on the first Monday of May for practice and drill. This was followed on the second Monday by battalion drill and inspection, at which the general commanding and other line officers appeared. These "training" days were a great event. The men usually appeared with corn stalks and canes for arms, and thus equipped were "put through" the manual. Many exciting incidents occurred on these warlike occasions, and there are men yet living who have a vivid recollection of the fights and fisticuffs that occurred on "training day." The region of Tioga county did not come under the militia law until about 1812. Two citizens of Osceola attained the rank of colonel, but the date cannot be ascertained. Robert Tubbs' term as colonel expired about 1821, and Philip Taylor was colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, Second brigade, Ninth division, from 1828 to 1835. As late as June 2, 1848, James Tubbs was captain of the Sixth company, Second battalion, Third regiment, Tenth division.

In early days battalion "trainings" were usually held at Knoxville, or Willardsburg, now known as the borough of Tioga. As late as 1830 Inspector Horton, of Bradford county, was a reviewing officer. In the days of Colonel Taylor, Hiram Freeborn was lieutenant colonel, and Marinus W. Stull major. George T. Frazer

was captain of the Deerfield company, Israel P. Kinney of the Middlebury company, and Timothy S. Coats of the Elkland company. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Robert C. Cox, of Liberty, was brigade inspector under the old militia laws.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Pennsylvania furnished but two regiments to the army that invaded Mexico in 1846-47 and wrested from her all that portion of her territory lying north of the Rio Grande. As these regiments were enlisted in the larger cities and near the lines of railroad and the sea coast, Tioga county was not formally called upon to help fill their ranks.

George Henry Gee, who was living at the time of the breaking out of the war within the present limits of Osceola borough, accompanied the army of General Taylor in his campaign in Mexico, but not in the capacity of a soldier.

George Hebe was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1809. In 1819 he came to America with his step-father, who settled in Liberty township. In 1833 he married Elizabeth Myrtle, of Schuylkill county, where he appears to have resided for a number of years afterward. In 1842-44 he was colonel of the Schuylkill County Volunteers. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War he enlisted as a private in the First Pennsylvania regiment, under Colonel Wynkoop. He served during the war and was promoted to a staff office. He died a few years ago in Liberty township, at an advanced age.

CHAPTER XV.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

THE FIRING ON FORT SUMTER—RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN WELLSBORO—MEETING OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—MRS. MARY H. CLYMER'S PATRIOTIC ACT AND LETTER—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—GEN. ROBERT C. COX'S INTERESTING NARRATIVE—ROSTERS OF COMPANIES RAISED IN TIOGA COUNTY—MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS—IN NEW YORK REGIMENTS—IN OTHER STATES—THE FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—LOSSES IN THE WAR.

THE moment the startling report of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Tioga county, the patriotism of the people was aroused, and in a few days it was at fever heat. Such a traitorous act served to quickly tear away the cobwebs of sophistry which had obscured the judgment of men, and united them in defense of the flag. The news of the assault reached Washington April 13, 1861, and on the morning of the 15th President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the

insurrection. There was a quick and noble response on the part of the people. On April 20 the council of Wellsboro met and passed the following:

Whereas, The general government having called upon the states for troops to sustain its authority, and the people of this village having manifested a praiseworthy alacrity and zeal in responding to the call, now therefore we, the burgess and council of Wellsboro, acting officially do hereby

Resolve, That we will pledge the faith of this borough to provide for the families of such of our citizens, during such service, as may enlist and serve in the army of our government and our country.

SAMUEL R. SMITH, *Clerk pro tem.* H. SHERWOOD, *Burgess.*

Robert C. Simpson, Esq., on behalf of Mrs. William B. Clymer, then a resident of the village, presented to the people of Wellsboro, through the burgess and council, a United States flag, which was accepted by resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this board accept the beautiful flag presented by Mrs. William B. Clymer, and have a lively sense of gratitude for this token of her friendship towards the people of Wellsboro, and her patriotism in the hour of our country's trial.

Resolved that the burgess transmit to Mrs. Clymer a copy of this resolution.

On receipt of the foregoing resolution of thanks Mrs. Clymer replied in the following patriotic letter:

WELLSBORO, May 9, 1861.

HENRY SHERWOOD, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt this afternoon of your polite note of the 4th instant, with a copy of the resolutions passed the same day by the burgess and council of Wellsboro.

I am gratified to learn that the flag which I had the pleasure of presenting to the people of Wellsboro has been accepted by them in the spirit in which it was presented. I trust that rebellion will be crushed in the land—the cause of law and order be upheld, and that the same emblem of liberty which floats over "The Green," and from the housetops of our beautiful village, will spread its ample folds to the end of time, with no star erased, no stripe polluted, over every sea and over the entire length and breadth of the American Union.

With sentiments of respect for the burgess and council of Wellsboro, I am, very truly yours.

MARY H. CLYMER*.

No county in the Commonwealth evinced a higher degree of patriotism, or was more prompt in furnishing volunteers to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, than Tioga. Gen. Robert C. Cox, in his pamphlet entitled "Memories of the War," thus tells how quickly they acted on the receipt of the startling news that Fort Sumter had been taken and that our troops had been fired upon in Baltimore:

On a beautiful Sunday morning, April 21, 1861, while eating breakfast, I heard a rap at the door. I immediately opened it and found standing there Julius Sherwood, of Wellsboro, and Capt. Nelson Whitney, of Charleston. They said: "We have come here to get you to go with us† to Wellsboro." I asked: "For what purpose?" They replied: "Have you not heard the news that Fort Sumter has been fired upon and Major Anderson compelled to surrender, and that only day before yesterday our troops were fired upon while passing through Baltimore en route to protect and save the Nation's capital?" I said I had heard the news from Sumter, but knew nothing about the firing on our troops.

*Mrs Clymer, the writer of this patriotic letter, was lost, together with her son and daughter, by the sinking of the Pomerania, November 23, 1878.

†General Cox was then living at Liberty, but is now a resident of Wellsboro.

They said: "You are the brigade inspector of this county and we want you to organize two companies at Wellsboro of 100 men each, and to go with us to-day, for the men will be there so that it can be done to-morrow." They then left me and went to the hotel.

After breakfast I called at the hotel, and in a short time the Liberty drum corps was on hand, and in less than one hour there was a large gathering of people in and about the hotel and on the street. Service was to be held in the Methodist and Evangelical churches at 10.30 A. M.; but the result was that no service was held in either church, for the people were all engaged in another matter.

About 3 o'clock the same day Gen. Josiah Harding, Col. Levi Landon, Maj. J. G. Albeck, J. H. Levegood and I myself started for Wellsboro, reaching there about 2 o'clock Monday morning. We found the town illuminated from one end to the other. Men were standing in groups on almost every corner discussing the question of enlisting for the war; there was no chance for any one to sleep. About 2 o'clock P. M., we organized a company of 100 men, who elected Julius Sherwood their captain. Immediately we organized another company of 100 men, who elected Alanson E. Niles their captain.

On the following day, Tuesday, we went to Tioga borough. I organized a company of 100 men, who elected Hugh McDonald their captain. The same evening I went to Lawrenceville and after dusk we met in a large hall and organized a company of 100 men, who elected Phil. Holland their captain. The next day, Wednesday, I went to Covington and there organized a company of 100 men, who elected A. L. Johnson their captain. The same afternoon we went to Mainesburg and there organized a company of 100 men, who elected Henry B. Card their captain—making six companies in all.

On Monday morning the two Wellsboro companies started for Troy, Bradford county, and on reaching Covington we were joined by Captains Holland's, McDonald's and Johnson's companies. In this way we formed a line of march and reaching the forks of the road leading from Mainesburg to Troy, were joined by Captain Card and his company, forming a line of at least half a mile in length while we were on the march about five miles from Troy.

All of a sudden the column halted, and I never knew who gave the order. The center of the column, where our flag was being carried, was in front of a farm house, whose occupant, as I soon learned, was known to some of the boys to be a sympathizer with rebels. I saw some of the men go to the house and the old farmer came out, while others took the flag and placed it in the farmer's door yard, when he was ordered to get down on his knees under the flag and ask God to forgive him, or his house would come down. He did it, apparently with a hearty good will. We then proceeded on our journey, reaching Troy about 8 o'clock P. M., where we met with a most cordial and welcome reception. The people opened their halls, churches and private houses to make room for us and afford us accommodations.

We were compelled to remain there about eight days for the want of transportation. After the expiration of five or six days our men became quite dissatisfied with their situation, declaring that they had left their homes to go to the front and fight rebels, and that they wanted to go on or return home. There was a meeting of the officers called, and at that meeting it was decided that General Harding should go immediately to Harrisburg and state our condition to Governor Curtin and ask that transportation be furnished at the earliest possible moment. The General left Troy the same day. The next day, on his return from Harrisburg, and on reaching Northumberland, where the train stopped for a short time, the General had occasion to step from the car a moment, and when about to step on the porch of a hotel he was seized by three men and pushed through the crowd into a room and the door locked. He wore a full regulation uniform, as required under the old militia law, consisting of a pair of large gilt epaulets and chapeau cap, which attracted attention. They took him to be a rebel spy! * * * They kept the General until they received a dispatch from Troy that he was all right, when they released him. The General made this statement to me the next morning.

We occupied the time as well as we could while there, drilling or learning the first school of a soldier without arms. Finally transportation was furnished and we were

all taken to Harrisburg, where we reported to Col. Edward Bruce, the commanding officer of Camp Curtin. Here we remained about two weeks, during which time our men suffered very much; for three days it rained almost continuously, mixed with snow. More than one-half of our men were without blankets and some without tents; many were thinly dressed, expecting to be clad with the national blue as soon as we reached Harrisburg. We made frequent calls on Governor Curtin, who finally told us that the quota that the State of Pennsylvania was to furnish was more than full, and that they did not have clothing and equipments for more than one-half of our men. Consequently Captain McDonald with part of his company, Captain Holland with part of his company, Captain Sherwood with part of his company, and Captain Niles with part of his company, were mustered into the service. The remainder, about 300 men, were sent home.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—SIXTH RESERVE.

This regiment was composed of men who had responded to the call of President Lincoln issued immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter. Upon their arrival at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, finding it impossible to be accepted for the three months' service, the quota being already full, they re-enlisted for a term of three years, the "Tioga Invincibles," commanded by Capt. Julius Sherwood, becoming Company H, of this regiment, the organization of which was completed June 22, 1861. It continued in the service until June 14, 1864, when it was mustered out at Harrisburg.

The following were the field officers selected at the time the regiment was organized: W. Wallace Ricketts, of Columbia county, colonel; William Penrose, lieutenant-colonel; Henry J. Madill, of Bradford county, major; Henry B. M'Kean, Bradford county, adjutant. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade of General M'Call's Division. Its initial engagement was fought at Drainsville, December 20, 1861, and resulted in a Union victory. The principal engagements in which it afterwards participated were Malvern Hill, Gaines Mills, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Bethesda Church. In the last engagement, though the regiment was but 150 strong, it captured 102 and buried seventy-two dead rebels in its immediate front.

After three years' service in the camp and on the march, in which it shared the privations and hardships, as well as the glory, of the Army of the Potomac, the regiment, on June 1, 1864, started for Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service on the 14th of the same month.

Company H of this regiment was recruited at Wellsboro, the date of its organization being June 22, 1861. It was known as the "Tioga Invincibles." The following is a list of its commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates:

Captains: Julius Sherwood and James Carle. Captain Carle subsequently served as colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers from June 6, 1864.

First Lieutenants: Marinus N. Allen, James Carle, John W. Rose, Silas S. Rockwell‡ and James B. Goodman.

Second Lieutenants: John W. Rose, John Hinman, Reuben M. Pratt*, Silas Rockwell‡ and James B. Goodman. Frank A. Foster was commissioned second lieutenant September 17, 1863, but was not mustered, having died May 10, 1863, of wounds received in action. It was a post-mortem recognition of meritorious service.

Quartermaster: A. A. Scudder.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Commissary Sergeant: James B. Goodman.

Sergeants: James Carle, Reuben M. Pratt*, A. A. Scudder, Silas S. Rockwell‡, John Hinman, A. S. Husselton, A. R. Vermilyea, Calvin Ely, Ransford B. Webb, Hiram J. Ramsdell, George W. Merrick, Frank A. Foster* and W. Frank Bailey.

Corporals: George W. Merrick, Hiram J. Ramsdell, Ransford B. Webb, Charles H. Maxwell, A. R. Vermilyea, A. S. Husselton, Calvin Ely, Oscar J. Phillips, Hobart Ripley, James S. Statts, Charles Yahn, John S. Blanchard, P. R. Warren, S. P. Stacey, Abram Lyon, C. C. Cone, W. P. Christian and William D. Van Horn*.

Musicians: William Wisner and C. R. Nichols.

Privates: Erwin R. Atherton†, P. H. Blanchard, Caleb Babb, John Ballard, James N. Bickel, Patrick Brown, Lucien J. Bragg, Morgan L. Bacon, Josiah Coolidge, Thomas Conway, Edmund Carriel, Orlando V. Craus, Ira P. Curran, Campbell Cole*, James Cowden*, Wallace Codney, Simon Durlacher, Arnold Dickinson, John Doyle, George W. Emmick, John L. Emmick, Thomas L. Emmick, John Gibbony, George H. Gotchins, George L. Grinnell, John Gibberd*, Harrison C. Gusten*, James H. Hazlett, George Harbst, Darius D. Holiday, John Harrison†, William Huck*, S. S. Ives, Burke P. Ives, John D. Jones, Hannibal Jay, George Jennings‡, Jeremiah Jennings*, Henry Kimble, Henry J. Keeney, William Kriner, Luther J. Keeney, S. J. Losinger, Jeremiah Love, Frank Longbothum, Charles H. Maxwell, William Margraff*, James Moore*, Thomas K. McClure, Michael Macumber, Chester R. Nichols, Jerry O'Connell, Chauncey K. Palmer‡, Harry T. Peet, Joseph D. Ramsdall, Joseph E. Rumsey, Albert J. Russell, William Sando, Michael Smith, John Sullivan, Jacob N. Schieffelin, S. R. Seaman, Benjamin Seely, A. O. Swatswood, John Taggart*, George R. Wilson, Asa Warriner, Hiram Warriner, William H. Wisener, William Wingate‡, Job Wetmore, Almond Wetmore and D. W. Wetherbee†.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—BUCKTAILS.

This famous regiment was at first commanded by Col. Thomas L. Kane, and was organized June 12, 1861. As its history is well known it need not be repeated here. Each man wore a bucktail in his cap, which became the emblem of the regiment. After seeing much hard service the regiment was mustered out June 11, 1864, having served three years.

"The old bunting," says Bates, "which had floated over the rafts on which the original Bucktails were borne down the Susquehanna in April, 1861, and which had been carried by them in all their campaigns, was borne in procession in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1866, by the scarred veterans who survived, and delivered up to the governor, amid the loud acclamations of the multitudes, as they recognized the familiar emblem that surmounted its staff."

Alanson E. Niles, who entered the service as captain of Company E, which was recruited at Wellsboro, was promoted to major March 1, 1863, and to lieutenant-colonel, May 15, 1863. William T. Humphrey, of Osceola, who went out as assistant surgeon of the regiment, was promoted to surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 1, 1862. Lucius Truman, who went out as first lieutenant of Company E, was promoted to quartermaster March 1, 1863.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Company A of this regiment was recruited at Lawrenceville, the roster being as follows:

Captains: Philip Holland* and John G. Harrower.

First Lieutenants: John G. Harrower, Neri B. Kinsey and Edwin B. Leonard.

Second Lieutenants: Neri B. Kinsey, Edwin B. Leonard and Daniel Orcutt*.

Sergeants: Edwin B. Leonard, Ariel K. Sayles, Edmund J. Hunt, John Hawe, Daniel S. Boardman, Andrew Godfrey, John M. Steele, A. V. Vanarsdale, William N. Rumsey, Orrin M. Stebbins*, and Samuel O. Millsworth*.

Corporals: John B. Wakeley, Almond J. Smith‡, Horace A. Stevens and Albert A. Seeley*.

Privates: Eli S. Arnold, Francis Buck, Albert Baker‡, Uriah Brimer, George W. Bowman, Wallace Bogart*, Thaddeus Babcock*, Edwin T. Bruce*, Seymore Beeman, Simon B. Card, Orner Colgrove, Norman K. Cobel, Alpheus Cady, Henry S. Cowells, Washington Counselman, Charles W. Clark, William H. Chase, Joseph Conklin*, James Cole, Jr.†, John Crockett, George K. Doyle, Levi Durkes‡, George Dougherty, Samuel S. Davis, James K. Davidson‡, Henry S. Dorcy, R. B. Drummond, Solomon Dreifuss, Leroy P. Davis*, Eben B. Drummon*, Charles Drier, Wilton Edgarton, Michael Evans, Samuel Freeland, Freedom Freeman, Reuben S. Grover, Farnsworth Gorton‡, Abner Goodel, Willard Goodnough*, Charles Guyer*, George H. Gee*, Frederick M. Heyler, Pierce Herrick, Hiram W. Harvey, John Hill, Gabriel F. Harrower, Michael Hardy*, Benjamin E. Impson, Joseph C. Impson†, George Kemball, Niles V. Kinsey, Joseph Kriner†, William J. Lewis, George E. Lyon, Lewis O. Lewis*, Alexander G. McFall, Perry McClure, Hugh J. Magee, Patrick McCort, Joseph Miller, James H. Miller, Adon Moorehouse, A. Newcomer†, Henry O'Dell, Edward Olin, Benjamin F. Phinney, S. D. Phillips, Seeley B. Rowley, Silas Roher*, Tip Reed*, John R. Rowley, Eli B. Seaman‡, William E. Self, Cornelius J. Smith, Aser Sweet, William R. Seeley, Levi Stanley, T. W. Sullivan, Thomas P. Stewart, Samuel Stebbins, William G. Seeley, Richard B. Sullivan, Henry H. Taggart, James C. Turner, Isaac Van Vlet*, James Vastbinder, Allison Wiles, William D. Wright, James Walker, Homer D. Webster‡, Luther Wiles, Samuel S. Wakeley, James Webster, G. W. R. Willoughby† and Mortimer S. Wakeley.

Company E of this regiment was recruited at Wellsboro. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: Alanson E. Niles‡ and Samuel A. Mack‡.

First Lieutenants: Lucius Truman, George A. Ludlow‡, Samuel A. Mack‡, and William Taylor.

Second Lieutenants: Samuel A. Mack‡, George A. Ludlow‡ and William Taylor.

Sergeants: George W. Sears, George O. Derby, George A. Ludlow‡, William Taylor, Jonathan V. Morgan‡, Lemuel Foss, Robert G. Christenot, Peter D. Walbridge, Jacob Huck, Alfred G. Bardwell‡, and Caleb Fenton*.

Corporals: Gilbert R. Christenot, Benjamin B. Potter, Jonathan V. Morgan‡, Robert Kelsey, Edwin Roughton, Wallace M. Moore, James A. Christenot, and John C. Potts.

* Killed or mortally. wounded. ‡Wounded. †Died.

Musicians: Caleb Graves, Peter Spanogle and Walton Williamson.

Privates: Edward R. Allen‡, Thomas L. Anderson†, Orsamus P. Borden, John J. Bassett, William S. Boatman, Bela Borden, Daniel Bacon, Morgan L. Bacon, Wesley Burrell, William Blackwell, Washington Campbell‡, Stevenson Campbell‡, Lorenzo Catlin, Simon S. Carney, Martin Crossett, Jacob Cole, Samuel W. Campbell, Martin V. Cleveland, Daniel Corbin‡, George Cook*, George W. Champlin*, Isaac Decker, Daniel G. Davis, Brazilla K. Dewey, John English, Julius A. Eichholtz, William English, John B. Emery, Horace H. Grow, Samuel Huck‡, George Huck, John C. Horn, Lewis Happy, Charles Hoadley*, Richard Hagar†, Melvin R. Horton, Alonzo A. Johnson‡, Henry Jackson*, Andrew J. Kriner, George A. Kinney, Charles Kimball, James C. Kriner, Chester F. Kimball, Henry J. Kriner†, George W. Kriner†, DeWitt C. Lampman, Parish Mosier, Thomas Martin, James McCabe, Philip Meiner, Amos C. Metzgar, W. Manderville, William Morrison, Lewis Margraff‡, William M. Morgan*, Henry H. McCarty†, John W. Mathers, Stephen E. Nott, James Olmstead, Joseph R. Ogden, Edward Osborn, Benjamin B. Potter, William S. Pitts, James M. Patterson, Henry C. Roland, Edwin Roice, Ethial H. Roice, Frederick Roberts, John Reddington, Henry I. Rote*, Peter Rothweiler*, Jacob Snyder, Albert D. Simmons, Robert H. Steele, Samuel D. Satterly, Gustavus A. Sweet, William Smedley, Eugene H. Stone, Orrin B. Stone‡, Thomas R. Smith†, Abisha Sheeley†, Charles H. Sweet*, Joel Starkweather*, Asbury F. Spicer‡, Aaron B. Torpy, John L. Vogan, Charles Vallance, Henry Varner, James M. West, Edwin S. Waterman, Andrew J. Walters, Hiram Weeks, William H. Walters, Philetus A. West, John H. Weidley, Abel S. Warriner, James N. Warriner, Edwin Wilcox, Cyrus D. Whitmore†.

Company F of this regiment was recruited in Carbon county. John A. Wolff, of Tioga county, served as sergeant of Company G; promoted to second lieutenant April 22, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant of Company F, February 1, 1863, and to captain May 4, 1863. He was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; commissioned major; wounded at Petersburg, June 1, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment June 28, 1865.

Company G was recruited in Elk county, and was commanded by Capt. Hugh McDonald, of Tioga county, from May 29, 1861, until mustered out June 11, 1864. Capt. McDonald was breveted major March 13, 1865. Jesse B. Doan, of Tioga county, served as first lieutenant of this company from May 29, 1861, to January 11, 1862, when he resigned. Seth Keyes served as sergeant and was mustered out with the company. John McNeil served as a corporal and was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Among the privates who served in this company, the following were from Tioga county: Harrison C. Bailey‡, S. P. Benson, Marcus Cline, Edward Doan, John F. Daily‡, George W. English, Joseph Farley, Benjamin Ireland‡, H. Kilbourn‡, John Rinehart‡, August Reinwald‡, Willard Sylvia*.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized October 21, 1861, with the following field officers: Thomas Welsh, of Lancaster county, colonel; James A. Beaver, of Centre county,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

lieutenant colonel, and J. M. Kilbourne, of Potter county, major. It saw service both in the eastern and western armies, and was engaged in the battles of James Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run and capture of Petersburg. The regiment was noted for its fine discipline and the splendid bravery of its men. After Lee's surrender it took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., May 22 and 23, 1865, and on July 17, 1865, was mustered out of service.

Among the field and staff officers of this regiment, the following were from Tioga county: Francis M. Hill, promoted from captain of Company I to lieutenant colonel, March 1, 1863; John F. Trout, promoted from captain of Company C to major, March 31, 1865; Decatur Dickinson, promoted from sergeant major to first lieutenant and adjutant, November 30, 1864.

Company F of this regiment, which was recruited in Wayne and Tioga counties, contanied the following named officers and privates from Tioga county:

First Lieutenant: George P. Scudder*.

Second Lieutenants: J. E. Woodmansee and Adolph D. Campbell‡.

Sergeants: Gilbert Van Dusen‡, John W. Hughes, Jonas G. Kilburn‡, George Palmer, John H. Bush, and Francis Seely‡.

Corporals: Nathaniel Bloom‡.

Privates: John Arnold, Samuel Anderson, Thomas J. Butler, John Carl, Ellis B. Houghtaling‡, James Kennedy‡, Solomon Kilburn, Wheeler O. Merrick‡, and Austin D. Rice‡.

Company G, which was recruited in Tioga county, was composed of the following commissioned officers and privates:

Captains: Nelson Whitney and Rees G. Richards.

First Lieutenants: A. L. Ensworth, William T. Fitzgerald, Samuel Haynes and John J. Rogers‡.

Second Lieutenants: John J. Rees, Ephraim Jeffers‡ and Thomas J. Davies‡.

First Sergeants: Rees G. Richards, Jasper R. White, David L. Bacon and David E. Bowen‡.

Sergeants: Thomas J. Davies, John J. Rogers, Ephraim Jeffers, David H. Belcher, Eugene Beauge, Charles T. Kelley‡, Lyman W. Thompson, T. C. Cruttenden*, David Wilcox, William L. Reese and John H. Robbins.

Corporals: Lyman Thompson, J. R. White, D. L. Bacon, W. W. Owens†, John H. Robbins, David W. Rees‡, John J. Johnson, Thomas J. Rogers‡, William E. Peck, David H. Updyke, William F. Willard, Samuel R. Rogers‡, James K. Tillotson, Joseph R. Jennings†, Charles H. Wilday*, Ebenezer Peet*, Henry Fenton* and Richard E. Smith†.

Musicians: John H. Rill, John W. Fenn and Adam Dockstader.

Privates: Horatio W. Ames†, Eleazer Bockus, Joseph Bockus, Daniel Brown, Frank Bell, Thomas J. Butler‡, Peter Bellinger, Morgan D. Burleigh‡, Andrew Bockus, Josiah L. Butler*, Frank Brown, George W. Brewster*, Joseph Bollinger†,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

George L. Bartlett*, George H. Bockus†, Alonzo Bockus, William Bixby†, Orson A. Benedict, George Bacon, Jacob Bopp, Archibald Curpsman, Charles D. Cook, John Cook, Max Van Caspus, Jacob Campfester‡, Thomas Coyle, V. S. Culver, Patrick Consadine, James Carr, Alexander Caldwell, Nelson Carpenter†, Charles Clemens, John Conly, James Dickinson, John E. Dunn, Patrick Daugherty, James Douglass, Hiram D. Deming, William Downing*, George R. Derbyshire†, Charles Edwards, Daniel A. Evans, James S. English‡, Magnus Fideal, Herman Filmore, Leroy F. Fuller, James Franklin†, Lafayette Godfrey, Henry Griffin, George Gettings, Henry N. Gill, Abram V. Gill*, Joseph Gronden, Darius H. Hotchkiss‡, Frank Hoefner, Simon L. Hakes, James Hoy, Joseph Humphrey, John T. Hauber*, Henry G. Hilkert, William Iseminger, George Jenkins, Edward P. Jones, William H. Jones†, Herman Jennings†, Alonzo Johnson, Nelson Knapp, Francis R. Kelley‡, Patrick Kelley‡, Paul Kray, Simon L. Kinney, Adolphus Kegrise, Elijah S. Kelsey, Andrew J. Kephart, Alexander F. Losliere, Almon Lewis, William J. Marshall, John Morrison, James Monaghan, Evans Moyer, John Martin, James Morse, Martin Morgan, George S. Marvin*, William A. Mickle†, Washington Munn†, Willis J. Mickle†, Warren Munn†, Thomas Moore, George Mickle†, Conrad Miller, John McMahon, Henry McIntosh, Michael McMaety, Michael McEnty, Stephen Nott†, Thomas Nolan, Mark O'Connor, Edwin Ormsby, Adam Price, John Pettis, R. F. Patterson, Carl Precit‡, Erwin E. Porter‡, William W. Peterson†, Sumner W. Pettis, Almon D. Pitts, John H. Packard, Joseph Parke, Emory Pollard, John M. Rosebrock, Alexander Rarah‡, Henry T. Rice‡, Noah H. Robbins*, Thomas J. Reese†, Charles H. Rogers†, Josiah C. Reese, Orville Soule, Eli Smith‡, Ezra Smith, George Sanders, James S. Smith, Jerome Scott, Morris Smith‡, Philander P. Smith, Jacob Saxe, Vincent M. Smith‡, Philemon Sloat*, William Smith, J. Starkweather, Alvan Smith, Jacob Squires*, Horace M. Stratton, Charles H. Terbell‡, Brice Twigg, Allen Thompson‡, Almon Thornton, Edward L. Thornton, Moses Thompson†, Thomas Townsend, Jacob Westbrook, Joseph Willard, Daniel J. Williams‡, William P. Wood*, Delmar Wilson†, Charles White, John Williams, Hiram Wilcox*, Chester Wetmore* and George C. Wilday.

Company H, which was also recruited in Tioga county, embraced the following roster:

Captains: Edward G. Schieffelin, Edgar F. Austin and Luke D. Seely.

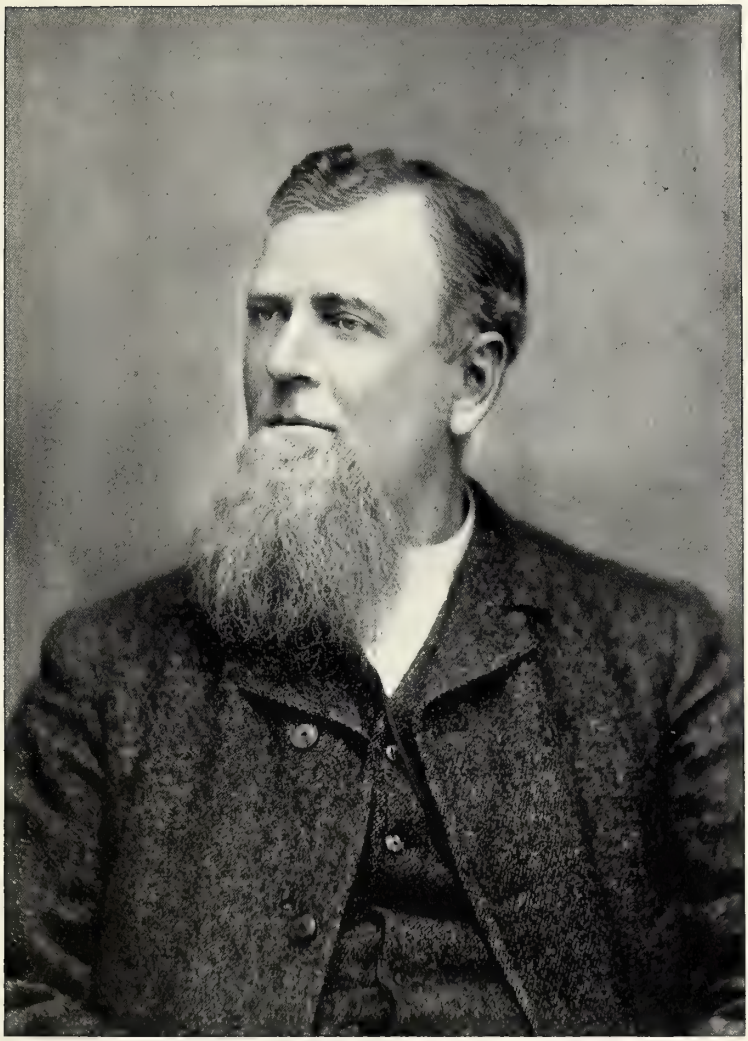
First Lieutenants: Enoch G. Howard, Edgar F. Austin and Hiram Pickering.

Second Lieutenants: Reuben H. Close, John F. Trout, J. D. Greenfield, Levi R. Robb* and Nathan Edwards.

Sergeants: James I. Cady, Benjamin C. Hymes, J. D. Greenfield, Levi R. Robb*, Charles A. Ferguson‡, George W. Tremain†, Amasa Clark, Benjamin J. Dobbs, Truman Gilbert, Ovid P. Webster‡, Deruyter Avery, James McGee‡ and James N. Briscoe*.

Corporals: L. Avery, Horace B. Seymour, Milton G. Holiday*, James E. Horton, Nathan Edwards, H. W. Bullock, George W. Hastings†, M. O. Sutton, Benjamin J. Dobbs, Truman Gilbert, Ovid P. Webster‡, Ellison Moore, James O'Riley, James

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.



H. J. Landrus

McGee‡, Albert W. Grove, Thomas E. Hill, John Howard, Matthew Wise, Michael Lawler, Nathan R. Shappee, Reuben Daniels‡, Isaac H. Sherman*, Jesse K. Wilcox†, William E. Parker†, Thomas Dingman*, Robert A. Lovejoy* and Charles Merritt†.

Musicians: Harvey Sawyer and George Sawyer.

Privates: William Avery‡, Judson Avery, Elijah Ames‡, Orsamus Andrews, A. E. Amesberry†, Edward Aspinwall*, Clark Ames*, Robert Anderson, James Anderson, William Archer, Alonzo H. Bryant‡, Joseph Butterworth, Thomas Broughton, George W. Buckbee‡, Henry W. Bullock, Charles D. Blanchard‡, Henry F. Bowen*, Irwin W. Blanchard*, Albert T. Bryant†, Jacob Bump, Belfonzo Burrows, John L. Bennett, John Barry, Aaron Burr*, Aaron Benson*, William Brockway, Van R. W. Ballard†, John Colgrove‡, Abraham Cassel, Daniel Church, Jr.†, William Cahill†, John Clark, George Couch, Henry C. Collony, Elias P. Coon, Alvin H. Camfield, John Cline, Charles Dawson, Hiram Davis‡, James F. Dewey, William M. Dunham, Horace A. Dean†, Amasa Dodge, George W. Dickinson†, Joseph Ery, Xerxes Feirstine, Charles Foster, William Foote, George E. Furgeson†, George W. Freeland†, Stephen L. French, David French*, Rodolphus Fuller, William R. Gee, Daniel H. Green‡, George L. Grinnell‡, Charles M. Goodwin, William Greene, Lewis N. Greene, William Gore, Charles Gains, William H. L. Gee†, Joseph Geary, John Gillespie, Thomas E. Gills*, George S. Gardner, Q. D. Greenfield, J. H. Hardenburgh, Van B. Holiday, James Hills, Casper Hain, John Homan, Albert Hahn, William Hayhurst, Eugene Herring‡, George W. Hoppus, John N. Hotchkiss†, Nelson Hacket†, William Harris, N. F. Hammond, Thomas M. Jobe*, U. Kleinschmidt, Elliott A. Kilbourne†, Michael Kelley*, Truman King, Martin King, Calvin T. Knapp‡, James M. Lovee†, Harvey Latteer, John Letler, Levi L. Lay, Andrew Mock, William Mosher‡, Robert Martin*, Peter Mericle*, John Miller, Michael Morris, Nathan Mericle†, Cyrus Mann†, Daniel Mix, Lewis Mead, William R. McFall, Daniel McNamara, James P. McCarns, James A. McGrew, B. McCollum†, Ira Odell‡, Michael O'Mara, Henry F. Odell†, Richard Phillips, James Pepperd, Griffin Palmer*, Solon Roberts, Charles Reynolds†, John C. Roosa‡, William Stinson, Morris N. Sackett‡, Henry Sheakley, William A. Shaff, Thomas Soule, James R. Soule*, Omar L. Soule, George Sylvia*, Jerome Seymour†, James Smith, James Stevenson, Thomas Summers, John Smith, George H. Saxton*, William Stevenson, Francis Stratton*, Joel E. Smith*, Charles Stanton†, Darwin Sutton, Lewis Sawyer, Charles E. Tremain‡, Charles Thompson, Peter M. Tuttle‡, Thomas Townsend, Henry Thalhine*, Daniel S. Taylor†, Thomas Turner, Henry Thomas, James R. Tremain*, Guy Tuttle†, William Utter†, Jasper Van Riper, William Van Dusen, Charles Williams, Robert Williams, Charles Weaver, Frank Walker, George Wilson, Henry S. Webster*, Charles West, James Wilson and Charles Walton†.

Company I, the third complete company of this regiment recruited in Tioga county, had the following roster of officers and privates:

Captains: Francis M. Hills, William Chase‡ and Charles M. Hart.

First Lieutenants: George Dwight Smith*, James E. Catlin, William Chase, Charles M. Hart.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Second Lieutenants: George M. Ackley, James M. Cole*, Charles M. Hart, DeWitt C. Hoig*, James E. Catlin and Andrew Strong.

First Sergeants: Samuel Haynes, James E. Catlin, Edward B. Carvey‡, Decatur Dickinson, John B. Emery and Martin G. Clark.

Sergeants: William Hoffman‡, John Hancock‡, Justus D. Strait, Philo Carle‡, John B. Emery, Alonzo Bordon*, Malcom A. Royce† and Solon S. Dartt†.

Corporals: Warden E. Tyler‡, Walter E. Marsh, Manning C. May, Albert Saxbury‡, Abram C. Ellsworth, John L. Johnson‡, Seyman Hancock, Charles F. Reed, John H. Buckley‡, Wright Redington*, Darius Kriner and Ovid H. Andrews†.

Musicians: Washington Larrison, Emanuel E. Hipple and Charles H. Strait.

Privates: James Adams, Henry Albright, John S. Button, Peter Boyle, James A. Buck, Lewis Baker, John Barr, Dwight Blackmore, Seth D. Baxter, S. J. Barnes, Warner Button*, John S. Beach†, Jasper Bowker*, Zadock Butler, Burton Brown†, William V. Borden, Lewis Bacon, John W. Carle, Newberry Cloos‡, Joseph Cahn, Joseph Cowden‡, John Cleary, Jehiel Case*, Ransford Campbell†, Robert Cooper, Amasa Dodge, Seldon B. Dimmick, Samuel M. Donley, John Deitrich, James S. Donley‡, Eli Dickens†, George Duncan, Thomas Degan, Alva Dickens, Charles C. Edson‡, Harrison D. Eastman, James English, Joseph O. English, Lewis Elliott†, Henry A. Elliott‡, Chester Ellis, George C. English, George English*, John A. Fletcher‡, Charles Francis, Joseph Finney, Charles Fosk†, John Gillespie, Albert M. Handy‡, Charles H. Howell, Abram E. Hahn, Henry Humphrey, Theodore Helter, Levi H. Hahn, Francis Handy‡, William H. Hardy, Harvey Hayes, Ellis P. Hotelling*, Charlton Handy*, Alexander Henry*, Absalom Hunsinger, Charles Hurlburtson, James Hampson, Allen Hotelling, John Huch, Sylvester Houghton, George Hawks, Amos Jillison, James E. Johnson†, Darius Johnson†, John J. Johnson†, James E. Jones†, Stephen F. Kennedy, John Kirkpatrick†, Thomas Lawton, Warren Lawton, Dominick Lynch, Lewis E. Long, William Lloyd, David Langdon, Washington Larrison, Thomas Lanning, Thomas D. Marsh, John P. Miller, Patrick Maney, Edwin E. Mills, Lewis Myers, James Morton, George S. Mattison†, Thomas Mulvaney, Noah C. Morton*, Marshall M. Maynard†, William Mores, Christopher Miller†, Charles McGhee, Spencer Newberry‡, Hiram Niver*, Silas Niver†, James Naval*, Jeremiah Overdurf, Robert S. Orr*, Warren Owens†, John Phillips, William Parry, Levi Pritchard, C. O. Pemberton, Eugene B. Root, John Rowland‡, George M. Rexford‡, Frederick Ross, William Rollier, John Reily†, Joseph Reibsam†, Rhesa J. Reynolds, Edwin Royce, Jason Remington, Daniel M. Shelley, James Summerville, Charles Sands, Porter R. Sherman‡, Charles E. Sewell, Horace S. Sawyer‡, Harmon H. Sawyer, Henry Smith, Samuel Stumpff, Harry Schmidt, Warren D. Stone*, Cornelius Saxbury*, Michael Smith, Stephen Strait, Charles B. Sofield‡, Henry W. Traverse, Jacob M. Traver, William H. Thompson, Charles H. Townsend, Samuel J. Vanhosen†, Albert Waters, Robert A. Williams, Alexander Wands, William H. Watrous, Erastus Wilson, Jehial H. Wood, Frederick Williams, Palmer B. Watkins, John Wilkinson†, Rook Wilkinson†, Robert Williams, Francis L. Wilcox, Milon D. Wilson, Samuel Young and William Zimmerman.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin in December, 1861, and was officered as follows: William Maxwell, of Mercer county, colonel; Elhannan W. Woods, of Mercer county, lieutenant-colonel, and Jeremiah Culp, of Bradford county, major. It participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battles and skirmishes of Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fairfax Court House, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Auburn Creek, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Weldon Railroad, Fort Steadman and Sailor's Creek.

Over two-thirds of this regiment re-enlisted December 24, 1863. In January, 1865, having been greatly reduced in strength by the severity of the summer campaign, it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers consolidated with it. It was mustered out of the service at Alexandria, Virginia, June 22, 1865.

Company D of this regiment was recruited in Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: H. W. Caulkins, James D. Moore.

First Lieutenant: Charles O. Etz*.

Second Lieutenants: William O. Mattison, Cyrus P. Slavin.

Sergeants: Joseph S. Sharp, Perry C. Bristol, William Brooks, Levi Christ, Albert Hayne, Albert P. Pew, John Hay‡, Samuel Shields†, John T. Labar, H. F. Westbrook*, Richard P. Managan, Daniel Holmes.

Corporals: Adam McCormick, Jacob Lutes, Charles B. Kennedy, John Torner, Somerville Hill, George W. Harrison, Louis Barzoni, Marion King, S. H. McCartney‡, Harry W. Babcock, Baker D. Ellis, Henry R. Douglass, Edwin C. Goodrich, Seymour Ingalls, Charles Maynard, Robert C. Hill‡.

Musicians: Henry Crull, Daniel Downey, W. S. Lambacks†.

Privates: John W. Anderson, Milton M. Andrews†, David Brest, Jackson Breakman, Lewis F. Brest, William Bostwick, William A. Burns, Stephen S. Beeman, Jonas Brobst, John Brooks, James H. Break, John Booth, David Baddif, E. Brannon, Albert Bailey†, David Bowman, Charles Butler‡, Elias Christ, Joseph Christwell, William J. Creighton, Harvey T. Christ, John Cubbison‡, Hiram Clair, Patrick Coyle, Joseph Clouts, H. A. Conger, David A. Cox, Philemon Catlin, William Christ‡, Harvey L. Cubbison*, William H. Curtis‡, Perry Childs, Benjamin Card, P. Culver‡, Joseph Christwall, Theodore F. Dewey†, John Dobson, John Dunmire, Bruce Dickey‡, Hiram Delong, Henry Dewald, George W. Douglas, Jacob Derr, John Dougherty‡, Harrison Davidson†, John S. Donohue, William W. Davidson†, Robert Davidson, John Drake*, Addison Dimmick, Thomas Dickey, Evan Evans†, James Evans†, Jonas Furl, John Forrest‡, Lewis C. Fesser, Dubois Freear†, William Ginher, Joseph Gaston, Robert S. Gitchell, Miles S. Green, George T. Granger, Winfield Guish†, James Grant, Thomas Gibbons, Jr., Abram Gaskill, Elias Gearhart, Washington Hood, Alexander Hamilton‡, Jesse Harrison, Washington P. Hill, James Hill‡, William Hagey‡, S. M. Howard, C. W. Humison, John J. Harrison†, Isaac Hollabaugh†, Alexander R. Hunter, Arthur Hanna, David Hay*, Henry Jones,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Richard Johnson, William K. Johnson‡, George Johnson*, W. P. Johnson†, Oliver G. Johnson, Henry N. Kellogg, A. H. Kelts‡, Henry Kent, Anthony Knox, Morris S. Kentch‡, Merrit Lillie, Jason Lemon, C. Love‡, William E. Lightcap, A. G. Lytle, William J. Little†, Miles Luton, Robert H. Martin, Benjamin Mattison, Lafayette Mattison, Silas B. Mattison, Nathaniel Markel, James Medows, William Magner, Michael Magner, James F. Mateer†, David Millison, Charles Maxiona†, Thomas B. McLain†, Henry McCloud*, Patrick O'Keefe‡, John R. Parks‡, George Patton, John W. Piper‡, Joseph V. Pew‡, Joseph W. Parker, Amos Raybuck, Edward Riley, William T. Richards, Elias Rogers, Henry Row, Lewis Redman, Charles W. Scott, John Spear, E. D. Scott‡, Christian Shick, John Shouts, John Schenck‡, Charles E. Smith, Joseph Sticker, Walker Slaven, James Sharp†, Elijah B. Silliman, Aaron Stage†, George Stage, George D. Streeter‡, Samuel Simon*, William Snow, Thomas D. Thomas, Elijah Thompson‡, John Thompson, James M. Tyler, Edward Thatcher, William Vanderpool, James Vanderpool, 2d, Jerry Vanderpool, Francis Vanaman†, Henry Vanderpool*, John Vangilder, James Vanderpool, 1st, Samuel Williams, Joel E. Wilsoncroff, George Weiser, Henry Weiser, Samuel M. Woods, Thomas Waltz, Robert M. Wells, Joseph Woods†, Thomas C. Wykoff†, Marion Young, Valentine Zalmizer†.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—SECOND CAVALRY.

This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1861, principally from Philadelphia and from the counties of Crawford and Tioga. It was organized at Camp Patterson, near Philadelphia, with the following officers: Richard Butler Price, of Philadelphia, colonel; Joseph P. Brinton, of Philadelphia, lieutenant-colonel, and Charles F. Taggart and J. Archambault, majors. It entered active service in April, 1862, in Virginia, and was assigned to the brigade of General Cooke, First Reserve Army Corps, commanded by General Sturgis. It participated in numerous skirmishes and the following general engagements: Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Gainesville, Gettysburg, Culpepper, Mine Run, Parker's Store, Wilderness, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Ream's Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank Road, McDowell's Hill, Five Forks, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. It participated in the grand review in Washington, D. C., May 23, 1865. On June 13, 1865, it was consolidated with the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, forming the First Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry, and was finally mustered out of the service July 13, 1865.

Company L of this regiment was recruited in Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: Robert T. Wood, Charles R. Taylor and Robert B. Ferry.

First Lieutenants: Charles R. Taylor and Martin V. Hallett.

Second Lieutenants: Daniel Bacon, William A. Faulkner, Robert B. Ferry and Martin V. Hallett.

Sergeants: Robert B. Ferry, William A. Faulkner, William D. Bellows, Lester E. Wood, George H. Benedict†, Nathaniel Clark, William C. Trim, William E. Pierson, Harvey A. Baxter, Thomas O. Johnson and John Hawe.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Corporals: Elias Bullock, Erastus Chappel, L. J. Thompson, Jarvis K. Aaron, John Brimmer, James Kiser, Theodore Smith and Lewis W. Fenton.

Buglers: Gardner S. Harry and Alva Weeks.

Saddler: Andrew Wells.

Blacksmiths: William Green and Albert Newman.

Farrier: Robert B. Howland.

Privates: Franklin Aiken, Wallace Aiken, James P. Beckwith‡, David C. Buck, Jacob Bullen*, Edward Brown, Jackson Butler, Isaac Bullock*, Oscar Beach*, William Brown, Robert J. Borden, Charles Costley, James Costley, George Costley, Horace Q. Cilley, Egbert Cooke, Henry Creeley, Silas Corse†, Sanford Clark, Edwin Dickinson, Shure Downing, Vincent Daily*, George J. Davis, James Davis, Leman F. Dawson, Henry Dibble, Charles Denny, Thomas Eldridge, John Finch, Aaron Finch, Leander Finch, Alexander Finch, Charles Fay, Amasa Gee, Warren Gleason, Justus Green, David Gardner, Lorenzo Gleason, Almon Gifford†, William Green, Thomas Harden, John Hunter, Joseph B. Howe, George W. Harry, Samuel B. Harvey, George Heysham, Timothy H. Ives, Joel Kizer, Charles Keeney, James Kennedy, William Morgan Kizer, James Kay, James Labar, Alfred Labar, Andrew J. Labar, James H. Lockery, John Maynard, Richard J. Marks, Charles Mattison, Harvey B. Metcalf, Seth Mattison, Eli Mead, Henry Mumford, G. C. Newman, John Newman, Albert Newman, Richard Odell, Thomas O'Conner, Freeman D. Price, George W. Pierson, Henry Pierce, A. B. Porter, Martin V. Purple, Richard Quick*, John P. Rushmore, David W. Rathbone, William I. Radicker, John Rose, Jackson A. Roe, George Reeves, Winfield Scott, Adelbert Seeley, Judson Slade, Stewart Stevens, Theodore Stewart, Omar H. Soule, Perry R. Soule†, Samuel Sullivan, John H. Stoner, Cephas Smith, Robert M. Steele, Myron D. Stewart, William Smith, Eli D. Teller, Thomas Vancise*, Andrew J. Vanzile, George J. Whitmore, John B. Wakeley, George Walker, William R. Wells, Nelson Wildrick, Philo Wilcox, Matthew M. Young.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT—SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in December, 1861, with the following officers: George C. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, colonel; William B. Sipes, of Philadelphia, lieutenant-colonel; James J. Seibert, of Philadelphia, James Given, of West Chester, and John E. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, majors. It was assigned to service in Tennessee, participating in a number of sharp engagements during 1862, also in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, the Atlanta Campaign, Lovejoy Station, Rome and Plantersville.

Company B of this regiment had the following members from Tioga county:

Quartermaster Sergeant: Holland J. Marvin.

Sergeant: William H. Albeck.

Corporal: Henry R. Sechrist*.

Privates: John Albeck, Charles Ault, George Freer, Nelson Fulkerson, Henry Hutchenstine, Joel Sechrist and Henry Schwenck.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Company C of this regiment was recruited in Bradford and Tioga counties. The following named officers and privates were from Tioga county:

First Lieutenant: A. J. B. Dartt and Charles C. Hermans*.

Second Lieutenant: Henry D. Calkins.

First Sergeant: Charles H. Van Dusen.

Sergeants: J. P. Wilcox, Noah J. Wheeler, Henry D. Calkins, Lyman L. Sperry, Jonathan L. Moore and James H. Howe‡.

Corporals: D. M. Rose, A. J. B. Dart, Charles H. Hertel, Henry B. Morrison, Rozel Gile, Thomas S. Gillet, J. Scott Howe and John D. Ruggles.

Privates: George W. Ayres‡, Adam E. Cleveland, Robert Calhoun, Charles Clark, Philander Hall, Martin V. Lovel*, Fordyce S. Morgan, Charles M. Rumsey, Lyman J. Reynolds, Porter D. Rumsey, Waldo Spear, William Warters, Merritt Woodward and C. D. Warner.

Company G was recruited in Chester, Lycoming and Tioga counties. Among those from Tioga county were the following:

First Lieutenant: James W. Childs.

Corporal: Ira M. Warriner.

Privates: Samson Babb, Samson W. Babb†, John W. Childs and Henry Moyer*.

Company L had the following from Tioga county:

First Lieutenant: Otis G. Gerould‡.

Corporals: James Seibert†, Lloyd B. Husted.

Privates: Horace Dartt, Henry Emberger*, Sidney A. Hoagland, Jacob Hartman, William S. Hoagland, David S. Ireland, Alonzo L. Johnson, Henry J. Levalley, Charles A. Marvin, Isaac Marvin, H. B. Marvin, E. W. Maynard, Nathan Moyer, Richard C. Videan, James Walker†, Isaac D. Walker†.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in October, 1861, at Camp Curtin, with the following officers: Joseph H. Wilson, of Beaver county, colonel; David B. Morris, of Pittsburg, lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph S. Hoard, of Tioga county, major. It participated in the Peninsula Campaign, and Fair Oaks, in Virginia, and at Kingston, Goldsboro, Little Washington, and Plymouth, in North Carolina. At the last place, April 20, 1864, the entire regiment, save those on furlough and detached service, were taken prisoners, and were confined in Andersonville, Macon, Florence, Savannah, Charleston and Charlotte. They were finally exchanged at Wilmington, North Carolina, in March, 1865.

Company B of this regiment was raised in Tioga county. The roster of its officers and men is as follows:

Captains: Joseph S. Hoard, Victor A. Elliott and Melvin L. Clark. Captain Clark was commissioned lieutenant-colonel May 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants: Abram Young and Franklin P. Wylie.

Second Lieutenants: George G. Gaylord, Melvin L. Clark and Harvey S. Horton.

Sergeants: Melvin L. Clark, Frank P. Wylie, Harvey S. Horton, Francis M. Shaw, Dyer J. Butts, Justus B. Clark, George Hollands and Byron M. Shaw†.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Corporals: Zerbino H. Young, Stephen G. Mudge, Ezra Ripley, Solon H. Dewey†, Perry Hill†, Phineas V. Clark, George E. Catlin, Burr R. Bailey, John Kiley.

Musicians: John W. Brown, Israel M. Dair†, Oliver H. Perry†, Seely Johns, James E. Young.

Privates: A. P. Benjamin, William Bailey, A. H. Bacon, Ebenezer Burley†, Albert A. Bodine†, John J. Beach*, S. W. Cochran, C. C. Connelly, Wallace Codney, Gideon A. Cornell, Silas Cummings, H. W. Clark*, (2d), William R. Cameron†, Edwin B. Clark†, H. W. Clark†, (1st), Ora L. Cleveland†, William Dair, Patrick Delaney, Stephen Dickinson, James Debtman, Reuben B. Dair†, Elisha Fanning, F. T. Fairman†, Charles S. Fish†, Henry Gaylord‡, Jonathan Greeley, William B. Gaylord, James Henry, John C. Howe, Arnold Halligist, John W. Horton, Francis Hagar, George W. Hubbard, John L. Johnson, Horace Jaquish, Samuel W. Jerould*, Thomas Jones†, Oliver M. Kelley, Edward Lewis†, David Latterell, Elam Morehouse, Martin Moore, Edwin A. Morley, Daniel E. Morley, Stephen M. Miles, Purington Maryott, Omer Morehouse, John W. Mapes†, John D. Miles, Frank M. Murdock†, George Mudge, Stephen R. Peters, Francis Peters, Ester Palmer, George W. Pickens, Artemus Rumsey, Dwight Ripley, John Rourke, Andrew J. Reeder, James H. Shaw, Orin Shaw, Thomas C. Shaw, Andrew Scouten, Horry B. Shaw, John W. Sweet‡, Orson F. Spurr‡, Samuel W. Smith†, Elisha Smith†, Warren St. John, George W. Vance, Andrew J. Watkins, Reuben Wood, Alonzo S. Warren, James Wilson†, Jacob Wilds, Oscar F. Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment had the following officers and men from Tioga county:

Company B—Captain: John Irvin‡.

Company C—Privates: Orson C. Cole, Almon Cure‡ and Richard Vandyke.

Company D—First Lieutenant: John Irvin‡.

Sergeants: William Irvin‡, Samuel Irvin‡, Henry C. Veil† and James H. Hall*.

Corporals: Israel Riddle‡, Ichabod S. Jones‡, David Irvin‡, Robert Mathews, Giles M. Coons‡ and Daniel L. Foster*.

Musician: Charles T. Whitcomb.

Privates: Andrew B. Bassett, Jr., John B. Biser†, Fidelo Biddle‡, James Budson, James G. Carey‡, Henry Davis†, Thomas Doud*, John S. Elter‡, Darius Griswold, Peter B. Herrington, Henry Herrington*, Robert M. King*, Abram King*, James Landon, Edward Mathews*, Thomas Mathews, William Myers, George G. Mason*, Thomas Nestor, Ambrose Reeder, Frederick Schambacher, George W. Schambacher†, Eurotas F. Sparks, Peter Schick, Charles F. Schambacher‡, George E. Tripp, Darius R. Terry, John Wilber, Lewis N. Wilber† and William Werline.

Company H—Privates: Orlando Dann, Cornelius King and James Thompson.

Company I—Privates: Eugene Budson and James R. Watts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT—ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment, originally known as "Harlan's Light Cavalry," was raised during the months of August and September, 1861, as an independent regiment, by Col. Josiah Harlan, of Philadelphia, under special authority from the Secretary of War.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

The companies were from different states, A being from Iowa, portions of E and F from New York and Pennsylvania, I from New Jersey, M from Ohio and the remainder from Pennsylvania. Congress having only authorized the raising of regiments by states, it was finally mustered in as the Eleventh Cavalry, with the following officers: Josiah Harlan, colonel; Samuel P. Spear, lieutenant-colonel; George Stetzel, Samuel Wetherell and Noah M. Runyan, majors. It was assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in numerous engagements and skirmishes, doing a large amount of scouting duty. It was mustered out of the service August 13, 1865.

Company F of this regiment was raised in Bradford and Tioga counties, and across the line in New York state. The following named officers and privates were from Tioga county:

Captain: B. B. Mitchell.

Second Lieutenant: John V. Pickering.

First Sergeants: Victor A. Elliott, promoted to captain of Company B, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 1, 1862, and William C. Lamb*.

Quartermaster-Sergeant: Andrew Klock.

Commissary Sergeants: W. H. Hancock and Chancy C. Ackley.

Sergeants: Richard M. Ross, Maurice D. Bailey, Jacob Vannoy‡, Oliver P. Barden and Henry E. Wheeler†.

Corporals: W. C. Lamb*, R. Weeks‡, Charles T. Austin, Roland Sanders, Martin Gleason, Ira V. Williams, Chester W. Fenton‡ and Herman Inscho†.

Buglers: B. B. Borden and A. H. Perry.

Blacksmith: George A. Roberts.

Farrier: E. C. Westbrook.

Privates: Lorin N. Butler, Hiram Bellinger, Andrew J. Brown, Wilbur Churchill, Jerome B. Chapman‡, James J. Cady, Jacob H. Colestock, Thomas E. De Pui, John M. Goodrich, James A. Hawthorn‡, John Hawthorn, Thomas Holiday, Valorus E. Ives, Darius Inscho, Alvin H. Ingalls‡, W. H. Kirkendall, Adelbert D. Keeney, Daniel A. Lamb, Hamlin B. Lamb†, Ira O. Mudge†, William M. Miles, John O'Neil, Charles C. Palmer, Charles M. Pitts, G. N. Rorenbaugh†, Frank M. Spencer, Vincent W. Swimelar*, Leander Sherman‡, A. H. Taylor, Frank B. Towner, Alfred Toles†, Jefferson Vannoy, C. N. Walker, Luther A. West and Benjamin F. Westbrook.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Two companies of this regiment, A and D, were recruited in Tioga county, for the nine months' service. A regimental organization was effected at Camp Curtin, August 20, 1862. Charles Ryon, of Elkland, was commissioned major, and was mustered out with the regiment May 29, 1863. The regiment took part in the battle of Fredericksburg and had several men killed and wounded.

Company A was recruited in Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: John J. Hammond and John I. Mitchell.

First Lieutenant: Romanzo C. Bailey.

Second Lieutenants: John I. Mitchell and H. L. Prutsman.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Sergeants: H. L. Prutsman, Valentine W. Lewis, F. H. Garretson, Albert F. Packard, Jacob Tallman and Clark W. Barrow.

Corporals: Stephen Dickerson, Samuel L. Patterson, William Warren, Henry C. Wheeler, Monroe P. Crosley, B. W. Merrick and William H. Larcom.

Musicians: Charles M. Magarcy, Philip Petty and Hiram Bixley.

Privates: Daniel E. Bacon, Henry Beckwith, Levi Bruson, J. G. Burroughs, Charles V. Bixley, Alpheus Button, Charles Button, Eli Barber, Charles S. Beach, Theodore S. Bacon*, John Burgess†, Francis M. Copp, Ralph Campbell, Oren Cline, Nathan Case, Franklin H. Clark, Charles W. Chase, William P. Cowan, Rubus Clemens, George T. Dickerson, Joseph Denton, Elmer Daggett, Jerome Daggett, Charles L. Denel, Patrick F. Donley, Charles L. Eaton, James Furgerson, John Furgerson, Miles Goodwin, Amasa Gee, Charles Goodwin, William M. Gridley*, Franklin Herrick, Vincent Hogaboom, William H. Hunter, Charles D. Hudson, Minor Jackson, Erwin Keys, William Z. Knapp, Ira Keeney, James Loughridge‡, William H. Lawrence, Moses Losey*, Joseph S. Merrick, Elias Merrick, Charles W. Moore, Henry J. McGowan, Philip Petty, Anson Palmer†, Chauncey Rice, Levi Rounsville, William Rounsville, Oscar H. Rounsville, James Russell†, Andrew J. Sutton, William Smith, John Shellman, John Smartwood, Daniel Smartwood, Luman M. Smith, Ezra Swope, Jr., Clinton Slocum, Stephen C. Shaff, Allen D. Seeley†, Timothy Sullivan*, Henry M. Tice, Edward Updyke, John D. Vandyke, David Williams, Henry Wood, William H. Wylie, Benjamin F. Walters and D. Whitehead.

Company B of this regiment contained thirty-nine officers and privates, who were recruited by Charles Ryon, of Elkland, who was commissioned major of the regiment. Their names are as follows:

First Lieutenants: John Seeley and Nelson Doty.

Sergeant: George L. Hurlbut.

Corporals: Norman Strait, E. D. Rutherford, Seth Leroy Love.

Musician: Orville Bress.

Privates: Sylvester Bullock, Elijah Blanchard, Horatio Chisom, Hiram B. Cameron, Henry Creeley, John Costley†, Silas S. Dingman, Austin Flanders, W. B. Hudson, John Hogencamp, Calvin Hober, Robert B. Howland, Thomas Jenkins‡, Charles Mattison*, Frank Miles, V. Monroe, Johial Norton, Thomas J. Richardson, Stephen Romayne, John Rose, Horace K. Rumsey, James R. Stone‡, Asa Spencer, Luman Stevens, Solomon Vanzile, Andrew Vanzile, Frank Vastbinder, George H. Watts, Eli White, Clark V. Worden and William R. Watkins.

Company D had the following roster:

Captain: Sylvester D. Phillips.

First Lieutenant: Albert B. Cloos.

Second Lieutenants: Alva Davidson and Martin Dodge.

Sergeants: Martin Dodge, James H. Metcalf, James C. Aldrich, Ansel B. Parker, William H. Gurnsey‡ and Benson B. King.

Corporals: Frederick Heyler, George W. Potter, Henry W. Grantier, William G. Gilkey, William O. Wakeley, Lafayette D. Hill, Theodore F. Holcomb and John Little.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Musicians: Leroy P. Davis and Samuel Fletcher.

Privates: Charles F. Abbott, David C. Buck, Anson P. Boardman, Charles Bennett, Charles Butler, Timothy Baker, William Bloom, Ansil E. Brower, Montraville Brown, James Colman, William Chapman, James P. Cook, Jahiel Case, David Case, Hiram L. Colegrove, J. E. Chamberlin, Rufus Cook, Charles W. Chase†, Joseph F. Davis‡, Vincent Dodge, Henry Dibble, Joseph J. Doan, Samuel Donaly, James W. Degraw, Orville Earl, Lysander J. Earl, William Edgcomb, Lott Fillmore, Morgan Heyler, Delos D. Howe, Isaac Hunt, Milton King, Stephen King†, Thomas Leanning, Delos F. Leonard, Orrin Leach, Oscar Macumber‡, John Metzgar, Isaac L. Metcalf, William H. H. Metcalf, James Mallory, Samuel Metcalf, Orson P. Mintonye, Charles Mulkins†, Andrew McCoy, John McCormic, Jesse McIntyre, Llewellyn Northrop, John A. Pearsol, Frank C. Pride, Charles Prouty, Eugene Pritchard, Samuel Pierce, Walter B. Pritchard, Bradley N. Parker, Merrit Potter, Sovrine Rumsey, John P. Rushmore, George N. Seely, Lyman B. Somers, Silas Taylor, John Thomas, Philip H. Taylor, Rowland B. Tooker, John C. Tanner, Isaac Watts, Daniel C. Wakeley, Jacob Whitmarsh, William R. Youngs, Dyer Youngs, Samuel Youngs†, Walter S. Youngs†.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment ("Bucktail Brigade") was commanded by Roy Stone. It was recruited in Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. It took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, North Anna and Petersburg. The surgeon was Dr. W. T. Humphrey, and the chaplain Rev. J. F. Calkins, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Wellsboro. The regiment entered the service in August, 1862, and was mustered out June 24, 1865.

Company A of this regiment was from Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: A. J. Sofield*, Dudley A. Fish, Lewis Bodine‡ and Benjamin H. Warriner‡.

First Lieutenants: Dudley A. Fish, Lewis Bodine‡, George Blackwell‡, John Walbridge‡, John Rexford‡ and George D. Brooks.

Second Lieutenants: Lewis Bodine‡, Benjamin H. Warriner‡, George Blackwell‡, John Rexford‡ and George D. Brooks.

Sergeants: John Rexford‡, A. B. Wright, J. B. Wilcox‡, George Blackwell‡, Benjamin H. Warriner‡, George D. Brooks‡, Edward Morse‡, Cloise L. Miller, Asher D. Cole*, Wallace W. Sofield*, Albert D. Wright, promoted to captain Forty-third United States Colored Troops, and John L. Barnes.

Corporals: John Walbridge‡, Albert Dale, Nathan Palmer, Austin H. Butler, William A. Smith, Jesse W. Borden†, Nathan Wilcox, John L. Barnes, Alfred Boyden, Sanford Boyden, Lyman Stowell, Henry D. Smead, Gilderoy H. Lawton, Nathaniel H. Wilcox*, William A. Smith*, Wilson D. Race*, William A. Nobles†, John L. Pond†, Daniel Butler and Frank R. Goodman‡.

Musicians: Lewis Culver and Cook Willard.

Privates: Freeman B. Ashley†, Hiram Bardwell, Reuben Bell, Lester H. Butler,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Philander Birch, Francis M. Butler, Marion Croft‡, Joseph Collins, Amos Clark, Elon Culver, George F. Christian*, John Carrol, Reuben H. Carter, John Colegrove‡, John E. Chaffer‡, William Churchill‡, V. Champney, Aaron O. Douglas‡, George Dewey, Walter Dibble‡, James Davis, David B. Drougold, James Dunn, Edwin W. Dimmick*, Frederick O. Dalton*, Lewis Ernest‡, Matthew Fetzer*, Edwin Fairbanks†, James C. Farley‡, Curtis Gleason*, David Hart, Jr., George Hilliar, Charles Henry, Samuel Hartman, T. Haughenberry, Corwin Howe*, Toren Hemminger*, John T. Hoffman‡, Simon A. Hiltbolb, Joshua Ingalls‡, Elihu Ingalls‡, Oscar Jennings*, Frank Justice, Nicholas Kizer, Jacob Kiphart, Jr.‡, Christian Koch, Alexander Kauffman, George A. Kinney, John Kennedy, Aaron King, Jr., George L. Long, Henry Lyon, Augustus Lyon†, John Lyon†, Thomas B. Midlin‡, Reuben H. Martin*, William Millard*, Reece Morris‡, Ellis L. Miller, Ira T. McIntyre, W. H. McCollum‡, Thomas R. Neece‡, William M. Nichols‡, George A. Noble†, Robert E. Pond, Peter Paul‡, Joseph Petrie, Oliver W. Phillips†, William E. Price, Reuben Palmer, Eben W. Parkhurst, Samuel Ritton, Sylvester Robertson†, Thomas H. Root†, Wilson D. Robison, John Rockey, Ely Russel†, Chandler Ronley, William B. Reese‡, Wilmot Ritter, Thomas Skelton‡, James Stryker, Charles Stroup, Reuben G. Simmons, Hiram Smith, Frederick Siegle‡, Thomas C. Sanderson, Lemuel W. Smedley, Miles Swope‡, George D. Sofield, Asa Smith, Henry Smith‡, Henry E. Smith, Eden B. Titus, John C. Tyler‡, Eugene A. Tremain†, James Van Dusen, John S. Wollcott, Charles R. Warriner, James B. Warren, Jesse K. Williams, Caleb B. Wright, Abraham Wright, Levi Wright, John Weidner, Ira Warriner, John H. Wheeler†.

Company F had the following members from Tioga county: Alonzo B. Eastman, and John Patterson.

Company G had the following officers and men from Tioga county: Thomas B. Bryden, captain; Henry J. Landrus, sergeant, promoted to sergeant major; Josiah Hughes‡ and James Logan*, corporals, and John Davis*.

Company K had among its members Charles L. Hoyt, second lieutenant, and Isaac Bryant†, of Tioga county.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—DRAFTED MILITIA.

This regiment was composed of men drafted in October, 1862, for nine months' service. It was organized at Camp Curtin in November with the following officers: Everard Bierer, of Fayette county, colonel; Theophilus Humphrey, of Bradford county, lieutenant-colonel, and Robert C. Cox, of Tioga county, major. Its service was principally in North Carolina. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, August 8, 1863.

Company A of this regiment was from Tioga county. Its muster roll is as follows:

Captain: Anson A. Amsbry.

First Lieutenants: Lucien O. Beach and Samuel W. Love.

Second Lieutenants: Samuel W. Love, Charles Biter and William L. Keagle.

Sergeants: Samuel W. Love, William L. Keagle, Henry S. Arthur, N. M. Levegood, Gaston D. Walker, Thomas J. Barton, Lester S. Fisk, Oliver P. Babcock.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Corporals: Henry S. Arthur, Gaston D. Walker, Thomas J. Barton, Lester S. Fisk, John G. Bowman, George W. Bastian, Ora M. Kelly, Oliver M. Kelly, William E. Clark, Erastus P. Hill, Nelson Fulkerson, Ellis Merrill.

Musicians: Leonard R. Bombay and Joseph Brion.

Privates: Alexander Allen, George W. Anderson, John L. Allen, Leonard J. Bradford, Henry S. Bodine, Jacob Boston, Henry O. Bliss, Daniel Boom, Daniel Barrett, Hiram Burdick, Leonard J. Bradford, Francis M. Black, Ransom W. Bailey, Jesse T. Bedell, Henry Brion, David Brion, Ezra Brees, Benjamin Babcock, Wesley C. Barnhart, Simeon Babcock, Hopkins J. Crosby, Robert W. Campbell, Lyman Copley, Charles W. Churchill†, Willis B. Daily, Hiram D. Deming, promoted to hospital steward, Thomas Eldridge, Jr., C. A. Eilenberger, Enoch Evans, Jefferson Fritz, William R. Freeman, Ferdinand Fray, Christian Foulkrod, Henry Frock†, William J. Garner, John Gleason, Uriah Golden, Daniel Hodge, Orlo J. Hamlin, George Horning, Charles D. Hart, George W. Hart, Casper Houser, Adam Hart, Jacob Horning, Richard W. Ham, Micajah S. Inscho, David Johnson, J. A. Knickerbocker, Garrett M. Kinner, Henry Kimball†, Gottlieb Krause, Jacob Kissinger, Samuel A. Kelsey, William Landis, John J. Lutz, John Matthews, Henry Mattison, Silas Mosier, John Newfer, Andrew A. Newton, William W. Neal, Horace Odell, John E. Ostrum, Walter Phelps, Benjamin J. Powers, David Plank, George W. Rice†, Alovin D. Robbins†, Charles Snyder, Martin V. Smith, Nelson C. W. Smith, Washington Sheffer, James H. Stewart, John H. Schoonover, Henry W. Travis, Ezekiel Thomas, Charles Tillinghast, Jr., Cornelius Vanorsdale, Stephen H. Wood, Charles Wilson and Charles Zink.

Company C of this regiment had the following officers and privates from Tioga county:

Captain: William B. Hall.

Sergeants: A. M. Whittaker and Alexander Mott.

Corporals: Thomas O. Doud, Samuel D. Cudworth and William H. Palmer†.

Musician: Oscar F. Grady.

Privates: Joseph B. Austin, Jacob H. Allen, Lorenzo M. Doud, Peleg Doud, Samuel C. Gott, Ira Hakes, John M. Haverly, Sidney T. Lewis, Thomas Lewis, C. S. Moore, James McConnell, Ephraim McConnell, Russel Niles, Elisha L. Nash, George E. Orvis, Charles E. Palmer, Jacob H. Roblyer, Warren Robinson, Artemus Rumsey, Lorenzo D. Rerick, Asa Slingerland, Eugene L. Sperry, Loren Updyke, John B. Wood, Solomon L. Wood, Stephen Warters, Isaac S. Woodburn, David Welch, Amos Welch, William W. Westgate† and Isaac I. Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A body of troops known as the First Battalion, which had been organized just previous to the invasion of the State in July, 1863, for six months' service, and which had performed guard duty at various points in the State, was upon the expiration of its term reorganized and recruited as a part of this regiment. Four new companies were added to it, and the regimental organization was completed in March, 1864, at Camp Curtin, with Joseph F. Ramsey lieutenant-colonel, and George W. Merrick major.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Company A had the following officers and men recruited in Wellsboro, Delmar and vicinity, for the six months' service:

Captain: George W. Merrick.

First Lieutenant: Cecil A. Deane.

Second Lieutenant: Robert Young.

Sergeants: William A. Stone, Gerould B. Dennison, Ephraim Smith, David Dewey, Alonzo C. Mack.

Corporals: Louis Doumaux, Lyman P. Potter, Benjamin Claus, Samuel Morgan.

Privates: Tunis Bush, John Blouch, Josiah L. Butler, Thomas J. Butler, Eugene L. Bowen, Aaron A. Bacon, Washington Boetz, Charles G. Catlin, William H. Chase, James Carpenter, Edwin Campbell, Truman Chubbuck, John A. Cline, James W. Donaldson, Chauncey Dartt, John E. Dibble, Darius L. Deane, John English, Oscar F. Ellis, Charles M. Field, Allen Farnwalt, William Green, William Greiner, Martin Gleason, William H. Harrison, Nathaniel Hart, John E. Henry, Orville Henry, Richard Henry, Morgan Hart, Amos C. Hartman, Albert Ives, William D. Jones, George Kimball, Valentine V. Keller, Albert L. Lachey, David B. Leslie, Casper K. Light, Joseph Morsman, William Moore, Samuel G. Miller, John Martin, Edwin Myers, William H. Miller, Adam Naftzer, Benjamin Naftzer, Thomas Oakum, William W. Patterson, Henry M. Poorman, Joseph Palmer, David T. Robbins, Welcome Spellman, John P. Scott, George W. Sneer, Peter D. Snavely, Charles L. Shumway, Henry Sears, S. Starkweather, Samuel Spotts, Samuel W. Trull, George Tabor, Benjamin F. Towner, Edwin Webster, Hiram Willard, Oren West, Michael Walborn, Oziah Webster and Benjamin Williams.

After its reorganization in March, 1864, for the three years' service, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Corps. It reached the army during the progress of the battle of Cold Harbor. Its next position was on the north bank of the Chickahominy, at the extreme left of the army. On June 16, 1864, it took up a position before Petersburg, and on the 18th was engaged in the assault upon the works on the enemy's right, the regiment being led by Major Merrick. Its loss in killed and wounded was more than one-tenth of its number, but it held its place in the most gallant manner, winning, by its good conduct, the special commendation of General Chamberlain, who, himself, received a dangerous wound. Major Merrick was in command of the regiment in the desperate assault on Fort Hell, at Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864, and received a gunshot wound in the right knee, rendering amputation of the leg necessary. At the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, in Philadelphia, this regiment was assigned to the head of the procession, on its way from the Baltimore depot to Independence Hall, and was left as a guard of honor while the remains lay in state. With the First City Troop, it was detailed to escort the remains from Independence Hall to the New York depot, as they were borne away. It was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, August 3, 1865.

Company A, as reorganized, for the three years' service, contained less than twenty of those who were members of the company in the six months' service. The

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

reorganized company was composed of officers and men from Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: George W. Merrick‡, promoted to major May 12, 1864; Morgan Hart and Robert Young.

First Lieutenants: Robert Young and Timothy B. Culver.

Second Lieutenants: Morgan Hart, Gerould B. Dennison, Timothy B. Culver and William A. Stone.

Sergeants: Timothy B. Culver, William A. Stone, Daniel P. Dewey, David Bricker, Orville Henry, Eugene Coolidge and Charles Shumway†.

Corporals: Orville Henry, Eugene Coolidge, Henry C. Wilson, Edmund A. Carriel, Chauncey Dimmick, James W. Hancock, John W. English, Henry M. Foote, Samuel D. Francis and Albert Ives*.

Musicians: James E. Hess and Henry Hipple.

Privates: Robert J. Ayres, George Anderson, Otis L. Anderson, John Ash, John Aylesworth*, Hiram Baker, Almon Butler, L. B. Butler, Leroy S. Butler, Charles Bockus, Philander Bockus, William Bliss, Joseph W. Brewster, Artemus Borden, Alonzo Borden, Bela Borden, John L. Boetsman, Norman Bellinger, William J. Bell, William G. Bower, Leonard W. Boatman*, John Carpenter, Zenas F. Crow, John B. Caldwell, G. B. Cunningham, William Chestnut, Delanne A. Catlin†, William Chase†, Samuel Clark*, Harris Dartt, Henry M. Dartt, Orlando E. Daily, James Donovan, William E. Dales, Cyrus Dort*, Robert Eden, Thomas Everett. Delos Field, Robert Francis, Richard Fry, George Frece, Ashabel Frost†, George W. Gwynn, Thomas Godden†, Andrew Greene†, Benjamin F. Goodwin†, Richard Henry, Judson J. Hall, Edward Hanville, John E. Henry, Charles P. Hoover, William Hampton, Henry F. Hall, Stephen Hedwick, John Jackson, George Kimball, William D. Kriner, Thomas Lester, Abram Lyon, Edward O. Lawton†, Charles W. Mosier, Richard Morrow, Joseph Meembower, Charles N. Moore, Alonzo C. Mack, Francis Mullen, John Mann†, John D. Morton†, Hugh H. McGrogan, John McGuire†, John Newfer, William Oberlie*, Andrew J. Putnam, Willis J. Peak, Lyman P. Potter, Charles J. Potter†, James Phipps*, Daniel W. Ruggles, Henry C. Root, Daniel Rought, Robert H. Steele, Samuel S. Steele, Alvarius Smith, Ephraim N. Smith, Riley W. Shellman, Wesley Saxberry, Horace S. Stratton, N. J. Starkweather, James Seisen, Thomas Stulker, Samuel Simpson, William D. Sturrock†, Oliver Stark, David H. Smith, Nicholas Swerger*, Clifton Tipple, Augustine S. Torpy, Samuel W. Trull, John J. Travis*, Daniel M. Wilson, Samuel P. Wilcox, Martin C. Wilcox, Samuel Wheeler, Philip Whetmore, James Wilkinson and James J. Walls.

Company I of this regiment was made up principally of men from Bradford and Tioga counties. The names of those from Tioga county are as follows:

Captain: Ransford B. Webb.

First Lieutenant: Monroe P. Crosby.

Sergeants: Monroe P. Crosby, George W. Rice and Hiram H. Nickerson.

Corporals: Hiram H. Nickerson, Stephen V. Martin, Spencer Crittenden, Albert F. Packard and Oscar F. Gandy.

Privates: Jeremiah Aitcher, Charles W. Best, Albert C. Balfour†, Haley Cole,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

John C. Chappel, Ira D. Carpenter, Daniel R. Carpenter, Philip T. Christian†, George W. Dimmick, Henry Darling, Jerome B. Ford, James C. Ford, Asa B. Forest, Joseph C. Forest, Robert London, Robert G. Sheldon, Dwight F. Stone, Charles E. Smith†, William Steele† and Moses Wingate.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in the field, in Virginia, in March and April, 1864, from veterans of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. It took part in engagements at Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House and Hatcher's Run. It had officers from Tioga county as follows: John A. Wolff, major, June 6, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 28, 1865. Quartermaster, Lucius Truman, June 6, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Assistant surgeon, J. G. Chambers, July 23, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Company C, was first commanded by Capt. Neri B. Kinsey, June 6, 1864; appointed brevet major October 1, 1864; honorably discharged March 8, 1865.

Company E had for first lieutenant R. J. Christenot, June 6, 1864; killed in action June 17, 1864, at Petersburg.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in the field, in Virginia, in May, 1864, from veterans of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth regiments, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and participated in the battles of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House and Hatcher's Run. Col. James Carle, June 6, 1864; appointed brigadier general March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 28, 1865.

Company B of this regiment had for first lieutenant, Livingston Bogart, June 17, 1864; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Companies A, D, H and K, and parts of B, E and G, of this regiment were recruited in Tioga county. Maj. Robert C. Cox was commissioned by Governor Curtin to raise the regiment. He succeeded, and, on the organization at Harrisburg, was promoted from a private in Company B, to colonel. The other officers were:

Lieutenant Colonel: William W. S. Snoddy.

Major: Victor A. Elliott.

Adjutant: George M. Bastian‡. Promoted from private Company B, September 29, 1864.

Quartermaster: William F. Weseman. Promoted from private Company B, September 9, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant: Darius L. Deane‡.

Commissary Sergeant: Chauncey F. Dartt‡.

Company A's roster was as follows:

Captain: Elmer Backer‡.

First Lieutenant: Joseph M. Young‡.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Second Lieutenant: Thomas O. Doud.

Sergeant: Eugene Rich*.

Corporal: D. Houselander, Jr†.

Privates: Amando M. Andrus, Damon Allen, James A. Ashcraft, Henry Avery, Jackson Alexander, Stephen Andrews, Philander Ayres, John B. Austin, Benjamin Booth, Alonzo B. Baker, Peter Benjamin, A. J. Blakesley, William Bailey, Royal E. Baker‡, Franklin H. Brink, John C. Baker, James Benjamin, William Beardsley, Lewis Barrett, Henry C. Burgess‡, Ebenezer Bronson, Charles H. Card, Norman D. Cranmer, William Coleman, Henry B. Clink, George Collins, Simon B. Chesby†, Watson Cary, James S. Carr, George W. Conley, Orrin E. Campbell*, Mahlon S. Cleveland‡, John Cunningham, David Conable, Daniel Doty‡, George D. Edgerton, Henry Evans, Oren P. Farr, Jason T. Fassett, George C. Fellbush‡, John A. Gustin, William Gordon, James Gordon‡, John Gordon, Samuel Gott, Benjamin F. Godshalk, Amos B. Howland, John Haines, Wallace Huntley‡, Jason Harris, Henry M. Hall‡, Orville C. Horton‡, Charles B. Hulslander, Charles L. Hiney, Nathaniel Hurst, Ira Knapp, Charles W. Kelly‡, George W. Knapp, Dennis G. Keeney, Jacob Kelsey, Abner Knapp, Joseph A. Lott*, John W. Lott, Charles H. Morgan, John J. Miller, Joseph D. Minturn, John Mansfield, Lyman McClure, Jonathan Nelson, James W. Northrop, James H. Owens, Asa Osgood, Charles Peterbaugh‡, Smith Palmer, David H. Phillips‡, Oscar H. Rounsville, Hiram M. Roblyer, Wesley B. Reynolds, A. C. Sturdevant, Benjamin Sherman, John Sutton, Charles E. Stage, Charles L. Sheppard, N. H. Smith‡, Zenas B. Smith‡, Morris G. Smith, William H. Smith, John F. Smith, Daniel Smartwood, David W. Stone, Horace Thorp, Allen J. Tickner, George VanNess, Alfred Wooster, Eugene Wood, Isaac Woodburn, William Wordon, Warren Wood, Isaac J. Young*, Reuben Yale.

Company B was made up principally of officers and men from Tioga county, whose names are as follows:

First Lieutenant: J. H. Schambacher‡.

Sergeants: John H. Miller, Jacob R. Stout and Philander P. Burns.

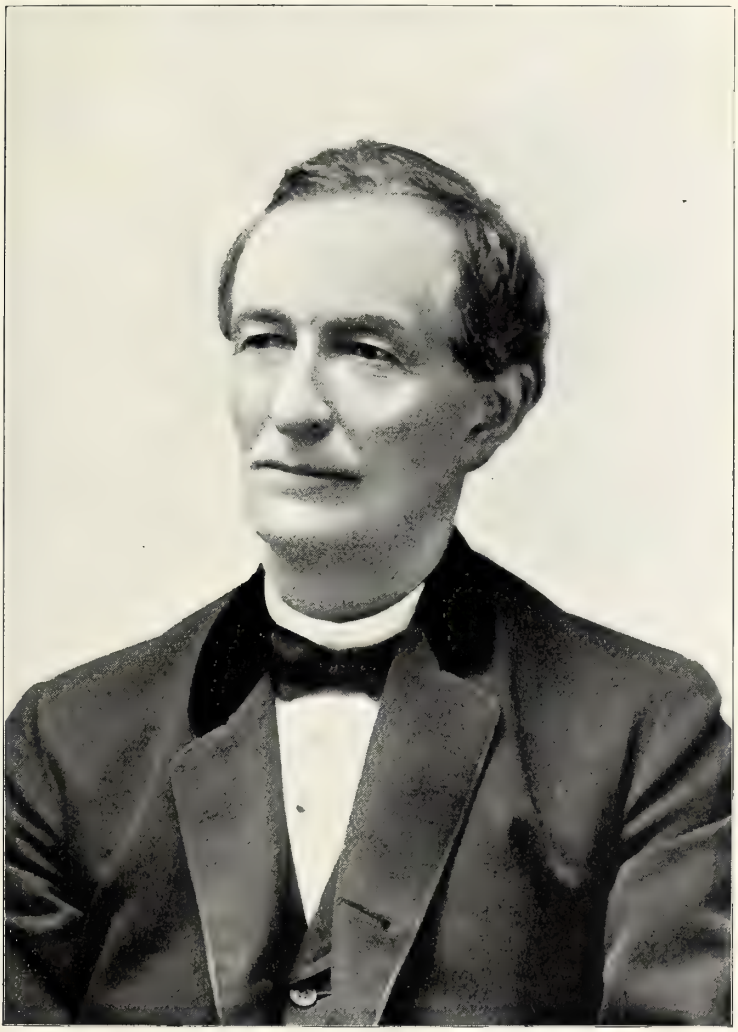
Corporals: Samuel Compton, Myron B. Haight‡, John Fulton, Almond Baxter and Decatur Ayres.

Privates: O. M. Bonney, Frank Bodine, J. W. Bonney, George M. Bastian, Isaac A. Britton, Darius Bennett‡, John Burd, William Burd, William Carpenter, Robert S. Compton‡, Sylvester Compton, John Carpenter†, Augustus Compton, Henry Carpenter, Robert C. Cox—promoted to colonel September 9, 1864—Nathan Doan, Hiram Dunn, Alfred Eddy, Edward Estel‡, Urbane Gregory†, Harry L. Haight, James N. Haight, R. W. Hollenbeck, Daniel L. Hollenbeck, Orlando F. Haight, Charles E. Haight, Daniel L. Horning, Thomas Horning, Thomas Johnson, Jr., H. L. Johnson, Philip Kohler, Jackson Kulp, Robert McClarin, Hiram Russell, Isaac D. Soper, Thomas Smith‡, Edward Soper, Charles W. Scouten, Charles Stewart, Mahlon Stevens, David Waters, B. O. Wheeler‡, Thomas Welch, William F. Weseman, Andrew P. Welch, Jerry Yetter and Joseph Zuber.

Company D had the following roster:

Captain: Sylvester D. Phillips.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.



Robert A. Cox

First Lieutenant: Albert B. Cloos.

Second Lieutenants: Chancy C. Ackley‡.

Sergeants: James V. Learch, William G. Gilkey‡, Francis A. Strang‡, Andrew McCoy and Anson P. Boardman.

Corporal: Fred. D. Woodcock‡.

Musicians: David W. Havens and Frank Wilcox.

Privates: Henry C. Ackley, Beniah S. Ackley, John Brown, James M. Bowers, William R. Burdic, Peleg Burdic, Joseph A. Bush, Lyman Bliss, George W. Bowman, Joseph Bliss, Aaron H. Bostwick, Franklin Buck, John W. Brown, James W. Bowell, Asa P. Bancroft*, John Butler, Joseph P. Brooks, James K. Brooks†, Henry E. Brown, James F. Carling, Stutley H. Carr‡, William Clossen, John C. Dean, Reuben F. Davis, Ira P. Douglass, Leander I. Earl, William R. Freeman, Silas A. Griffin‡, Bartlett Hammond*, Seth W. Harris, Orlon G. Hamlin, Lafayette Hill, Charles Hillman, George Hawley, Conrad Hollenbaugh, Norman I. Krusen, David O. Kilborn, Milton King, David Kilborn, Sylvester Labar, Theodore P. Metcalf†, Peter Minick, Baston Morse, John Metzgar, R. McGranahan, Samuel Nicodemus, William H. Nickles, William Owens‡, John A. Pearsol, Lovel Plank, Oliver Pease, Horace Pride*, Walter Pease, Calvin E. Robinson, James H. Richardson*, Amos Riggs, Sol Rosencrans, Watson R. Rushmore, Christian G. Rugaber, A. Robbins, William Robbins, James B. Rushmore‡, Rufus A. Stanton, John Seaman, William Striker, William Spencer, Joseph Sunderlin, John Sunderlin, O. J. Sunderlin*, Joseph Smithers, John Strong, Lyman B. Somers, George W. Sutton, Walter Thompson, Charles Taft‡, Ethan Taft, Henry M. Tice, Isaac C. Thompson, William Thompson, Orson A. Tremain, William O. Wakeley, Lyman Wilcox, Jeremiah Willoughby, M. W. Wilkinson, Thomas Wilkinson*, William M. Watrous, Aaron Yale and Henry M. Zearfoss‡.

Company E was composed largely of officers and privates recruited in Tioga county, whose names are as follows:

Second Lieutenant: William L. Keagle.

Sergeants: Joseph S. Childs, Daniel Brion and George J. Horning*.

Corporals: Elias Merrill, John Harman, Jacob E. Smith and John F. Blanchard.

Privates: Jeremiah Alexander, John Anderson‡, Jonathan Black, Edward Black, Charles Brion, George W. Bower‡, William Clark, Albert E. Comstock, O. Cartwright‡, Henry C. Cox, Andrew Dennison*, Charles Everly, Jacob Emick, Nicholas Fessler†, J. R. Farnsworth, Alfred Fulkerson, H. L. Farnsworth, Henry Gruver, Aaron Henry, Amos Henry‡, Cornelius Kimble, Elias C. Kohler, Josiah Kohler‡, Frantz Katzer, William King, Lewis Krise, Jacob Linck, Cornelius Lefever, Benjamin Long, Henry F. Mackey, Charles Morris, Winfield S. Mackey, John Maneval, Jacob Ribble, Frank Shaffer, William W. Seaman, Frederick Snyder, Franklin Sheffer‡, Theodore J. Sheffer, George A. Thomas, Benjamin Weast†, William P. Wheeland†, Charles D. Wheeland and George R. Wheeland.

Company G of this regiment was also composed principally of officers and men from Tioga county. Their names are as follows:

* Killed or mortally wounded ‡ Wounded, † Died.

First Lieutenant: P. H. Blanchard‡.

Second Lieutenant: Henry G. Stephen.

Sergeant: Charles S. Beach.

Corporals: John P. Blanchard*, Samuel P. King and William D. Lutz.

Privates: Curry Beach, Charles Carpenter, Wesley P. Cady*, George W. Curran, Samuel M. Craft, Erastus Cooper, William Diffenbaugh, Henry Erway, Wesley Ely, Hiram D. Freeborn, Daniel G. Gephart‡, George A. Gee, Joseph House, Chauncey Howard, Minor Jackson‡, George Keller, John Kulp, Henry S. Keeney, Wilson King‡, Albert Love, Hiram Leonard‡, William Miller, M. B. McBride†, Charles Sweet and Abner E. Sweet.

Company H, also raised in Tioga county, had the following roster:

Captain: Robert T. Wood‡, promoted to major, and mustered out with regiment with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

First Lieutenant: John E. Parkhurst.

Second Lieutenants: Amasa C. Culver and Oliver P. Babcock‡.

Sergeants: John H. Carl, Abijah Kiser, Oliver P. Babcock‡, William Pierce and James Vandusen*.

Corporals: George Bastian‡, Albert D. Kemp, David Hulslander, Jesse Howe, Miles Egleston‡, Milton Lewis and Hiram Green.

Privates: Henry Avery, M. S. Bostwick, Henry O. Bliss, Jarvis M. Barnhart, Luther B. Bradley, Andrew K. Bullin‡, Alonzo G. Bullin, Olis L. Butts, Louis L. Bevier, George H. Brown, George W. Bowen, Wilbur Brown‡, John Baker, William Bastian‡, Lewis Barrett, John H. Campbell, Ira Curran, Charles H. Conklin, Uriah Conklin, Charles Crosby, Samuel Courter, George W. Champlin, James Daily, Joseph Daily‡, James K. Daily, E. W. Dingman‡, Theodore Doan, Hugh Derr‡, Samuel D. Dougherty, Franklin Freeman, Jeremiah Fogleman, William Graham‡, Solomon S. Grover, James Grover, C. F. Gee, Vernon Green, Cromwell H. Gridley, Aaron Herrington, William Hoyt, Daniel Hayne, Benjamin Henry, Orange G. Johnson, D. C. Kemp, Gilbert Kiser, Henry Kiser, Henry Kennedy, Willard Lewis, Thomas Lapp*, H. Lapp, Wilson Mack, Johnson Mack, Andrew J. Mack, L. B. Maynard, H. C. Manning, David Passel, Francis M. Seely, John G. Seely, James H. Seely, Perry Strait, Nicholas Slyter, Charles Starr, Eugene Sherwood, William N. Springer, Daniel Sunderland, A. C. Sturdevant, Orrin M. Taylor†, Andrew Turk*, J. C. Thompson‡, Joseph Upham‡, James Vandusen*, Byron Vandusen, Samuel Vangorder, Ebenezer Warren, James Wilson, Lawrence Watson and Jonathan F. Yost.

Company K of this regiment was recruited for the most part in Charleston and Delmar townships. Its roster is as follows:

Captain: John J. Reese.

First Lieutenant: John Karr.

Second Lieutenants: Thomas D. Elliott and William L. Reese.

Sergeants: Daniel A. Evans‡, Samuel A. Mack and Edson D. Mitchell*.

Commissary Sergeant: Chauncey F. Dartt.

Corporals: Michael C. Campbell‡ and Elijah S. Kelsey†.

Privates: James H. Belling, Simeon Bacon, James H. Bockus, Martin Bennett,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Richard A. Brown, William V. Borden, Frederick Campbell, Amos Campbell, Henry U. Cady†, John Cole, Edwin Campbell, Thomas Cruttenden, Luther S. Collins‡, Peter Champaign, James Carpenter‡, Charles L. Dimmick‡, Louis Doumaux, Jesse B. Doane, Hiram G. Davis*, Reuben Dike, John E. Dibble, Andrew J. Duryea, Darius L. Deane‡, (promoted to sergeant major), James E. English, Richard W. Elliston, Samuel D. Evans, Edward English, Charles V. Goodwin, William H. Harrison*, Charles Houghton, Lyman Hart‡, William D. Jones, Jeremiah G. Jones, Joseph B. Jaquish, Linas S. Jennings, Orlando P. Jones, David E. Johnson, Robert Kelsey, Charles E. Kelsey, Hiram Klock‡, Benjamin F. Kelsey, Lewis Kohler, Frederick J. Moyer, Eli Moyer*, Thomas Morris*, Joseph Morseman, Delos V. Miller, John Mosier, Elisha McCarty, Edward Osborn, Nathan Palmer*, George M. Potts, James L. Plumley, Joshua S. Phoenix, George E. Putnam, William Putnam, Arvine Reese, James L. Reese, Charles Stephens, Robert Satterlee, Alfred Schieffelin, Abram M. Sherman, John Snyder, S. Starkweather‡, George M. Tabor, Stephen J. Thomas‡, Charles Venton, Benjamin C. Van Horn, D. P. Whitehead, John Willard, Roswell I. Webster, Robert J. Wilson, H. B. Webster, George P. Wilson, Elijah Warren, Aseph Wilkinson and K. Wilson.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—EMERGENCY MEN.

This regiment was organized at Harrisburg July 4, 1863, and was mustered out August 7, 1863. It had the following officers from Tioga county:

Lieutenant-Colonel: E. G. Schieffelin.

Quartermaster: Hugh Young.

Assistant Surgeon: W. W. Webb.

Morgan L. Bacon was captain; John S. Murdough, first lieutenant, and Abram B. DeWitt, second lieutenant of Company E.

William Cole was captain; W. S. Boatman, first lieutenant, and Robert H. Steele, second lieutenant, of Company F.

Luman Stevens was captain; Giles Roberts, first lieutenant, and E. D. Rutherford, second lieutenant, of Company G.

Horace S. Johnson was captain; Romanzo C. Bailey, first lieutenant, and Henry R. Fish, second lieutenant, of Company K.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS.

In addition to the companies and parts of companies recruited in Tioga county, a number of her citizens were to be found as individual members of companies raised in other parts of the State. Many also served in companies raised across the line in southern New York, while still others found their way into western regiments. After the lapse of more than thirty years, it has been found impossible to ascertain the names of all serving in these various miscellaneous commands, though the list which follows will be found fairly representative.

Thomas E. De Pui, of Tioga, and George E. Harris, of Lawrence, served in the Twenty-ninth regimental band.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Dr. F. D. Ritter, late of Gaines, served as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Reserve from June until August, 1862.

Dr. Daniel S. Foster, of Mainesburg, served as corporal in Company A, Fifth Reserve, until he was discharged by reason of a severe wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Capt. Robert W. Sturrock, who served in Company K, Fifth Reserve, from Bradford county, and was killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, began life as a printer, and was a partner of M. H. Cobb during the earlier years of the Wellsboro *Agitator's* existence. In 1860 he removed to Bradford county, and became associated with E. A. Goodrich, of Towanda, in the publication of the *Reporter*. D. H. Pitts, now a prominent merchant of Mansfield, also served in Company K, Fifth Reserve.

Job and Almon Wetmore, of Charleston township, who enlisted as privates in Company H, Sixth Reserve, were assigned to duty as members of the band of the First brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves.

The following members of Company C, Twelfth Reserve, recruited in Bradford county, were from Tioga county: Sergeants: Lyman Douglas, William Daggett and Joshua H. Graves. Corporal: Cyrus J. Spencer. Privates: George S. Borden, Cyrus D. Chapman, George D. Comfort, William A. Corzatt, Timothy Fellon, John W. Garrison, Joseph W. Inscho, Augustus Land, Volney M. Levalley, James Peters, Philip Petty, Nelson H. Robbins, David Short, James Sturdevant, Henry A. Vaughan, Seely Williams and Aaron Wilson.

Elijah J. Dartt, of Shippen, and Joshua Bernauer, of Gaines, served in Battery D, First Artillery. Mellwood C. Gillespie, also of Shippen, served as second lieutenant in same command, and afterwards re-enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth Cavalry.

Elisha S. Horton, of Westfield, served as second sergeant in Company H, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Victor Leroy Kelts, of Mansfield, served in Company G, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Camp Parole, May 12, 1863. His brother, Alexander Hamilton Kelts, served in Company D, same command, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

G. W. Butterworth served as sergeant of Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers from March 2, 1864, to June 30, 1865. Before enlisting he was connected with the *Agitator*. John E. Harvey, of Westfield, also served in the same company.

W. W. Richardson, who enlisted as a private in Company G, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted successively to corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant. J. E. Ault, of Liberty, enlisted as a private in Company G, of this regiment, and was promoted to first lieutenant.

James Irvin, of Union township, a brother of ex-Sheriff Irvin, served in Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died in the service.

Peter Bush, of Brookfield, served in Company D, Ninety-third; Martin V. Clemens, of Charleston, in Company A, and Lewis Moyer and Francis M. Sheffer, of Liberty, in Company D, Ninety-eighth; Henry E. Chamberlain, of Elkland, in Com-

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

pany C, and Daniel L. Van Dusen, of Osceola, in Company D, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Dr. A. M. Sheardown served as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers from June to December, 1863.

The following named citizens of Tioga county served in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry: Lorimus B. Ackley, of Clymer, and Lafayette Farr, of Middlebury, Company D; Benjamin J. Mann, of Tioga, Company E; Noah H. Marvin, corporal, Company H; Andrew J. Dickerson‡, Company M, and William Shellman, of Tioga.

Dewey Whitmarsh and James H. Metcalf, of Westfield, and Franklin B. Scudder, of Covington, served in Battery F, Second Pennsylvania Artillery.

Tracey O. Hollis served as second lieutenant of Company E, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from October, 1862, to March, 1863. He subsequently served in the Second Artillery and in the United States secret service.

Dr. William B. Hartman served as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers from March, 1863, to July 4, 1864, when he was promoted to surgeon. He was discharged June 3, 1865.

Tioga county was represented in Company G, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as follows: William Zinck and Isaac F. Wheeland, corporals, and the following privates: David A. Cochran, Charles Foulkrod, Warren Phelps, Alfred Phelps, Daniel Smith and Samuel Weast, all from Liberty borough.

Roswell A. Walker, of Covington township, who died at Belle Plain, Virginia, December 7, 1862, and Chauncey W. Wheeler, of Liberty, served in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James Labar and Benjamin F. Mulford, of Westfield, served in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Tioga county was represented in the Third Artillery as follows: Richard W. Jackson and George W. Kelts, sergeants, and John Blair, Charles E. Hall, William J. Hall and A. T. Goodrich, privates, of Battery F; W. C. Marvin and H. T. Graves, Battery G, and Charles S. Kingsley, Battery L.

Charles K. Thompson served as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment from March until June, 1865.

Tioga county was represented as follows in the Sixteenth Cavalry: Thomas Bowell, corporal, and Thomas J. Archer, Charles G. Campbell, James L. Cook, Isaac P. Foster and Leroy V. Kelts, Company B; William H. Beardsley, first lieutenant, Andrew Cady, corporal, and W. J. Beecroft, William H. Garison, H. G. Smith, Ezekiel Thomas and James Walter, privates, Company D; George H. Smith and Sovrine Rumsey, Company H; George D. Beecher, second lieutenant, Company I, and M. Buchanan, Company K.

Vincent F. Sly served as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-first Drafted Militia.

Frank H. Purhen served as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Harry T. Graves, now the editor of the Millerton *Advocate*, served in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Dr. George D. Maine, of Mainesburg, served as surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Rufus G. Treat, of Chatham township, served as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Ninty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George E. Tripp, of Union township, served in Company G, Two Hundred and Third regiment.

Joseph F. Ripley, Volney Ripley, M. H. Fralic and Hollister Leach, of Richmond township, served in Company K, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

IN NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

As Tioga county borders on the State of New York, some of her sons joined regiments in that State. But owing to the difficulty of locating them it is almost impossible to secure the names of all.

Edward E. Rockwell served in Company K, Twenty-third regiment.

W. H. Leisenring, of Nauvoo, was color-bearer of the Thirty-third regiment. He also served in the Third and in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiments.

Leverne Kimball, of Osceola, and James Taft, of Knoxville, served in Company E, Thirty-fourth regiment.

Floyd Ashley, Charles Rozelle, Philo Tuller, of Tioga, and Samuel Welch, served in the Fiftieth regiment.

Seeley D. Green‡, of Osceola, served in Company G, Sixty-fourth regiment.

Richard Smith, of Osceola, served in Company E, Seventy-seventh regiment.

In the Eighty-sixth regiment were the following: Amos F. Hawkins, Company A; Asaph Johnson, of Osceola, Company B; George Vastbinder, of Osceola, Company C; William E. Seely, of Osceola, and John Cornell, of Jackson, Company E; A. N. Dunham, of Knoxville, Company F; Stephen P. Chase‡, of Brookfield, color-bearer, and Sylvester Hunt, of Brookfield, Company H, and Edwin B. Bulkley, of Westfield, Company K.

Orville S. Kimball, of Westfield, and Harlan P. Kimball, served in Company I, One Hundred and Third regiment.

William H. Lemger, of Osceola, served in Company K, One Hundred and Seventh regiment.

Augustus Cadugan‡, of Osceola, served in Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment.

In the One Hundred and Forty-first regiment were the following: Gilbert H. Tremain, of Westfield, Company D; John W. Hammond, captain, and Truman B. Foote and Sylvester Tinney, all of Osceola, Company G.

David Sherman served in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment.

Dr. Lewis Darling, of Lawrenceville, served as surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment; and Legrand G. Brant, of Lawrence township, in Company G; James Freeland, of Osceola, in Company H, and Clark K. Cameron, of Osceola, in Company I, of this regiment.

John L. Robb, of Farmington, now a resident of Wellsboro, served in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment.

* Killed or morrtally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Thomas C. Knapp, of Lawrence township, enlisted in the First Cavalry, but was afterward transferred to the Second Cavalry.

Leroy Hoaglin, lieutenant, George Mack and Andrew Sutton, all of Osceola, served in Company G, Second Veteran Cavalry. Delos Kelts, of Lawrence township, served in Company B, and Luman M. Smith, of Lawrence township, in Company E of this regiment. Anderson Bunn served in the Twelfth Cavalry, and J. J. Brady in the Mounted Rifles. Seeley D. Green, of Osceola, after re-enlistment, served in Company G, Twenty-second Cavalry.

Rev. Stephen M. Dayton, of Osceola, served in Battery D, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery.

IN OTHER STATES.

Daniel Butler, of Charleston, served in the First Minnesota regiment.

Lott M. Webb served on the United States gunboat Kinea, in the Gulf squadron.

C. M. Prutsman, of Tioga, was an orderly sergeant in the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. Horace Johnson, of Tioga, served in the same command.

George E. Stauffer, of Sullivan, served in Company C, Second Maryland Cavalry.

John Lynch, of Osceola, served in Company F, First Connecticut Cavalry.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, served as assistant surgeon at Washington, D. C., one year, was then assigned to the Western army, and in 1864 was the operating surgeon of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and later served as surgeon in the navy.

Thomas V. Darling, a brother of Lewis, served four years in the United States Marine Corps.

Dr. Milton P. Orton, of Lawrenceville, served as surgeon from 1862 until his death at Hatteras Inlet, February 2, 1864.

Capt. H. S. Green, formerly of Wellsboro, served from Kansas, in "Jim Lane's Brigade."

Capt. A. M. Pitts, who died in Mansfield, October 2, 1891, enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, August 10, 1862, and was successively promoted until he became captain of Company D, the same year. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865.

Charles Irvin, of Union township, a brother of ex-Sheriff John Irvin, served in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and was killed at Fort Donelson.

FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Company C, of the First battalion, of the above regiment, had the following Tioga county men, mustered August 27, 1862, for three years:

Homer J. Ripley, commissioned first lieutenant June 3, 1865; captain September 15, 1867; resigned January 1, 1871. James B. Rumsey, hospital steward; William H. Rumsey, sergeant; Abijah S. Reynolds, corporal. Privates: Henry Slingerland, L. F. Doud, Melville L. Maine, George Clark, Charles Clarke, Charles A. Jones, B. F. Ford, Harvey Peters, Willard Compton, James Vanzile, Truman Mudge. They were mustered out in August, 1865.

Captain Ripley was mustered as captain of Company D, Thirty-second regiment,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

United States army, which was the Third battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, and served in Arizona and other parts of the west until his resignation in 1871. He closed his third consecutive term as register and recorder of Tioga county, January 4, 1897.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

West of the pagoda, on "The Green," facing the court house, is the monument erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Tioga county, who gave their lives for the defense of the Union during the War of the Rebellion. This monument was unveiled and dedicated November 18, 1886, with appropriate ceremonies. It is of Green Mountain granite, which has a soft gray tinge when unpolished, very hard and enduring, and which takes a fine and lasting polish. The only polished portions are the tablets. The one facing Main street bears the following inscription:

In Memory of
the
Soldiers and Sailors
of
Tioga County
who died
That the Nation Might Live.
1861—1865.

The tablet on the opposite side of the monument contains the single line:

It is noble to die for one's country.

The base and shaft of the monument is twenty-five feet high, and the base stone is eight feet square. The figure of the infantry soldier, that fittingly crowns the work, is a very finely-cut and life-like statue, seven feet six inches high. It weighs nearly a ton and cost $2,000. The cost of the whole work, including incidentals, was about $4,600. This amount was raised by voluntary contributions throughout the county.

The occasion of unveiling the monument was a memorable one. Despite the inclement weather, there was a large attendance. The opening address was by M. H. Cobb, followed by General Gobin, orator of the day. The monument was presented to George Cook Post, G. A. R., by Hon. Henry W. Williams, who referred to the fact that Tioga county contributed nearly 3,000 men to suppress the Rebellion. This, out of a population of about 31,000, was a large number—almost one in ten—and of this number probably one-fourth lost their lives, on the field of battle, in the hospital or in the prison pens of the South.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
But glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Maj. George W. Merrick, in an address made a few years ago on Decoration Day, said:

At the breaking out of the Civil War the adult male population of the county was about six thousand. Of this number two thousand enlisted in the Federal armies. The spirit of the fathers lived in the sons. Of this number, there were lost in battle: At Fredericksburg, 19; South Mountain, 16; Antietam, 6; Gettysburg, 15; Wilderness, 18; Cold Harbor, 15; Petersburg, 47; and in thirty-five other battles of the war, 182; accidentally killed, 3; died in Union hospitals, 62; died while prisoners of war, 56. Total loss during the continuance of the war, 445. Twenty-two per cent. of the whole number enlisted laid down their lives for their country! These simple figures speak volumes for the loyalty of Tioga county in the War of the Rebellion.

CHAPTER XVI.

LITERATURE OF TIOGA.

JOSIAH EMERY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR—LYDIA JANE PIERSON, THE FOREST MINSTREL—MARY EMILY JACKSON, A NATIVE POETESS—M. H. COBB, PRINTER AND POET—"NESSMUK," THE LOVER AND POET OF NATURE—HIS RAMBLES, TRAVELS, AND WRITINGS.

IT is scarcely known that Tioga has a literature of which any county might feel proud. The first publication was an English Grammar, made as early as 1829. It was by Josiah Emery, a teacher in the old Academy at that time. The grammar, which was a small work, was "designed as a first book for children commencing the study." It was copyrighted March 9, 1829, and was entitled "An Abridgment of English Grammar, by J. Emery, A. B." The certificate of copyright is signed by James Armstrong, clerk of the Western District of Pennsylvania, at Williamsport. The little grammar has long since passed out of print and it is almost impossible at this day to find a copy. In fact there are few living who have any knowledge of it.

LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, for many years a resident of Tioga county, attained great distinction as a poetess, and for years ranked with the best female poets of America. Her maiden name was Wheeler, and she was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1802. When sixteen years of age her parents removed to Madison county, New York, where she was employed in teaching school until 1821, when she married Oliver Pierson, a widower, of Cazenovia, twenty-four years her senior, and the father of five children. Her biographer, Mr. Goodrich, says that about the time of their marriage Mr. Pierson traded a farm for one thousand acres of wild land lying in the western part of Liberty and the eastern part of Morris townships, Tioga county, and in the following year he moved with his young wife, accompanied by two of his married daughters and their husbands, to this land. The country was then (1822) in such a wilderness condition that they were obliged to cut a road nearly the whole

distance from the Block House settlement (five miles) to his land, and then make an old log cabin their temporary abode until lumber could be hauled a long distance to construct a better dwelling.

It was here, under these adverse and trying circumstances—so unlike what she had been used to—contending with stern fate, yet holding "sweet converse with nature and with nature's charms," that she began to write poetry. To a spirit like hers, in a wilderness home, surrounded by so many sore trials—both domestic and pecuniary—life would have been a great burden had she not been inspired by an intense religious zeal, which not only found expression in her daily work and life, but was also the chief theme of her songs, which bear a strong resemblance to the poems of Mrs. Hemans.

Soon after the establishment of *The Pioneer,* at Wellsboro, she began writing for that paper, and many fine pieces not found in her published volumes, appeared in its columns.

Some time in 1833, Mr. Pierson, who had by that time cleared a farm, rented it and removed with his family to Jersey Shore, when his wife became a contributor to the *Lycoming Gazette,* then a weekly paper of some prominence, published at Williamsport. At the end of two years Mr. Pierson purchased a bill of merchandise on credit, returned with his family to his old home, and attempted to carry on a mercantile business, but disastrously failed, and his farm of 400 acres was sold by the sheriff to satisfy his creditors. The property was bid off by Judge Ellis Lewis and A. V. Parsons, and deeded to Thaddeus Stevens in trust for Mrs. Pierson during her life, and at her death to be divided among her children.

Her good luck came about in this wise. At the time Mr. Stevens, as a member of the legislature, was advocating the free school system, she wrote a poem complimentary of both him and the system, which pleased him so much that he sent her fifty dollars, subsequently made her acquaintance, became the trustee of the property of herself and children, and educated one of her sons. And through his aid, and some kind friends in Philadelphia, she had her first volume of poems—Forest Leaves—published in 1845. The following year her second volume—The Forest Minstrel—was published. Each of these volumes comprise 264 pages, and they include from seventy-five to eighty poems each. Of the longest and best sustained poems of a high order of merit, may be mentioned "The Wandering Spirit," "Changes," "A Moonlight Dream," "Sunrise in the Forest," "Sunset in the Forest," "The White Thorn and Lennorah," and "Elijah on Mount Horeb," all contained in Forest Leaves; and in The Forest Minstrel such as "The Three Marys," "Old Letters," "The Shipwreck," "The Battle Field," etc., may be found.

There is high authority for saying that some of the compositions here mentioned, and many others of less extent contained in these two volumes, "will bear comparison with the productions of the most popular and gifted American poets." N. P. Willis, a high and recognized authority in literature, once said of Mrs. Pierson that in sacred and Christian themes she bore away from him the palm.

During a part of 1849 and 1850 Mrs. Pierson edited the *Lancaster Intelligencer.* In 1853 she and her husband, with two daughters and five sons of the second marriage, went to Adrian, Michigan, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Emmick, on the old homestead. In this latter place she died in 1862, aged sixty years, and is there

buried. Her widowed husband returned to Liberty, and died at Mrs. Emmick's house in 1865, aged eighty-seven years. Of this large family not more than one or two are now living.

Her trials and tribulations were great, but in the midst of her sorrows her genius shown resplendant and made her name immortal. One of the most pathetic of her poems, not usually found in her published collections, is on the departure from her forest home in Tioga county. It is as follows:

THE LONG FAREWELL.

Farewell! ye woody wilds, a long farewell,
With aching heart I bid this fond adieu;
Ye verdant hills and every lonely dell,
And silver streams that glide the forest thro';
Ye bowers of ever verdant laurel wreathes,
And shades where florid health forever breathes,
Perhaps the last gaze now rests on you.

I saw ye first with agonizing breast,
And tear drops from the heart's recesses wrung,
And friendships severed bonds my soul distrest,
And every hand that late to mine had clung,
And every eye illum'd with light divine,
Whose tearful lingering gaze was fix'd on mine,
Seemed present to my heart by absence stung.

Yet soon I found in the unbroken calm
Of nature's uninvaded deep repose,
A sacred rest, a tranquilizing balm,
A half oblivion of the keenest woes—
I found a solemn joy amid the gloom,
As mourners find o'er virtue's grass-grown tomb,
And saw "the desert blossom like the rose."

I've seen industry fill the forest's pride,
And cultivation bring her magic wand,
And holy friendship near to bliss allied,
Presented me again her faithful hand—
Contentment beamed upon the calm retreat,
And peace and half blown joys with incense sweet,
Combined to chain my heart with firmest band.

Yet now I go—perhaps no more to trace
The foot path winding thro' the dewy glade,
Or gaze with rapture on the beaming face
Of lov'd companion thro' the chequer'd shade,
Or sit and rest upon the fallen tree,
While nature's truth in open converse free,
Unveiled the heart and flitting time betray'd,

Farewell ye woods—farewell ye cultur'd fields,
Ye infant fruit trees and ye cherish'd flowers,
Some other shall enjoy your ripen'd yields,
And ye shall soothe some other's twilight hours;
Will friendship sometimes as it passes by,
Bend on your early buds a tearful eye,
And think of her who lov'd your balmy bowers?

Farewell my friends—heaven wills that we shall part,
But absence cannot break affection's chain,
And while remembrance clings around my heart,
Your idea ever cherish'd shall remain—
Oft shall I weep amid the bustling scene,
For those with whom I rov'd the wild wood green,
Or live by memory's light with them again.

O ! can I say we shall not meet again—
No, hope forbids that fear to be exprest ;
Yet, ah ! what bitter days, what months of pain,
What cruel pangs may wring each absent breast;
What tears may fall above affection's tomb;
What cherish'd hopes may wither in their bloom,
Before these hands in mine again are prest.

O ! hide my errors in oblivion's wave,
And twine my friendship with the laurel wreath.
I have no foes—that name I never gave
To erring mortal on this world beneath—
Remember me, and while heaven's light I view,
In sacred truth I'll breathe a prayer for you,
'Till this warm heart is cold and still in death.

—Lydia Jane.

MARY EMILY JACKSON.

Mary Emily Jackson early in life evinced a talent for writing verse of a high order, and became distinguished for her talent. She was born in 1821, in Wellsboro, and was reared by her grandfather, Ebenezer Jackson. Her mother was one of his (Ebenezer's) daughters. Miss Jackson was a pupil in the "Old Academy," and it was while attending school that her poetic genius began to develop, and between 1830 and 1840 she was at the height of her fame.

Mr. Henry H. Goodrich, in a brief sketch of her, published several years ago, says that she contributed poems to the Wellsboro *Phoenix,* and subsequently to the *Saturday Evening Post,* and the *New Yorker,* obtaining from them such a high appreciation of her talent that Horace Greeley, the principal editor of the latter paper, invited her to become a member of his household and write regularly for his paper. This flattering offer she declined.

It is regretted that her poems were not collected and published in a volume. All were fugitive pieces, and few can be found at this day. Her poetry was marked by much harmony of expression, versatility of thought, and delicacy of sentiment, combined with a calm, gentle and appreciative love of nature; but imbued with that spirit of sadness instinctive in and characteristic of the true poet. She was possessed of more than ordinary personal charm and beauty, which joined to her amiable disposition and adorned by her literary talent, made her society esteemed, and won for her many admiring friends. She was of medium height, with hair and eyes dark, complexion pale and delicate, and manner of exceeding grace. In 1842 she married Isaac Cleaver, of Covington, and went there to reside, when she discontinued her contributions to the press. She died at the residence of her son Isaac, at Troy, Bradford county, in 1869, and is buried by the side of her husband at Covington, who preceded her to the grave. They had two sons and one daughter. The latter, named for her mother, married H. F. Long.

Tradition says that her finest poem was entitled "My Mountain Home," but diligent search has failed to develop a copy. The only poem that could be found at the present time was discovered in a stray copy of the *Phoenix*, printed many years ago. It is entitled "The Parting," and from the tone of sadness which seems to crop out in every stanza, it is inferred that it was written about the time she became a bride and left the home of her childhood at Wellsboro. It is as follows:

THE PARTING.

One look, one passionate parting word,
And the pang of the heart is o'er;
One tear for the yearning which grief hath stirred,
For the deep, low tones of the farewell heard,
And we shall meet no more.

And yet as the lingering ray of eve
Fades over the distant sea—
As twilight's shadows the wild flowers leave,
And the winds thro' the leaves of the lotus grieve,
Will ye have no thought for me?

I am leaving the whispers of bud and bough,
Ere the summer's wild flowers fade;
Yet a furrow is deep on my darkened brow,
That has worn in its sorrowless pride till now,
The garland ye have made.

And as the winds of the cold north come
With a tone more sad and deep;
Will ye not meet at our childhood's home
For the weary feet that are doomed to roam
In their fragile strength, to weep?

Ye have been the fountain in life's young hour,
Of affection's wealth to me;
And now when the tempests of noonday lower
And fate frowns dark with a fiendish power,
Will ye not think of me?

Ye will think of me, ye will think of me
As ye think of the soulless dead;
Ye will meet at the haunts of our childish glee,
Where all bright things of the earth are free,
But not as in days now fled.

Ye will know that a shadow has passed away,
That broken is love's deep spell;
That hushed are the breathings of Love's young lay,
And dark is the close of its summer day—
Home, friends of my youth, farewell!

—MARY EMILY JACKSON.

M. H. COBB, PRINTER AND POET.

One of the sweetest singers of Tioga's poets was M. H. Cobb, for some time editor and publisher of the Wellsboro *Agitator*. So highly appreciated were his poetic effusions, that on the eve of his departure for another field of labor, his friends collected a "small number of the many excellent fruits of his own genius," printed

them in a beautiful little volume and presented it to him as "a memento of friendship."

Mr. Cobb was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 20, 1828, and became a printer and editor in early life. His connection with the *Agitator* will be found described in the chapter on the press of Wellsboro.

Harpel's elegant volume, entitled "Poets and Poetry of Printerdom," refers to that exquisite gem, "The World Would Be the Better for It," in these words: "It took form in his mind almost unbidden early one December morning in 1854, and rising he transcribed it, and sent it to the New York *Tribune*, and it has been everywhere read since. He obeyed the poetic impulse then, under the influence of love for humanity." Here is the poem:

THE WORLD WOULD BE THE BETTER FOR IT.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battlefields and glory;
If, writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate and to abhor it;
If more relied
On love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If love's work had more willing hands
To link this world with the supernal;
If men stored up love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If bigotry would sheathe its knife
Till good became more universal;
If custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it;
If talent shone
In truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when wrong beats down the right,
Would strike together to restore it;
If right made might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

NESSMUK.

George W. Sears, poet, editor, traveler and woodsman, was born in Massachusetts, December 2, 1821, and died at his home in Wellsboro, May 1, 1890. He early developed a liking for outdoor life, and in his youth spent much of his time with the remnant of a tribe of Nepmug Indians living near his home. He took a fancy to their chief, Nessmuk, and in after life signed that name to his poetic effusions.

When he grew to manhood his love for the woods did not forsake him and he spent much of his time in the solitude of the forest, and there many of his finest poems were written on birch bark. Mr. Sears came to Wellsboro in 1848, preceding his father's family several years. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he pursued when not enjoying the solitude of the forest. When a young man he shipped aboard a whaler for a three years' cruise, but the vessel put in at Fayal Islands, and, as he was sick with the fever, he was taken ashore and left in the hospital. When convalescent he was sent home by the United States government.

Some time in the fifties he contributed to the *Spirit of the Times* a serial romance under the *nom de plume* of Nessmuk, which was widely read and commented on. From that time on he became a valued correspondent of *Forest and Stream, Outing, American Angler,* etc.

When the call for 75,000 volunteers was made by President Lincoln, he was one of the first to respond and became a member of the original Bucktails; but meeting with an accident while in camp at Harrisburg, by which his right instep was broken, he was discharged and reluctantly returned home.

In 1867 his love of travel led him to South America, and he spent most of his time at Para, Brazil, carefully watching the workings of the rubber industry and corresponding for the Philadelphia *Press.* He remained in Brazil nearly a year.

Mr. Sears was a true lover of nature. Unaccompanied he would go to the wildest nooks with rod, dog and gun, and pass weeks in solitude. In this way he explored the Adirondack region, and the log of his canoe, Nessmuk, a boat which only weighed seventeen pounds, shows a cruise for 1880 of over 550 miles. In 1884 he cruised in the same region a distance of 250 miles, but the voyage was cut short by failing health.

In order to escape the rigors of the winter in this northern latitude he went to Florida in 1886. The climate agreed with him and he was greatly benefitted. He returned in 1887 and remained during the summer. This was a fatal mistake. He contracted malaria, and this coupled with his lung trouble wore his life away. He faded like the maple leaves he loved so well and died as stated in 1890. It was his request to be buried in his own dooryard under the lilacs that he planted, and the six hemlocks which he had carefully nurtured were to be sentinels over his grave. But his wish was not carried out. In the cemetery his remains rest and a granite tablet marks the spot, reared to his memory by the *Forest and Stream* publishing company. And sunken in the stone is a bronze likeness of the poet in relief, which is said to be excellent.

A contemporary says that he was somewhat of a recluse. Early in life he made up his mind that the vanities of the world were not worth the struggle. That marts were but places where "man cheats his fellow man, or robs the workman of his wage." The trumpet of Fame sounded not in his ear, urging him to higher aspira-

tions. Prosperity, fortune and position lured him not with their seductive smiles, and for the pomp and vain glory of the world he had no wish or desire. Leaving all the vexations of life, he sought solitude in the peaceful woods. In mountain path, by sylvan brook, alone, he loved to stray. The appended gem, written while buried in one of the wildest nooks of Tioga county, shows the thought which moved his mind:

CRAGS AND PINES.

Who treads the dirty lanes of trade
  Shall never know the wondrous things
  Told by the rugged forest kings
To him who sleeps beneath their shade.

Only to him whose coat of rags
  Has pressed at night their royal feet
  Shall come the secrets, strange and sweet,
Of regal pines and beetling crags.

For him the Wood-nymph shall unlock
  The mystic treasures which have lain
  A thousand years in frost and rain,
Deep in the bosom of the rock.

For this and these he must lay down
  The things that wordlings most do prize,
  Holding his being in her eyes,
His fealty to her laurel crown.

No greed of gold shall come to him,
  Nor strong desire of earthly praise;
  But he shall love the silent ways
Of forest aisles and arches dim.

And dearer hold the open page
  Of nature's book than shrewdest plan
  By which man cheats his fellow man,
Or robs the workman of his wage.

As a writer of prose and poetry Mr. Sears ranked far above mediocrity. In 1884 he published a modest little volume under the *nom de plume* of Nessmuk, entitled "Woodcraft," giving his experiences of fifty years in the woods, with instructions to hunters and fishermen how to camp out and enjoy the sport. The book proved very popular with sportsmen and ran through several editions. It forms one of the "Forest and Stream" series, and is still much sought after by lovers of the chase.

But the crowning poem of his life, which gave him reputation and fame in spite of his seclusiveness, was "John O' the Smithy," first published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is given herewith:

JOHN O' THE SMITHY.

Down in the vale where the mavis sings
  And the brook is turning an old-time wheel,
From morning till night the anvil rings
  Where John O' the Smithy is forging steel.



J. A. Allen

My lord rides out at the castle gate,
  My lady is grand in bower and hall,
With men and maidens to cringe and wait,
  And John O' the Smithy must pay for all.

The bishop rides in his coach and four,
  His grooms and horses are fat and sleek;
He has lackeys behind and lackeys before,
  He rides at a hundred guineas a week.
The anvil is singing its "ten pound ten,"
  The mavis pipes from its birken spray,
And this is the song that fills the glen,
  John O' the Smithy has all to pay.

The smith has a daughter, rosy and sweet,
  My lord has a son with a wicked eye;
When she hears the sound of his horses' feet
  Her heart beats quicker—she knows not why.
She will know very well before the end;
  She will learn to detest their rank and pride,
When she has the young lord's babe to tend,
  While the bishop's daughter becomes his bride.

There will be the old, old story to tell
  Of wrong and sorrow in places high,
A bishop glazing the deeds of hell,
  The Priest and the Levite passing by.
And the father may bow his frosted head
  When he sees the young bride up at the hall,
And say 'twere better his child were dead,
  But John O' the Smithy must pay for all.

The smith and his daughter will pass away,
  And another shall make the anvil ring
For his daily bread and the hodden gray;
  But the profits shall go to the priest and king.
And over the wide world, day by day,
  The smiths shall waken at early morn
Each to his task in the old dull way,
  To tread a measure of priestly corn.

And the smith shall live on the coarsest fare
  With little that he may call his own,
While the idler is free from work or care;
  For the best of all must go to the drone.
And the smith complains of the anvil's song,
  Complains of the years he has wrought and pined,
For priests and rulers are swift to wrong
  And the mills of God are slow to grind.

But a clear, strong voice from over the sea
  Is piercing the murk of the moral night!
Time is, time was; and time shall be
  That John O' the Smithy will have his right.

And they who have worn the mitre and crown,
Who have pressed him sore in body and soul,
Shall perish from earth when the grist is ground
And the mighty miller has claimed his toll.

His best poems have been collected and published in a handsome volume by *Forest and Stream,* so that they will not perish, but form a part of the permanent literature of Tioga county—a literature that will last as long as the beetling crags and dashing rivulets of his adopted county.

While this chapter is termed the "Literature of Tioga," much in the line of history, both civil and military, has been written at later dates, which is not regarded as belonging to this department.

CHAPTER XVII.

WELLSBORO.

DESCRIPTIVE—THE ORIGINAL TOWN PLOT—ADDITIONAL LOTS SURVEYED—PROMINENT PIONEERS—JOSIAH EMERY'S REMINISCENCES—POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—JOHN SCHEFFER, THE YOUNG MAIL CARRIER—HIS ROUTE THROUGH THE WILDERNESS—POSTOFFICE STATISTICS—OLD-TIME TAVERNS AND LANDLORDS—MODERN HOTELS.

WELLSBORO, the county seat of Tioga county, is situated about two miles south and west of the geographical center of the county. Within its limits Charleston creek, Morris run and Kelsey run—all flowing toward the north—unite to form Marsh creek. The converging of these hill-inclosed creek valleys affords an excellent site of great natural beauty for a good-sized city. The rapid fall of the streams and the undulating character of the ground, insuring free drainage, combined with the altitude, which is 1,319 feet above tide water, make it a healthful as well as beautiful place of residence. Its location near the geographical center of the county—at the crossing of the east and west and the north and south State roads—and its proximity to the main line of the Fall Brook railroad, a branch of which passes through it, render it accessible to the people of the various townships, and give those who live within its limits every reason to believe it will more than keep pace with the country about it, in all that goes to make up a permanent and enduring prosperity. It is the business and trading center of a number of the most prosperous agricultural townships of the county, and its mercantile and manufacturing enterprises are in the hands of energetic, wide-awake and intelligent business men, who, aside from the conduct of their own personal affairs, are neglecting no opportunity to keep it well

up in the procession of progress, and make it worthy of good repute as a well-governed, orderly and forward-marching borough.

THE ORIGINAL TOWN PLOT.

The land originally set apart as a site for a "county town" by Benjamin Wistar Morris embraced 150 acres, a full description of which may be found on pages 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Deed Book No. 1, in the office of the register and recorder. By a deed dated July 14, 1806, and recorded September 6, 1806, Benjamin Wistar Morris and his wife, Mary Wells Morris, conveyed to John Fleming, William Hill Wells and William Ellis, the trustees appointed by law to locate the county seat of Tioga county, "one full and equal moiety," or seventy-five acres of this tract. This conveyance included all of the tract lying northwest of Walnut street and southwest of a line drawn through the center of Central avenue, and took in the squares occupied by the county buildings and the park. The remainder of the tract, lying northwest of Walnut street and southeast of a line drawn through the center of Central avenue, was retained by Mr. Morris.

Before this conveyance was made a town plot had been surveyed, embracing forty-five and three-fourths acres with usual allowances, etc. This plot, which was six blocks long by three wide, extended from northeast to southwest, the line being north, forty-five degrees east, and was bounded on its northeastern side by Queen street; on its southeastern side by Walnut street; on its southwestern side by King street, and on its northwestern side by Water street. Main street, the principal street running from northeast to southwest, is 100 feet wide, as is also Central avenue, the principal cross street. All the other streets are fifty feet wide. The plot shows eighty lots, the full-sized ones being 60x250 feet. A map of this survey was filed for record May 5, 1808.

Morris, it will be remembered, said in the advertisement, quoted in a preceding chapter, that the town was "laid out upon the same plan as the City of Philadelphia." The two acres which he set aside for the public buildings and like amounts for the square, or "green," are in the center of the plot, and around the latter he expected the business houses and churches would cluster. But his dream was never fully realized. The county buildings face the western side of the "green," law offices are on the north, and churches and dwellings on the east and south. His idea was based on the English plan for founding rural towns.

ADDITIONAL LOTS SURVEYED.

It will be observed that of the seventy-five acres conveyed by Benjamin Wistar Morris and wife to the trustees named in the deed, but a little more than twenty acres were included in the original town plot. The remaining portion, embracing some fifty odd acres, lay, for the most part, southwest of King street, and it is presumed was soon afterward sub-divided into out lots and offered for sale.

Upon the election of the first board of county commissioners and their entrance upon their official duties in October, 1808, the trustees selected to locate the county seat turned over to them the charge of the sale of these lots. After the opening of the first court in Wellsboro, in 1813, and the completion of the organization of the county in all its departments, there appears to have been an advance in price of lots,

since we find in the proceedings of the commissioners, under date of July 9, 1814, the following:

Resolved, That town lots ninety-five feet in front by 250 feet deep be sold at eighteen dollars per lot. The acre lots, which contain one and two acres, to be sold at ten dollars per acre. Said lots to be cleared in one year from date of deed. Purchase money to be paid on delivery of deed.

PROMINENT PIONEERS.

Benjamin Wistar Morris, the founder of Wellsboro, and the first settler upon its site, came into Tioga county from Philadelphia, about 1799, as the representative and trustee of the Pine Creek Land Company, and also as the contractor for opening the north and south State road, from Newberry, Lycoming county, by way of Little Pine creek, through Tioga county to the New York State line. He soon afterward removed his family hither and took up his residence in a log cabin erected on the site of the present home of W. D. Van Horn in 1800. Soon after this William Hill Wells and Gideon Wells, brothers of Mrs. Morris, located two and one-half miles southwest of the village site, and, so far as known, were the first settlers within the boundaries of what is now Delmar township.

Before Mr. Morris laid out the town of Wellsboro, in 1806, and offered its lots for sale, a saw-mill and a grist-mill had been erected on Marsh creek, just below the present borough limits, by Samuel W. Fisher, a resident of Philadelphia. It is presumed that these enterprises were, at the outset, owned by the land company, and that they were in the charge of Mr. Morris, the company's representative here, who alluded to them in his advertisement in the *Lycoming Gazette*, November 13, 1806, setting forth the advantages of the new "county town."

It is difficult, at this late day, to give the names of the early settlers upon the site of Wellsboro in the order of their coming. The assessment list of 1812, the best authority at hand, shows that the following-named persons were taxed either as residents or owners of lots in that year: Abisha Baker, Alpheus Cheney, then sheriff of the county; Joseph Fish, who soon after established a tan-yard, which developed into a paying and important enterprise, and who was also an early tavern keeper; William Hill, who planned the first office building for the commissioners and prothonotary; Titus Ives, a county commissioner; David Lindsey, at whose home the meetings of the commissioners were held as early as June 23, 1809; Aaron Niles, who settled near the Charleston township line, in 1810, east of the old, but within the present borough limits; Benjamin Wistar Morris, Samuel W. Morris, the first postmaster, and a county commissioner; John Norris, prothonotary and register and recorder, and Henry Sligh, or Sly, the first "village blacksmith."

Mordecai M. Jackson came with his parents to this part of the county in 1804, being then about twenty years of age. His parents becoming discouraged returned to Philadelphia. He, however, remained, and some years later became the owner of the old Samuel W. Fisher mills, in which he had been employed. William Bache, Sr., who had visited the village in 1811, removed here from Philadelphia in 1812, with his young wife. His son, William, was born here October 26, 1812, and is now one of the oldest living persons born in the county, and the oldest born within the borough limits. It is said that Harvey, a son of Henry Sly, the blacksmith, was the

first child born in the village. He first opened his eyes in a rude log house which stood on the site of the Wellsboro Hotel. Daniel Kelsey, who settled in 1807, was then living within the present borough limits. The resident "single freemen" were David Henry and David Greenleaf.

At this time, so far as either record or tradition informs us, the only things indicating a purpose to build a town were a few scattered cabins, the old Quaker Meeting House, the postoffice, kept at Mr. Morris' home, and Henry Sly's blacksmith shop, if he then had one.

The opening of the courts in January, 1813, infused new life into the struggling village. Alpheus Cheney and Israel Greenleaf were granted tavern licenses and work was begun on the court house and jail and an office building for the commissioners and the prothonotary. A store, the first one in the place, was started soon afterward by William Bache, Sr., in a log building on the site of the present Presbyterian church. About the same time Mr. Morris, so it is said, kept a small stock of goods in his home. These were the pioneer mercantile enterprises.

Among those who settled in the village between 1812 and 1816, whose names appear on the assessment list of the latter year, were Charles Daniels and Ezekiel L. Jones, blacksmiths. Daniels died a few years later and his widow removed to Tioga. Jones remained and worked at his trade until about 1843, after which he appears to have lived retired. Peter Faulkner, a physician, was here in 1816. In that year Alanson Thompson was granted a tavern license, which was renewed annually up to 1822. A license was also granted to Joseph Fish and renewed to 1818. About 1816, also, Dr. Jeremiah Brown settled in the village and became the first physician to locate permanently. He remained until 1830, when he removed to Shippen township. Ebenezer and Lorentes Jackson were also here in 1816. The latter was afterwards a surveyor and land agent. William Patton, the first lawyer to locate in the village, came soon after the opening of the first courts.

Upon the assessment list of 1818 appears the name of Solomon Daniels, "laborer and fiddler." In this year Samuel W. Morris appears as "shopkeeper." He was also operating a saw-mill and a grist-mill near the site of Stokesdale Junction, then known as "The Marsh." John Beecher, who was licensed September 15, 1817, was keeping the old "Cheney Tavern," his license being renewed annually until 1821. He was also an early merchant, and transacted business in a store building on the east corner of Morris and Main streets. In 1818, also, Roswell B. Alford was operating a saw-mill on Charleston creek, near the present railroad station.

Among the newcomers appearing on the list for 1819 were Royal Cole, a veteran of the Revolution and War of 1812, afterward a well-known and prominent citizen, who died July 4, 1849, in his ninetieth year; Daniel Parker; Joseph Reynolds, shoemaker; Elijah Stiles, shoemaker, and two years later sheriff; James Kimball, carpenter, and for nearly forty years an "innkeeper;" Chauncey Alford, an early distiller and grist-mill owner; Uriah Spencer, who was elected prothonotary in 1818, and Benjamin Tome.

William Covenhoven, "tanner;" Ebenezer Hill, John Isenhouer, "taylor;" Frederick Leete, physician, and Benjamin B. Smith, who founded the *Phoenix* in 1827, were all here in 1820, as was Amos Coolidge, who afterwards settled in "Coolidge Hollow," Delmar township. John B. Murphey, physician, located in the

village about this time. He practiced his profession and kept tavern for a number of years.

In 1822 William Bache, Sr., and Chauncey Alford were both operating distilleries. Mr. Bache's distillery was located on Kelsey run, back of the court house. He carried it on about ten years. Alford continued about five years. Luther R. Hildreth, shoemaker, was also here in 1822, as was Capt. Lyman Adams, who kept tavern until 1827, and Ellis Lewis and Lloyd Wells, attorneys.

The name of Richard Hughes, "shopkeeper," appears in 1823. William Bache says he was a peddler. The names of John Lawson, "wheelwright;" James Lock, "watchmaker," and Cooley Newcomb also appear. The name of Richard Gates, blacksmith, appears in 1825. In December of this year Ellis Lewis and his nephew, Rankin Lewis, a printer, started the *Tioga Pioneer*, the first newspaper published in the county. It was removed to Tioga in 1827. In 1825 the name of Francis Wetherbee, "house joiner," also appears; as does that of Jonathan Webster, who established a fulling mill on Charleston creek, near the railroad station. In 1838 he added a carding machine, and carried on the enterprise until his death about 1844. Wetherbee succeeded Seth Daggett as sheriff in 1831, and finally removed to Minnesota when that state began to attract settlers.

William Garretson, attorney; James Lowrey and M. T. Leavenworth, students-at-law; O. T. Bundy, physician; Benjamin Shipman and Charles Nash, early teachers in the Academy, and Israel Merrick, Jr., whose father settled in Delmar township in 1805, were all here in 1826. Stephen Bliss, blacksmith, was here in 1828, and also John F. Donaldson, "printer," and afterwards prothonotary for upwards of thirty years. In this year Josiah Emery became a teacher in the Academy. The names of Edward Price and James Ellsworth, carpenters, and Justus Goodwin, attorney at law, appear on the assessment list for 1828, and that of Henry H. Wells, attorney, in 1829, in which year Archibald Nichols came from Chenango county, New York, and with his son, Levi I. Nichols, who had preceded him the year before, opened a general store on the east corner of Main and Crafton streets.

The foregoing is a comparatively complete list of the names of the settlers within the limits of Wellsboro previous to its incorporation as a borough. A fuller mention is made of many of them, as well as of others not heretofore referred to, in "Josiah Emery's Reminiscences," which follow. Of those early settlers a number afterward became distinguished in their several callings and were active in directing the affairs of the State and Nation.

JOSIAH EMERY'S REMINISCENCES.

In 1879 a series of articles, entitled "Early Impressions of Wellsboro," appeared in the *Agitator*. They were written by the late Josiah Emery, and give a vivid picture of Wellsboro as it appeared to him in 1828, when he came here, fresh from college, to teach in the Academy. These reminiscent articles, from the pen of one for many years a resident of Wellsboro, possess a high historical value and are worthy of permanent preservation in these pages. Mr. Emery says:

"It was a dreary, cloudy day, with a heavy fog hanging over the marsh, in April —I think the 23d—when, just at dark, I called at the tavern standing where the Coles House now stands, and kept by Dr. John B. Murphey, the father of Mrs. L. P.

Williston, and put up for the night. Sad, weary and financially not very flush, the impression on my mind of the small village, as it then was, was not the most favorable; and the approach to it up Crooked creek had prepared my mind to dislike it. A small gathering of "Charleston friends," as they were then called, paying their daily visit to the tavern, tended somewhat to disturb the gloom of silence that might otherwise have hung over the place; and before I went to bed that night I was prepared to believe that Wellsboro was at least a *very* stirring little town.

"An early walk next morning revealed a very pleasant little village, a snug little nook surrounded on all sides by romantic hills covered then mostly by forests, but, as they appeared to me, full of beauty, and from their summits presenting as fine landscape views as I have ever seen. A few years ago Dr. Saynisch, of Blossburg, who was a native of, and familiar with, Switzerland and her romantic landscapes, remarked to me that the landscape views around Wellsboro were exceeded by none in his native country. He particularly admired the view from Wetmore hill, where just before sunset the scenery is most beautiful, and the reflection from the stream that runs along the valley into Wellsboro makes it appear like a silver thread winding deviously through the green of field and pasture.

"At that time we had on the site of the present court house, a court house and jail built of squared logs; and log houses then were quite an institution. Judge Morris lived in a log house on the side hill above the High School building, and a two-story block or hewed log house occupied the spot where John N. Bache now lives, and it was occupied by the father of the Wellsboro Baches. There for a long time were held the courts after the judicial organization of the county, and there was kept the postoffice till after the election of Polk, in 1845, when, not being a good Democrat, Mr. Bache [he was postmaster for more than twenty-three years] was superseded by a carpet bagger.

"Where the Presbyterian church now stands was a log house occupied by Mrs. Lindsey and family, and a log church, sixteen by twelve, stood back of where Mr. Sherwood's office now stands, built by Mr. Benjamin W. Morris, the father of Judge Morris, for Quaker meetings. A part of Mr. Converse's house was in existence before my time, and was built of logs, which are now covered with siding. There was another near the building now ocupied by M. M. Sears as a restaurant. This was occupied by John Beecher, then, or near then, the treasurer of the county. There was also a log house near the site of E. J. Brown's, called the Hoover house, built and then lived in by Mr. Hoover, the father-in-law of William Eberenz, and the grandfather of Mrs. E. J. Brown. I think those were all the log houses within the bounds of the village.

"Beginning at the upper end of Main street, there was the house of Captain Greenleaf, near the site of Mr. Osgood's, and his shop near where Mrs. Nichols' house stands. This has been moved, rafted over, and is the house between Mrs. Nichols' and the creek. The house now occupied by H. W. Dartt was built by Lorentes Jackson on the Chester Robinson lot, and afterwards moved to where it now stands. On the corner where Dr. Shearer now lives Ezekiel Jones had a house and blacksmith shop, and on the corner across the street from his place was a small house in which lived Colonel Field, the father of Prescott Field. On the opposite side of Main street lived Ebenezer Jackson on the corner; further up 'Uncle Eben,' and near

where William Harrison lives was the house of "Lias.' The two last were colored families, and 'Uncle Eben' and his wife, 'Aunt Hetty,' were especially respected by everybody. [They were slaves of William Hill Wells and were given their freedom when he left the county]. Everybody in Wellsboro knows their daughter, Betty Murry, who is no older now than when I came to Wellsboro, more than fifty-one years ago. Near Dr. Packer's office was another house. I don't remember its occupants then. On the opposite side of the street, where Judge Williams lives, was a small story-and-a-half house occupied by Colonel Hill, the father of Garwood Hill.

"Near the site of the old bank was a high-roofed house in which Alpheus Cheney, the first sheriff of Tioga county, for some time kept a tavern. What became of him I do not now remember. The next frame house on the northwest side of Main street was the Kimball tavern, a house of very respectable dimensions for the place and times. Below that was a two-story house near Harden's, now standing back on Water street. Opposite this house, on the southeast side of the street, was the 'Yellow Tavern,' kept, I believe, at that time, by Roswell Alford. This was the property bid off at sheriff's sale by Judge Lewis for a mere nominal price, and the decision in an ejectment for which first settled the law that a sale on a judgment which was a lien on the property discharged *all* mortgages whatever on the same property. It was a surprise to all the lawyers of the State, and was the cause of the present mortgage law being enacted.

"There was a small shoemaker shop on the next corner, owned by a man whose remains lie buried in Ross Park, Williamsport. [Now occupied by the City Hall]. Going on down to near where Will Herrington's store is, was a small two-story house with stairs to go 'up chamber' on the outside slanting down on the sidewalk. This was occupied by Francis Hill, whose wife was a sister of Mary and Sally Lindsey, and a very clever fellow he was, too. The next building on that side was on the corner where C. C. Mathers' store stands, and was a long, rough-looking building, in which a man named James Borst had a kind of store. Opposite, on the northwest side of the street, was the Bliss house, painted red. Opposite that, where the Cone House [now Coles] stands, was the Murphey tavern. And opposite that was a two-story house built by Dr. Brown, a most excellent physician. This was also sold out at sheriff's sale, and bid off by Judge Lewis. Dr. Brown was the father of Mrs. Colonel Huling, of Williamsport. The next on the street was B. B. Smith's, on the northwest side, which I see is torn down, and around the old cellar are piles of stone which would indicate that somebody is going to build. Then came the Taylor house and tannery in the forks of the road, but now demolished, and next the Fellows house.

"Up what is now called Central avenue was the house now owned by Mr. Reynolds. A house, burned down, where Jerome B. Niles' house now stands, and there was a house above it long occupied by Mr. Donaldson, but now, I see, demolished. This house was occupied by Dr. Bundy, and in the cellar was a dissecting room where two or three persons learned a good deal of anthropological science. As the house is torn down now, the secret may be told, for no one will be sleeping there to see ideal ghosts, as they certainly would have seen them if they had known that cellar had been used for such a purpose. There was also a house further up the

avenue, which was moved across the road and turned into a barn, and its place occupied by a house since built by William Roberts.

"Over the creek, near Mass Bullard's, was a stone distillery in which William Bache made pure whiskey, which did not kill on sight like the present article. In my travels over the village I have left out mention of a small two-story house on the corner of M. M. Converse's lot, in which then lived Ellis Lewis. The house now stands up in the German settlement. There was also passed over the public office near the old bank, supplanted by the brick office. This building was sold at auction forty-three years ago—bid off for $100, moved across the Green, lived in by the writer [Josiah Emery] till October, 1871, and is now owned by the Bingham estate. I have also omitted Fish's tannery, near where the foundry now stands.

"The Academy at that time was unfinished in the upper story, the two lower rooms only being used for the school. I may have passed over some of the houses then standing, but have mentioned all I can call to mind. The reader will conclude that we were a small settlement; and families that ranked as high in culture and refinement as any in the present day did not disdain to live in log houses. They suited themselves to their circumstances without murmuring.

"When I came there Mr. William Bache was postmaster, and the office was kept in his dwelling, the tall log house situated where John N. Bache's house now stands. Mr. Bache was an Englishman, brother-in-law of Lant Carpenter, whose wife was Mr. Bache's sister. Carpenter was a celebrated Unitarian preacher, a friend and companion of Dr. Priestley, and father of the celebrated Carpenter family in England, Miss Mary Carpenter, the philanthropist, and William B. Carpenter, one of England's most distinguished scientists, as well as his brothers, Philip and Russell Carpenter, both scientific men.

"Mr. Bache was a man of strong common sense, well read, and a man of more than ordinary ability. He always preserved the character of a Christian, and though manufacturing whiskey for others, he drank but little himself, and was never but once known (at least to the writer) to be in the least intoxicated. On the 4th of July, 1828, we, the patriotic citizens of Wellsboro and the surrounding country, celebrated. In the cool shade of the wide spreading elms on the flat, above Dickinson's pond, seats were improvised, a stage erected, a president, several vice-presidents and secretaries were chosen, and a great multitude gathered to listen to the orator and pass judgment on the speaking qualities of the new teacher of the Academy. Then, when the speaking was done and duly applauded, a procession was formed, and we all marched up to Colonel Kimball's to a gay dinner and to whiskey, rum, gin and brandy for the men and the Colonel's best wine for the women. And thus we dined and drank and listened to music till the sun began to sink low in the west and some heads lower. Mr. Bache was one of the most jolly of the crowd.

"A sober company sat at Mr. Bache's breakfast table next morning, of whom I was one, being a boarder. After the preliminary grace had been said Mr. Bache very solemnly remarked that he believed he was slightly 'out of the way' at the celebration, and he hoped the family and especially the young boarder, who also needed forgiveness, would forgive the little mishap; and he was sure the Lord would, as He knew very well it was the Fourth of July!

"Mr. Bache had a scientific and inquiring turn of mind, was a great lover of

nature, and had a quick and appreciative sense of the ludicrous. The lapse of more than half a century has not blotted out the memory of the pleasant six months I spent in that family, and especially the remembrance of the many good qualities of its female head. As one who knew Mr. Bache well, I can bear testimony to his integrity and purity of mind.

"Samuel W. Morris and family were considered at that time, or considered themselves, or were, at the head of the aristocracy—though it would seem that in a village of two hundred and fifty inhabitants, many of whom lived in log houses and all comparatively in the woods, such an article as aristocracy was an entirely unnecessary ingredient of society. I hardly know how to describe the aristocracy of so small a village, or tell upon what it was founded, unless upon culture and avoidance of amusements such as are found in such places. Judge Morris, Mr. Norris and Mr. Bache were educated men. The first was educated at Princeton, the last two in England. I do not know that any of these families made any assumption of aristocracy. The people assumed it for them. There was, however, a kind of quiet distinction between the Yankee element which largely predominated, and the down country element with a large English ingredient in it.

"The Yankees claimed to be the practical element, and preserved among themselves a kind of brotherhood, a 'hail-fellow-well-met' spirit, shook hands heartily, and each one considered himself equal to and no worse than his neighbor. Those who had got into their heads that those down country people were aristocratic accused them of being a little too exclusive, of reaching out two fingers for a Yankee to shake, and of thinking each himself as good and a little better than his neighbor, especially if the neighbor happened to be a Yankee. There was no general outward expression of such a feeling, but an observant person could see it occasionally.

"The Morris family were of English descent, were originally Quakers, and the father of Judge Morris, Benjamin Wistar Morris, held the position of leader among the Quakers, and sometimes preached when the spirit moved him.

"I have spoken thus far of these two families in a general way. They were totally different in most things. In one point, however, they resembled each other; that was in the education and bringing up of their families of children. They both acted on the precept of which Solomon has the credit: 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' In each family the general rule was 'spend your evenings at home.' The children were not taught, as many children are nowadays, that amusement and fun are the chief objects of life. They learned, too, by precept and example, that profanity was vulgar, and that vulgarity was the mark of a low character. Most of the children of these two families were my pupils while I was in charge of the Wellsboro Academy. William E. Morris became an able civil engineer, and B. W. Morris the present Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Oregon and Washington. The children of the other family have done no dishonor to the system adopted by their parents.

"Another family I remember most distinctly was that of Benjamin B. Smith. He was one of the notables when I came into the county; was, I think, the only justice within the bounds of the village, was editor and publisher of the *Phoenix*, a man of infinite mirth and fun, and full of reminiscences of funny happenings when he and Amos Coolidge, enterprising Yankees, as they were, peddled dry goods and

notions in their younger days. Mr. Smith was like a great many other men I could name. He had in his character a popular and an unpopular element. No one claimed that he was unjust in his dealings or unfair in his decisions; and yet his ways were not such as to endear him to the masses. He was a man of rather more than ordinary talent, active and persevering; was a Wellsboro man in contradistinction from a Willardsburg man, and consequently had enemies in such men as Uriah Spencer and William Willard, who were active advocates of the removal of the county seat to Willardsburg, now Tioga borough, and in those days, as now, it was not always safe to rely implicitly on what one enemy said of another.

"Mr. Smith came into the village near or before 1820. He was the first teacher in the Wellsboro Academy. His school was not classical. Mr. Lowrey, a graduate of Yale, was the first classical teacher regularly employed by the trustees. There must have been a good deal of fun in school keeping at that early time, for Mr. Smith had an inexhaustible fund of very amusing school-keeping anecdotes. His system of managing his children was the very reverse of the system of the other two families mentioned above. His motto was, 'let 'em run; they will come out all right in the end.' Well, most of his did 'run,' and most of them came out right in the end; but the one that didn't run came out ahead. The exception of Mr. Smith's family does not lessen the value of the precept, 'guard well the ways of your children.'

"In calling up to memory the old personages that lived in Wellsboro, in 1828, one could hardly fail to remember 'Old Mr. Royal Cole' and his worthy companion, 'Old Mrs. Cole,' and that would bring to mind the old frame building, the Cole house, situated just below Walter Sherwood's. It was, however, torn down many years ago to make room for a better building. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were the parents of Mrs. Erastus Fellows, who seemed to have inherited her mother's longevity as well as her quiet and amiable propensities. Lewis Cole, a lawyer of Potter county, was also their son, and the Wetmore boys their grandchildren.

"Ebenezer Jackson was an old man when I came to Wellsboro, and lived in a small frame house diagonally across from Dr. Shearer's. He had a peculiar and emphatic way of saying 'Which?' when he did not understand what was said to him, while he was crier of the court, which office he held for many years. He was a great ore hunter, and was always talking of the wonderful resources hidden in the hills of Tioga county, and was firm in the belief that it would sometime be one of the richest counties in the State. He believed largely in coal; and though not given the credit of the original discovery of coal at Blossburg, he claimed to be the first suggester of its presence in the county. He always contended that there were large bodies of that mineral in that part of Delmar now called Duncan and Antrim. * * * Ebenezer Jackson was the grandfather of Mary Emily Jackson, who was a pupil of mine in 1828-29, and who early displayed a good deal of practical genius. Many of her poems were published in a Philadelphia literary paper, and one published by George P. Morris in his magazine he pronounced equal to any written by Mrs. Hemans, who was then the female poet of the day.

"Israel Greenleaf was also another well known citizen of Wellsboro. He lived in a frame house on the same side of the street below what was known as the Hoover log house. He was a wagonmaker, and had a large manufactory near where Mrs.

Nichols lived. This was afterwards removed from its former site and transformed into a double dwelling house. He was a native of Connecticut, where he was born in 1765. He came to Tioga county at an early day and purchased a large tract of land in Charleston township, under a Connecticut title. It extended from the east line of Delmar and embraced the whole or part of the Alden Thompson neighborhood. But when the Connecticut titles were declared invalid the captain woke up one morning to find himself a poor man instead of a large land holder. He served in the Revolutionary War. Captain Greenleaf died June 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years, and was buried in the old graveyard on the hill, where his tombstone may yet be seen surrounded by trees and brambles. His wife, Sarah, preceded him to the grave, dying March 8, 1840, aged seventy-two years.

"Amos Coolidge, reference to whom has been made, built the house that formerly stood on the site of the Bennett house, and owned and cleared up what has since been called the Nichols hill and farm. He was elected one of the trustees of the Academy in 1828, and was the active member of the building committee who finished up the upper story of the building. He was the father of a large family, viz: Charles, Amos, Jr., Kilburn, William, Wesley, George, Mrs. E. M. Bodine and Mrs. Metzgar, of Potter county. Mr. Coolidge was in his younger days and in his middle age, an active, enterprising, hard-working man, and did much to advance the material interests of the town. In the bringing up of his family he was ably seconded by his wife, who was a most invaluable woman, and to whom the family owe a debt of gratitude, the magnitude of which they will never fully understand, and can never fully repay except by training their children as she trained hers. One must have lived in the times now passed away to comprehend the full worth of a discreetly pious and truly good woman. Mr. Coolidge died May 16, 1851, aged sixty-nine years, seven months and twelve days, and was buried in the old graveyard on Academy Hill, where, in a thicket of brambles, his marble headstone still stands. It is regretted that the record of his amiable and Christian wife is not at hand.

"I have mentioned a number of the matrons of Wellsboro who aided materially in moulding the sentiment of the young and in making society better; there are others of equal piety and domestic virtue entitled to mention in this connection. The first woman on my list was my first female acquaintance in Pennsylvania. She was my landlady. The first six months of my residence in Wellsboro I was a boarder at Mr. Bache's, and I had an opportunity to know intimately the internal machinery and management of the family. In the method of training up a family of children the father and mother were a unit. She was a quiet, motherly and good woman, never to my knowledge fretting or scolding, and everything moved on like clockwork. Her religion was of the quiet kind, never strongly emotional or demonstrative, but manifest in good works and in a well ordered walk and conversation. She has long since passed away to the better land. Her children are fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, of whom those who know them must judge.

"Mrs. Bliss, who was a sister of Roswell Bailey, was not, when I first knew her, a religious woman—at least not a member of any church—though she afterwards became a Methodist. In bringing up her family she labored under many untoward circumstances. Her husband was an easy, unenergetic man, but well meaning and honest, and was anxious that his children should come up right. On Mrs. Bliss,

however, devolved the main burden of their home education. They were brought up right under very pleasant home influences and were a united family. The eldest daughter became the wife of Rankin Lewis and she possessed the same kindness of heart that characterized her excellent mother.

"Mrs. Samuel Wells Morris was the daughter of William Ellis, a Quaker, who lived and died near Muncy. She was the mother of a large family of boys and girls, and was originally, with the rest of the family, of the Quaker faith, but when the Episcopal church was established in Wellsboro the family became active supporters of that church. Mrs. Morris was more than an ordinary woman; was well educated, and was in all her ways and by her natural or inherited instincts a lady. She was called somewhat aristocratic in her general carriage and associations; but that arose more from the consciousness that her duties were at home, and that she ought not to permit her social instincts to interfere with the higher duties she owed to her family. And yet she was a woman who could command respect in any society she might grace by her presence, and was, when in the society for which she was fitted, a very social and pleasant woman. In one position she eminently excelled, and that position was that of a domestic educator of children.

"While Judge Morris was a valuable member of society, and did much for Wellsboro, to his wife he owed much of his leisure for outside operations, in the relief she afforded him from the drudgery of looking after domestic affairs. She was said to be a very benevolent woman, ready at all times to relieve distress. I do not place her above most others I have named; but she had the means, and with the disposition to act, she probably did more in the line of charitable work than many whose disposition to relieve distress was equal to hers.

"Of Mrs. Erastus Fellows I must confess I knew comparatively little; and yet I cannot give any reason for this lack of knowledge. We lived upwards of forty-three years in the same village, and I met her in her home often, and yet I never fully comprehended her. She was the widow of Moses Johnson when she married Mr. Fellows, and was then the mother of a son and a daughter. She was married to Mr. Fellows previous to 1828, and had always lived in Wellsboro, most of the time as landlady of the Fellows tavern, which was always a temperance house. I knew her principally as the mother of two families of children. In her method of bringing them up she compared favorably with any in my list. She was a woman of good sound sense, with a mind predisposed to inquiry, and a good member of society. Her children were no disparagement to her character as a mother and as a domestic educator.

"Mrs. Mordecai M. Jackson was a Quaker and had all the characteristics of a Quaker lady. She was the only person in Wellsboro that I recollect was clothed in the Quaker garb. With her it was not a boastful display of her Quakerism, but a mere conformation to Quaker custom. To her it was as much a habit to wear drab as it was to be good—to be clothed in Quaker dress as to be clothed in righteousness. She was a very exemplary woman. She was not, however, of that impracticable class who, when she saw that circumstances made a change in church relations an advantage to her children, would refuse to yield to the pressure for change. I cannot say that she became a member of the Episcopal church, but think she did. Her family and herself at all events were attendants and active supporters of that church. I have

no doubt, however, that had the Quaker element not died out in Wellsboro, she would have been a Quaker until the day of her death.

"She was very much devoted to her children, and believed that the office of mother was the highest one a woman could hold, and that it was her duty to educate her children, in addition to their secular education, in the principles of strict Christian morality. In this she was seconded by her very excellent husband. They had two sons and two daughters.

"Mrs. John Beecher, who lived to be nearly ninety-five years old, was in many respects a remarkable woman. She was a resident of Wellsboro when I came there in 1828, but removed to Williamsport in 1838. She was not a religious woman while she lived in Tioga county, but some years after settling in Williamsport she joined the Methodist church. She was a representative woman, as a woman accounted in a new county. On Beecher's island [in the Cowanesque], when a farmer's wife, in Wellsboro, when the wife of a tavern keeper, when the wife of a merchant or an office-holder, a railroad contractor or a member of the legislature—for Mr. Beecher was very versatile in his pursuits—she was eminently 'a helpmeet' for her husband. Always active, managing, energetic and economical, she was ever ready to second him without question, in whatever line of business he engaged. Matters went on all right whether he was at home or abroad. As a landlady she was a bountiful caterer for her guests, and as a manager of the internal affairs of the house few excelled her. In her younger days she was fond of amusement, in middle age her taste that way had not decreased, and in her very old age her eyes brightened up whenever she talked of 'the good old times.' She was the mother of three sons and two daughters."

POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

The Wellsboro postoffice was established January 1, 1808, and Samuel Wells Morris was the first postmaster. The mail at that time was carried weekly, on horseback, over the State road from Williamsport. A pair of saddlebags were sufficient to contain all the matter, with room to spare. Newspapers were few in those days, the *Lycoming Gazette* being the only paper printed within a radius of a hundred miles; and as postage was high, few letters were written. No envelopes were in use then; letters were written on foolscap and made as long as possible, covering all the available space, leaving only room enough for the address, when the sheet was folded and sealed with red wax or a wafer. A stamp or signet of some kind was used to press the paper into the wax or wafer, which left an impression and gave the enclosure an official appearance. The amount of postage was written, usually, on the upper right hand corner of the letter, and the price was governed by the distance carried. And it was collected at the end of the route from the party to whom it was addressed. The name of the first mail carrier has not come down to us, but in those days the duty was generally performed by a bright, active, venturesome boy. The route from Williamsport laid through a gloomy wilderness nearly all the way. The log cabins of settlers were few. Panthers and wolves roamed the forest and their howls frequently caused the mail boy to spur up his horse and dash swiftly through the gloom.

One of the early mail carriers was John Sheffer, Jr., born in Williamsport, February 8, 1803. When thirteen years of age he carried the mail from Williamsport

to Painted Post on horseback, a distance of seventy-nine miles, by the way of the State and Williamson roads. The former started at Newberry and passed through Wellsboro. It required nerve in those days to make this journey, and when the youth of the rider is considered it is still more remarkable.

The parents of this plucky mail boy were early settlers at Liberty, or the Block House, as it was then known, locating there in February, 1814. It is probable that he either went by this route on going out, or on returning, as he could make a complete circuit by doing so. The Williamson road passed through Block House, Blossburg, Covington and Tioga. The first post office in the county was established at the last mentioned place January 1, 1805. At Wellsboro he could leave the State road and proceed to Covington by the East and West pike, as it was called, or vice versa. It is highly probable, therefore, that he made the round trip in this way. It is fortunate that something of the history of this early mail boy has been preserved. A sketch of his life will be found in another chapter.

Postmaster Morris did not require much of an outfit to transact the business of his office. A small desk was sufficient, and often he could carry all the matter he received by a single mail in his hat. During the year 1808 the statistical reports show that the gross receipts were $27.06, and his compensation was $8.23. But he served the government faithfully for four years, retiring December 31, 1812. Since that time the succession has been as follows: Benjamin Wistar Morris, appointed January 1, 1813; William Bache, April 10, 1822; James P. Magill, July 24, 1845; Josiah Emery, September 6, 1845; George Dwight Smith, May 18, 1849; Alexander S. Brewster, April 26, 1853; Ira D. Richards, December 18, 1855; Alexander S. Brewster, July 20, 1860; Hugh Young, March 8, 1861; Morgan Hart, August 29, 1866; Joseph L. Williams, January 18, 1869; George W. Merrick, January 27, 1869; Susan R. Hart, June 14, 1882; Louis Doumaux, August 10, 1886; James L. White, February 1, 1891; Frederick K. Wright, February 1, 1895, present incumbent.

'Squire Brewster is the only postmaster thus far to hold the office twice; and Mr. Bache held it for the longest period—twenty-three years, three months and fourteen days. The term of Joseph L. Williams was the shortest—nine days. That was during the exciting period when President Johnson was in conflict with Congress, and postmasters were appointed by his excellency and quickly refused confirmation by the Senate.

Eighty-eight years have passed since the first office was opened. And during that time the most wonderful advances have been made both in postal facilities and the amount of mail matter received and forwarded. In the beginning a weekly mail sufficed; now it comes several times a day. The following tabular statement, showing the gross receipts, and the compensation of the postmaster, by decades since 1810, will afford food for reflection:

Year.	*Gross Receipts.*	*Compensation.*
1808,	$ 27.06,	$ 8.23
1810,	31.62,	10.11
1820,	81.52,	26.76
1830,	188.55,	60.52
1840,	525.75,	190.36

Year.	*Gross Receipts.*	*Compensation.*
1850,	848.42,	354.59
1860,	1,017.59,	506.67
1870,	2,014.14,	945.00
1880,	3,938.11,	1,450.00
1890,	5,368.08,	1,700.00

At the close of the tenth decade the receipts will probably exceed $7,000, and the salary of the postmaster will be nearly $1,900. In 1805 there was but one post office in the county, and in 1808 there were two. Now there are eighty-eight. What an increase in ninety years!

OLD TIME TAVERNS AND LANDLORDS.

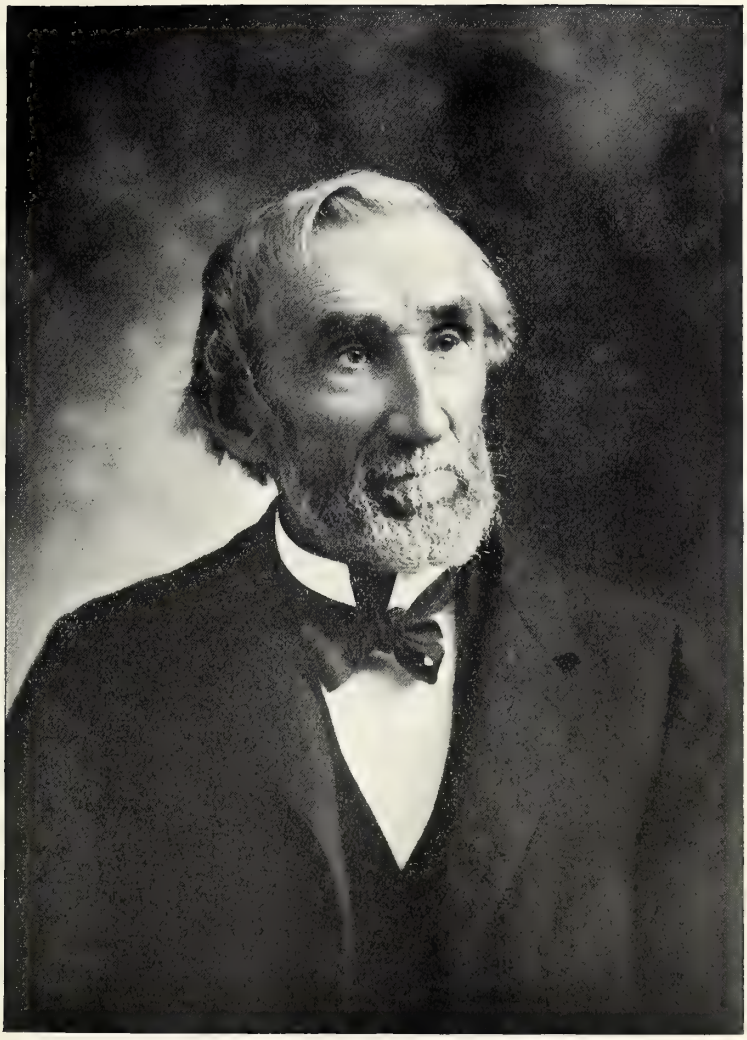
It is probable that X. Miller, an old soldier who served under Napoleon at Moscow, was the first tavern keeper in and about Wellsboro. At first his house stood outside of the original limits of the town, but the extension a few years ago took it in. When he commenced, or how long he was engaged in the business, is not now remembered. The second tavern keeper is supposed to have been Israel Greenleaf, the old Revolutionary soldier. But the location of his tavern cannot, with certainty, be pointed out at this day. It very likely stood in the vicinity of the public buildings.

Alpheus Cheney, the first sheriff and third county treasurer, doubtless came next with a better house. It stood on the site of the old Robinson store and bank. At the August term of court, 1813, Greenleaf and Cheney were both granted licenses, for which they paid a fee of $1.15 each. Cheney sold out after the expiration of his term as sheriff, in 1815, and soon removed from the county. Israel Greenleaf died June 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years, consequently he must have been about fifty years of age when he opened his tavern.

Records in the prothonotary's office show that Alanson Thompson was granted a license for Wellsboro at May term, 1816, and that he was granted a license annually up to 1822. Joseph Fish was granted license at September term, 1816, and again in 1818, when his name disappears.

John Beecher received license September 15, 1817, and it was renewed each year up to 1821. His house was known as the "Cheney Tavern." Beecher was born in Massachusetts in 1784, came to Tioga county with his parents and settled at Beecher's Island, now Nelson borough, where he lived until he came to Wellsboro. He became a prominent man in the community; was county treasurer in 1820, sheriff in 1824, and a member of the legislature in 1829-30. His vote in that body was the only one cast against the resolution expressing confidence in the United States Bank. Mr. Beecher afterwards kept a tavern in what was known as the McClintock property, which stood on the site of the Cone House.

James Kimball, who became famous as a landlord of the olden time, was first granted a license at May term, 1819, and was continuously in the business until 1856, or perhaps later. He commenced business in a house which stood on the site of the Wilcox House. He sold out to Charles Seeley. This tavern was owned in the early fifties by B. S. Sayre. Then C. L. Wilcox became the owner. In 1859 the property was purchased by William Robinson, D. H. Smith and B. B. Holliday, and was kept as a hotel for ten years. In 1859 it was leased to Sol. Bunnell, who



Jno. S. Bache

kept it till the spring of 1873. Then Mr. Holliday took possession and refurnished the house throughout, but in the fall of 1873 it was destroyed by fire.

When James Kimball sold his house to Charles Seeley, he moved across the street to what is now known as the Sherwood corner and built a new tavern, which he named the Pennsylvania House. There he had, as a writer puts it, "the best well of water in town and the best liquor!" It was a popular place with the public for many years. After the retirement of Kimball it was kept by different parties, among whom may be mentioned L. D. Taylor. Early in 1872 B. B. Holliday purchased the property, and on the 22d of February, of that year, it was destroyed by fire. It was never rebuilt. The site was cut up into lots, sold at assignee's sale, and the present row of law offices was built on it.

Capt. Lyman Adams, who had served as the first coroner of the county, came to Wellsboro in 1822 and kept a tavern until 1827, when he returned to Tioga and there died.

Dr. John B. Murphey was granted tavern license May 19, 1828, and kept a public house, which stood on the site of the present Coles House. How long he kept the house is unknown, but it could not have been very long, as he died a few years afterwards.

Erastus Fellows, born in Canaan, Connecticut, in 1800, came to Wellsboro in 1827 and purchased 160 acres of land in the northern part of the town. About 1831 he opened the Fellows House, which was principally kept by him until his retirement in 1870. It was a popular place in his day. The house is still kept and is known as the Farmers' Hotel. Mr. Fellows died November 21, 1883. His widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Cole, born in Otsego county, New York, August 25, 1795, died June 7, 1889, in the ninety-fifth year of her age.

The old-time tavern was a place of good cheer and social enjoyment. Whiskey in those days cost three cents a drink, or five for a shilling; twelve for twenty-five cents, and a long credit for three cents net, when marked down. The method of charging was a straight mark for a drink, and a tally mark for five, with the creditor's name at the top of a page. This method was adopted as a necessity, as it would sometimes have required two or three clerks to make the charges in the regular way.

MODERN HOTELS.

About thirty-five years ago David Hart erected a two-story frame hotel building on the north corner of Main and Queen streets. He kept it as a temperance house, his sign of a crystal fountain being a familiar land-mark for many years. This house burned in 1866, having had several landlords. The Dr. Otis L. Gibson dwelling house was then moved on the site and transformed into a hotel, with Minor Watkins as the landlord. His successor was William B. VanHorn, who in turn was succeeded by Sol. Bunnell. The latter remodeled the building and raised it three stories. In 1876 James S. Coles became proprietor. A year later his brother, W. R. Coles, joined him as partner, continuing until 1882. In February, 1885, the house was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt.

Prior to his death in 1853, Hobart Graves kept the United States House, which occupied the site of the present Coles House. After Mr. Graves' death A.

P. Cone purchased the property. During his ownership the landlords were P. P. Cleaver, Reuben Farr, Nelson Austin and D. G. Ritter. The house was burned in 1866 or 1867, and the lot remained vacant until 1869, when Mr. Cone began the erection of the largest and most substantial hotel building in Tioga county. It was opened in 1870 as the Cone House, the first landlord being A. B. Graves. About 1873 B. B. Holliday purchased the property, which within a year or two passed into the possession of Joel Parkhurst, and the name of the hotel changed to the Parkhurst House. From 1875 to 1883 Thomas Vesey was the landlord. He was followed by Charles Hussey and by C. C. McClellan, each remaining about a year. In February, 1885, the Bunnell House was destroyed by fire, J. S. Coles being the landlord at the time. He immediately leased the Parkhurst House, changed its name to the Coles House, and ran it until November, 1893, when his brother, W. R. Coles, succeeded him as landlord and lessee of the property, which he purchased in July, 1896. The house has since been greatly improved and thoroughly renovated. It is well equipped and has a large patronage.

Charles Sandbach is proprietor of the house bearing his name. He was born in Prussia, emigrated to this country in 1850, and after living in various places finally settled at Germania, Potter county, and opened a public house, which he conducted for a short time. He removed to Wellsboro in May, 1881, and purchased the Baldwin House, formerly the O'Connor. After thoroughly refitting and refurnishing it he gave it his own name, and has conducted it up to the present time.

The Wellsboro House, near the railroad station, is owned by Hon. Stephen F. Wilson. It was built in 1872 by Joseph Riberolle, and was first known as the Riberolle House.

The Wilcox House was erected about 1875 by J. C. Wheeler and C. L. Willcox as a business block, and was occupied by a store for a few years. It was then remodeled and changed to a hotel, and has since had a number of landlords. The property is now owned by C. L. Willcox. The present landlord, Frank S. Dunkle, has conducted the hotel since November 1, 1892, and has enjoyed a prosperous business.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

VILLAGE SCHOOLS—THE OLD ACADEMY—ITS INCORPORATION—ITS EARLY AND LATER HISTORY—THE BUILDING NOW USED AS A CHURCH—COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM ADOPTED—FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING—LATER BUILDINGS AND TEACHERS—WILLOW HALL SCHOOL.

AMONG the pioneer settlers of Wellsboro were a number of men who had received the benefits of what was then termed a "liberal education," and, as might be expected, they took an active interest in the early establishment of good schools, in order to insure to their children, as far as conditions and environment made it possible, advantages similar to those they themselves had enjoyed in their youth.

Soon after Benjamin Wistar Morris built the Quaker Meeting House, classes were taught there, it being the only building in the village suitable for that purpose. In this rude and unpretentious structure the splendid educational system of Wellsboro had its beginning. A few years later came the movement which led to the establishment of the Academy and the employment as teachers of graduates of the best classical colleges in the land. This spirit, which manifested itself so early in the history of Wellsboro, has known neither waning nor relaxation, but, on the contrary, has grown broader and stronger with the passing years. It is true that the Academy has passed out of existence, being superceded by the common schools of the borough, after having nobly fulfilled its mission; but the pleasant memories which cling round its history are enduring as the rock-ribbed hills and are handed down by ancestor to descendant as priceless legacies.

Among the early teachers in the Quaker Meeting House were Lydia Cole, Chauncey Alford and Benjamin B. Smith. The school was supported by subscription and the compensation of the teachers exceedingly moderate. The county, in compliance with a law then in force, paid for the instruction of poor children, the names of whom were required to be returned by the assessors.

THE OLD ACADEMY.

One of the early institutions of Wellsboro, around which still cling pleasant memories, was the old Academy, which was chartered by the legislature March 25, 1817. The act provided for a grant of $2,000 "to be paid, by warrant drawn by the governor on the state treasurer, to the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy, or a majority of them," and that this amount "shall be placed in some productive fund or funds, the increase whereof shall be applied in aid of the resources to compensate a teacher or teachers in said Academy, but the money hereby granted shall not be paid until the trustees certify to the governor that the sum of $1,000 shall have been

secured to be paid by private subscription for erecting a suitable building and for the benefit of the said institution." It was also provided that, "there shall be admitted into said Academy any number of poor children, not exceeding five, who may at any time offer, to be taught gratis, but none of said children shall continue to be taught longer than two years."

The trustees named in the act were: Samuel W. Morris, Alpheus Cheney, John Norris and William Bache, of Wellsboro; Justus Dartt and Nathan Niles, Jr., of Charleston; William D. Bacon, Robert Tubbs, Eddy Howland, Joseph McCormick and John Knox, on the Cowanesque; Uriah Spencer, Asa Mann, Daniel Lamb and Ambrose Millard, on the Tioga; James Gray and Nathan Rowley, of Sullivan, and Isaac Baker.

The first meeting of the trustees was held at the prothonotary's office in Wellsboro, Monday, May 5, 1817. Daniel Lamb was elected temporary chairman and John Norris secretary, and rules adopted for the government of the board. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Samuel W. Morris, president; John Norris, secretary, and Benjamin W. Morris, treasurer, each to hold his office for one year. The meetings were first fixed for Monday evening of each court week, but were afterwards changed to Tuesday.

At the meeting held July 3 and 4, 1817, the site of the Academy was fixed, and a committee appointed to contract with Mr. Morris for the lot. It was decided to erect a brick building, and a commitee was appointed to contract for the brick and lumber—the cost of the former not to exceed $5.00 per 1,000. A committee consisting of William Bache, Sr., Uriah Spencer and Samuel W. Morris was also appointed to prepare a plan for the building and make an estimate of its probable cost. A building committee, consisting of Justus Dartt, William Bache and John Norris, was also appointed.

At a meeting held Tuesday, September 16, 1817, the sum of $300 was appropriated for the purchase of brick and lumber, and a resolution adopted that a certificate be prepared to be presented to the governor for the purpose of obtaining the state appropriation, the requisite amount having been subscribed. The following resolutions were also adopted:

1. That the money when obtained shall be divided into four parts and loaned for five years upon unexceptional landed security, clear of every encumbrance; $500 in Delmar, $500 in Deerfield and Elkland and $1,000 in old Tioga township.

2. That those persons to whom the money shall be loaned subscribe two per cent. annually on the sum loaned, and that they pay all expenses attending the security, recording the mortgage, etc.

3. That the sum of $500 each be loaned to John Ryon, Jr., John Gray, James Ford and Samuel W. Morris upon the conditions before named, and that the treasurer be directed to pay over said money when obtained, and that he require good freehold security to at least double the sum loaned.

A special meeting was held January 19 and 20, 1818, at which it was resolved "that if James Gray, Sr., gives a mortgage on a certain piece of land, now held by John Gray, the said John first conveying his right to said James, and a judgment bond, it shall be sufficient security for $500 loaned to him by the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy."

James Ford having declined the loan allotted of $500 to him, Uriah Spencer

applied for it, offering as security the Joseph Martin warrant. This was declined by a vote of the board, when, in addition, he offered the John Barron, Jr., warrant, for which he had a tax title, and it was "Resolved, That the tracts be accepted as sufficient security from Uriah Spencer, provided, also, that James Ford becomes bound with Mr. Spencer in a judgment bond for $500, to be loaned to said Spencer." Mr. Ford, however, declined to sign the bond.

At the meeting held February 17, 1818, Mr. Spencer again applied to the trustees for the loan of $500 on the security of the two warrants mentioned above; but Judge Morris, the president, notified the board that he would not give an order on the treasurer for the money, as he believed the security offered to be worthless, and the matter was dropped.

At the election held April 16, 1818, the following members of the old board were re-elected: Justus Dartt, Nathan Niles, Jr., John Norris, Samuel W. Morris and Robert Tubbs. The new trustees were Roswell Bailey, Daniel Kelsey, Jeremiah Brown, Caleb Austin, Oliver Willard, David Henry, William Patton, Ebenezer Jackson, Ira Kilburn, Ebenezer Seelye, Arnold Hunter, Allen Butler and Richard Ellis. Uriah Spencer was among those not re-elected. The result was considered a vindication of Judge Morris for the firm stand he took against loaning the money on the doubtful security; though it would seem that other considerations might have effected the result, as at the meeting of the new board, May 4, 1818, Daniel Kelsey was elected president; John Norris, vice-president; Dr. Jeremiah Brown, secretary, and Nathan Niles, Jr., treasurer.

It may be mentioned as a historical fact that ever after the failure of Mr. Spencer to secure the loan, he was an implacable and bitter foe of Wellsboro, and more especially of Judge Morris, and his hatred of the town only terminated with his death.

At the meeting of May 4, 1818, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, James Ford and Uriah Spencer have failed in giving requisite security for the loan of $500, therefore

Resolved, That the said money is now open to applicants from the north part of old Tioga township.

Resolved, That the sum of $500 be loaned to Ira Kilburn upon his giving unexceptionable landed security to the satisfaction of the president and secretary.

A new building committee, consisting of David Henry, Dr. Jeremiah Brown and Justus Dartt, was appointed and instructed to report at the next meeting a plan and estimate of the cost of a suitable Academy building. At the meeing of May 19, 1818, this committee reported as follows:

Your committee, etc., have deliberately taken into consideration the subject referred to them, and beg leave to report that it is our opinion, provided we erect the building of wood, forty-eight by twenty-two, making two large rooms below and a hall eight feet wide, one large room above and two small ones, all the necessary material and the work laid out for building the Academy would amount to $1,500.

The report was approved. The idea of erecting a brick building was abandoned, and the Academy was constructed in accordance with the plan recommended. At a meeting held June 15, the following resolution was adopted:

That Samuel W. Morris, Justus Dartt and David Henry be appointed a committee with full power and authority to erect a building agreeably to a plan approved by the

board; that they or a majority of them be authorized to contract for materials for the Academy, engage workmen to do all necessary work, clear off the lot proposed for the site, and that they give certificates or orders on the treasurer in favor of those they may contract with, which orders, when countersigned by the president and secretary, shall be paid by the treasurer.

At the same meeting John Norris, Samuel W. Morris and Dr. Jeremiah Brown were appointed a committee "to draft a set of by-laws for the government of the institution." At an adjourned meeting held September 28, a resolution was adopted, "that the Academy be erected this (1818) fall."

At the next regular meeting, held December 19, the following resolution was adopted:

That the treasurer be authorized to receive from the subscribers to the Academy three-fourths in county orders and one-fourth in money, provided the same be paid before the next (February) court.

County orders were then the principal circulation of the county, and were at a heavy discount, being taken, however, at par for taxes and debts due the county, and sometimes for commodities, their price being marked up to meet the exigency.

The next annual election was held April 5, 1819, when the following eighteen trustees were elected: Eddy Howland, Ebenezer Seelye and John Knox, of the Cowanesque; Justus Dartt, Roswell Bailey, Oliver Willard, Nathan Niles, Jr., and David Henry, of Charleston; Daniel Kelsey, Samuel W. Morris, John Norris, William Patton, David Lindsey, William Bache, Ebenezer Jackson and Dr. Jeremiah Brown, of Wellsboro; Ira Kilburn, of Lawrenceville, and Richard Ellis, of Pine Creek.

Experience had shown that a board of eighteen trustees was altogether too cumbersome and inconvenient, and the legislature was asked to reduce the number to nine, which was done by act of March 27, 1819, to take effect after that year's election.

At a meeting of the board held May 3, 1819, Justus Dartt was elected president; John Norris, vice-president; Nathan Niles, Jr., treasurer, and David Lindsey, secretary. At an adjourned meeting held on the 15th of the same month the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the treasurer be directed to call on the subscribers for their respective subscriptions, and that suits be commenced against all who shall not have paid on or before the first day of July next; that the treasurer be instructed to pay over all money that is in his hands, that has been collected from the subscribers of the Wellsboro Academy, to Samuel W. Morris, Esq., for the purpose of purchasing nails for said Academy.

The cost of nails was then twenty-five cents per pound in Wellsboro, as shown by bills found among the accounts of the old Academy. When subscriptions began for the $1,000 necessary to be subscribed before the $2,000 could be paid over by the State, many men became responsible for sums they were hardly able to pay, and many suits were brought and judgments obtained, which, under the then existing law, must be paid or the defendant imprisoned, or a resort be had to the insolvent court.

Under the law reducing the number of trustees to nine, at the election held April 3, 1820, John Norris, William Bache, David Lindsey, Dr. Jeremiah Brown, William Patton, Nathan Niles, Jr., Oliver Willard, Israel Greenleaf and Samuel W. Morris were elected trustees; and at the meeting May 1, following, William Bache

was elected president; William Patton, vice-president; Samuel W. Morris, treasurer, and John Norris, secretary. At this meeting a third committee was appointed to fix up the by-laws; the treasurer was urged to collect forthwith, taking county orders at par, and the building committee instructed to complete the Academy as soon as possible, having due regard to the state of the funds.

At a meeting held December 1, 1820, John Norris, William Bache and David Lindsey were appointed a committee "to engage a suitable person as teacher for one quarter; to make such a contract as they may deem conducive to the interest of the institution, and that they have a general superintendence over the conduct of the teacher and scholars, and are particularly desired to visit the school at least once in two weeks."

At this meeting also the stated meetings were reduced to annual meetings to be held the first Monday in May of each year. The bail of the treasurer was fixed at $5,000, and it was provided that no person should be entitled to vote at an election for trustees, unless he had paid the sum of $5 in aid of the funds of the institution.

The first person employed to teach in the Academy was Benjamin B. Smith, who came into Wellsboro about 1819. At this time only one room in the Academy had been completed so that it could be used. In some reminiscences of the first teacher, which have been preserved, it is related that he used to tell many anecdotes about his teaching in the Academy, for he seemed never to have been engaged in any kind of business without finding a vast amount of fun in it.

At the election held April 2, 1821, Oliver Wilson, Roswell Bailey, John Beecher, William Patton, William Bache, Sr., Samuel W. Morris, John Knox, B. B. Smith and David Henry were elected trustees; and at the organization of the board in May, Mr. Bache was chosen president; Mr. Patton, vice-president; Mr. Morris, treasurer; Mr. Smith, secretary, and Messrs. Willard, Henry and Beecher, building committee.

The building progressed slowly owing to the difficulty of raising money, and the trustees had to resort to various expedients to pay for labor and material. On September 3, 1821, the following were adopted:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That the building committee be directed to proceed as expeditiously as possible in completing the Academy, and that the sum of $300 be placed at their disposal.

2. That the treasurer be instructed to proceed immediately against all delinquent subscribers in the collection of all arrearages of subscriptions that, in his discretion, together with the advice of the president and secretary, shall be collectable.

3. That the president and secretary be authorized and instructed to obtain by loan, at six per cent. interest, such sum or sums, in treasury orders, as shall be necessary to make up the residue of the $300 mentioned in the first resolution, after what may be collected by the treasurer from subscriptions.

In the fall of 1821 a strong effort was made to induce the trustees to start a common winter school in the finished room of the Academy, but without success. At a meeting held October 26, called mainly to consider that question, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board it is not expedient to occupy the room in the Academy this winter, and therefore the board refuse their assent to the same.

Mr. Patton then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the trustees pay a salary to teach English, writing and arithmetic in the Wellsboro Academy during the term of six months, and that the trustees apply the money arising from scholars to the fund granted by the legislature.

This resolution was defeated, only three voting in its favor. There was at the time a very strong feeling against employing any teacher except a college graduate. It is inferred that the three trustees in favor of the resolution were Messrs. Patton, Bailey and Henry, none of whom were re-elected the following year, the new members for that year being William Willard, Nathan Niles, Jr., Justus Dartt, Chauncey Alford and John Norris. Norris was elected president; Niles, vice-president; William Bache, Sr., treasurer; Benjamin B. Smith, secretary, and Norris, Beecher and Dartt, building committee.

The new board re-adopted the resolution concerning collections and a loan, and appropriated $300 for use by the building committee.

In 1823 Samuel W. Morris was chosen president; John Beecher, vice president; Cooley Newcomb, secretary; Benjamin B. Smith, treasurer, and Nathan Niles, Jr., Amos Coolidge and Benjamin B. Smith, building committee. Ten per cent. of the premiums on loans was appropriated toward the payment of the debts incurred in building. The trustees again declined to permit the room in the Academy to be used for "a common English school."

In 1824 Morris and Smith were re-elected president and treasurer and Elijah Stiles secretary. On May 22 of that year the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board that a school ought to be kept in the Academy the ensuing season, and that a teacher competent to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, and otherwise well qualified to teach in the Academy, be employed to commence the ensuing fall; and that in pursuance thereof the president be authorized and requested to issue proposals to that effect, and when received to lay them before the board of trustees.

At the meeting held October 14, 1824, the president presented a letter from Jeremiah Day, president of Yale College, recommending James Lowrey, a graduate of said college, as a person qualified for teaching the various branches of academic education. The following was then adopted:

Resolved, That Samuel W. Morris, Elijah Stiles and Chauncey Alford be a committee to engage Mr. Lowrey to teach a school in the Academy for the term of six months, commencing the first day of November, with instructions to pay a sum that shall not exceed $225 for said term, exclusive of board, washing, etc., and that if the trustees are not satisfied with him as instructor, they shall have the right to dismiss him by giving six weeks' notice; and if he at any time shall be desirous of leaving the school, he shall be under similar obligations to give the trustees six weeks' notice of his intention.

At a meeting of the trustees, held October 19, the committee reported that they had engaged Mr. Lowrey in conformity with the instructions. A committee was appointed to put the Academy in order for the reception of pupils, to furnish fuel and also procure board and washing for the instructor. The price of tuition per quarter was also fixed; Greek and Latin, $4.00; English grammar and the higher branches of mathematics, $3.00, and reading, writing and arithmetic, $2.00.

Mr. Lowrey entered upon the duties of his preceptorship Monday, November 1, 1824, a period of more than seven years having elapsed from the time the institution was chartered until it was formally opened as a classical academy by a graduate of

Yale. All through these years the trustees had been beset by difficulties and discouragements. The people were poor and it was hard for them to meet their obligations. Tact and patience were necessary, and as a consequence the work progressed slowly. When Mr. Lowrey took charge only the lower rooms of the building were finished, so difficult was it to procure money to hire labor and pay for material.

To the honor of the men serving on the several boards of trustees, be it said, they held the interests of the institution sacred, and jealously guarded the funds entrusted to them. This is shown by their refusal, December 27, 1824, to exonerate Mr. Beecher, bail of Cooley Newcomb, constable of Delmar, from his liability for the amount of several executions in favor of the Academy, put into his hands and collected, the money arising from which he had neglected to pay over before taking his departure from the county.

At the end of the six months which Mr. Lowrey had contracted to teach, he retired from the Academy and commenced the study of law under Ellis Lewis. He was an excellent teacher, popular with his pupils, and the patrons of the school were loath to see him retire.

The successors of Mr. Lowrey as teachers were Rev. Benjamin Shipman and Charles Nash. They commenced in May, 1825, were paid $200, for a year, out of the funds and were allowed all the proceeds of tuition.

At a meeting of the trustees held March 4, 1826, Messrs. Shipman and Nash submitted the following proposals to teach the second year:

That the building be put in proper order for the accommodation of an extensive school by the first day of June next; the term of a school quarter to consist of eleven weeks; the sum of $200 to be secured to them from the funds, to be paid in equal half-yearly payments; children in the vicinity be requested to attend the Academy at the expense of the county; all the contingent expenses of said school to be borne by its proprietors; Mr. Nash to remain in the school for the first half of the year, at the end of which the other will return if necessary or furnish other suitable assistant; to receive two scholars whose tuition shall be free, provided their bills do not amount in the aggregate to more than $400 per quarter.

To the above the following notice was appended:

If the above does not meet with your views, you are hereby notified that we shall leave you at the close of the present year.

This proposition was rejected, though some thought that it would be better for the school to accept it. It was impracticable so far as the tuition of pupils in the vicinity was to be paid by the county. It was objectionable as taking the control of the school out of the hands of the trustees, and the note appended was out of taste, as seeming to contain a threat.

At a meeting, however, March 20, the president was authorized to employ Mr. Nash on nearly the same terms as the last year, Mr. Nash to employ an assistant if necessary, and the requisitions of the act of incorporation in regard to indigent pupils to be complied with without further compensation; and in the event that Mr. Nash would not accept the proposition, the president was directed to advertise in the *Pioneer* for a teacher. The proposition, however, was accepted, and the contract was made with Nash and Shipman jointly. A similar contract was made with Mr. Nash, as principal, in March, 1827, it being stipulated, however, that "if he

wished to leave at the end of the year he should give three months' notice, or be under obligations to continue another term."

On March 20, 1828, Mr. Nash and Mr. Shipman having given notice of their intention to leave the institution at the end of the school year, the trustees adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Rev. Benjamin Shipman and Charles Nash have by their talents and industry rendered our Academy respectable and flourishing; and that the president be instructed to wait upon the gentlemen aforesaid with a copy of our resolution and a tender of our thanks.

At the same meeting the president was directed to write to Yale, Union and Dickinson Colleges in order to procure a teacher.

There appears to have been an organized opposition to Messrs. Nash and Shipman, and to Mr. Nash in particular, by some of the young men in Wellsboro and some of the "Charleston friends," on account of an alleged interference with certain amusements of the young, but not at all connected with the Academy, for as teachers and managers of the school no one found fault with them. It was in consequence of this opposition that they determined to leave, and the foregoing resolution was deemed but fair to them, as expressing the sentiments of the trustees and patrons of the Academy.

In accordance with a resolution of the board of trustees adopted March 20, 1828, Judge Morris wrote to Dr. Nott, president of Union College, Schenectady, New York, to send them a teacher. Dr. Nott selected Josiah Emery, a graduate of Union College, who had previously passed through Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and proposed to him the propriety of accepting the offer. Judge Morris' letter stated the average number of pupils during the past two years, the prices of tuition for the different grades, and the amount, $200, out of the permanent fund in addition to the full avails of tuition, which they were willing to pay. Dr. Nott and Mr. Emery made a calculation of the probable amount a teacher would realize, and they figured it out at from $1,200 to $1,500 a year! They, however, made their calculation on the basis of New York and New England academies, and very much overestimated the proportion paying the higher rates of tuition, as subsequent experience proved.

Mr. Emery* accepted the situation and started for Pennsylvania as soon as he could complete his arrangements. He arrived in Wellsboro on Wednesday evening, April 23, 1828. The next morning he presented a letter from Dr. Nott to Judge Morris recommending him as a competent and experienced teacher, and the Judge at once called a meeting of the old and new boards. The following entry is found among the records of the Academy:

At a meeting of the trustees at the house of James Kimball on Thursday evening, April 24, called on account of the application of Mr. J. Emery as a teacher, the following members present of the former and present boards: Samuel W. Morris, John Norris, Daniel Kelsey, William Bache, Chauncey Alford and B. B. Smith, of the old board, and of the new board, to wit: those elected on the 7th of April instant, were present, Daniel Kelsey, C. Alford, Amos Coolidge, B. Gitchell and Francis Wetherbee. The question arising which of the two boards was the legal one and ought to act in the application

* Mr. Emery, who was a very methodical man, wrote out a minute history of the Academy, and published it in the *Agitator* many years ago, from which this sketch has been condensed.

aforesaid, on motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the vote of all the members present of both boards:

Resolved, That Daniel Kelsey, Chauncey Alford and Amos Coolidge be authorized to contract with Josiah Emery to take charge of the Academy for the term of one year from the first Monday in May next, on the following terms, viz: to pay him $200 in semi-annual payments out of the Academy fund in addition to the tuition bills; the quarter to consist of twelve weeks, and in other particulars to be governed by the late contract with Messrs. Shipman and Nash.

The contract was executed, and on Monday, May 5, the school was opened. From the very commencement of his connection with the Academy Mr. Emery insisted that the upper part of the building should be finished, and some time in June, at his request, a meeting was called at which all the resident trustees were present; a committee was appointed to raise funds for that purpose, and the membership to entitle a person to vote for trustees was reduced from $5.00 to $2.50. The necessary funds were raised, and the upper rooms were finished; thus, at the end of eleven years, completing the Academy.

On February 12, 1830, Mr. Emery resigned, having in the meantime married and entered his name as a law student in the office of James Lowrey.

Mr. Emery ever dwelt with pleasure upon his early days in the old Academy, and it was his delight to recall the names of his pupils and their success in life. In his reminiscences of the Academy he thus refers to some of them:

I would like very much to give the names of all my pupils, or at least of those who occupied prominent and influential positions afterward; but I find that my memory is at fault, and I can recall only a very few names. All the older members of Judge Morris' family, of Mr. Bache's, Mr. Beecher's, Mr. Jackson's, and, indeed, of all the families living in Wellsboro and vicinity, were members of the school, as well as pupils from all parts of the county. William E. Morris became a practical and able engineer; Benjamin W. Morris, who, I used to think, was not inclined to study, but who could write a good composition, is now Episcopal bishop of Oregon and Washington; and a sister of his wife, who, so far as talent was concerned, was at the head of the family, used occasionally to deal in light literature and poetry, and is now one of the most practical women of the country, but might have occupied an important niche in the literary temple had she devoted her whole life and soul to literary pursuits.

But it is not always the most brilliant student in youth that becomes most useful in after life; neither is it the man or woman who climbs up the ladder of fame or notoriety that is generally the most useful. * * * I have seen many very brilliant, precocious boys who excited high hopes for their future, and in their manhood I have looked for them in vain among the talented and useful classes, and succeeded at last in finding them in some obscure and uninfluential positions. My experience and observation have taught me that the steady, industrious and conscientious boy makes the practical and useful man of the world. And it is such men that the world most needs.

Mr. Emery was succeeded as principal of the Academy for a short time by a gentleman named Upson. On January 10, 1831, Henry Barnard, a graduate of Yale College, took charge at $500 per annum, with the addition of $21 for board per quarter. No student was permitted to enter the academic department unless able to read in school books in common use. For those excluded, however, an usher was provided who occupied one of the lower rooms. Mr. Barnard's engagement was but for three months, at the end of which time the trustees offered him $150 and all the avails of tuition for one year. He, however, declined the offer and left. He was a first-class teacher and very much interested in educational matters, and, later

in life, was for a number of years at the head of the National Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C.

On April 26, 1831, permission was granted by the board of trustees to a Mr. Farnam to teach a common school in the two lower rooms of the Academy. On October 24, of the same year, a contract was made with Almon Owen to take charge of the Academy at $150 per annum and the avails of the tuition. He began teaching October 31, 1831, and remained one year.

On October 13, 1832, the trustees authorized Henry N. Moore to occupy one of the lower rooms of the Academy for a common English school.

About this time a change in the number of trustees and the duration of their respective terms began to be discussed. The annual change, often of nearly the whole board, was considered a great evil, as well as the shortness of the term of service. It was finally decided to ask the legislature to reduce the number and lengthen the term of service to five years; five trustees to be chosen the first year, to be classified by lot so that their terms, respectively, should expire in one, two, three, four and five years, and that thereafter only one trustee should be elected annually to serve five years. The legislature, March 6, 1833, passed a law to that effect, and in April Samuel W. Morris, R. G. White, Chauncey Alford, Benjamin B. Smith and John F. Donaldson were elected. On casting lots Donaldson drew one year; Smith, two; Alford, three; White, four, and Morris, five. Judge Morris was chosen president; John F. Donaldson, secretary, and Israel Merrick, Jr., though not a trustee, was continued as treasurer, having been elected in 1832.

In November, 1833, Alexander Wright was employed to teach for one year at $150 and the avails of tuition.

From November 4, 1833, to April, 1835, there is no record of what was done, though three blank pages were left in which to enter the record at "a more convenient season." To Mr. Donaldson, who was secretary, that more convenient season never came. It is inferred, however, from after records that Mr. Wetherbee was elected in April, 1834, to succeed Mr. Donaldson, who was re-elected in April, 1835, to succeed Mr. Smith.

D. McEwen appears to have been appointed principal of the Academy in the fall of 1834 and to have taught two years, being released in September, 1836, at his own request, a resolution of the trustees expressing regret at his departure, and their approval of the "able manner" in which he "acquitted himself," and of "his gentlemanly deportment as a citizen amongst us for the last two years." He seems to have been in every respect a gentleman, an excellent scholar and an able teacher.

In April, 1836, Josiah Emery, the former principal, was elected a trustee to succeed Mr. Alford. In 1837 James Kimball succeeded R. G. White, in July of which year Joshua Sweet was appointed principal, with a salary of $150 and the avails of tuition, and the school was re-opened August 7, 1837. Mr. Sweet was very popular, and at the end of his first year was re-employed at a salary of $300 in addition to the tuition bills. When the number of pupils exceeded forty-nine he was to employ a competent assistant and receive $100 additional. The quarter was reduced to eleven weeks and the tuition to one-half the former rates. Mr. Sweet afterward became an Episcopal clergyman; was a missionary at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1852; Fort Ridgely in 1865, and at Glencoe, Minnesota, in 1869.

In 1838 Benjamin B. Smith was elected a trustee to succeed Judge Morris, then serving in Congress. At a meeting of the trustees August 7, 1839, Messrs. Smith and Kimball were authorized to employ some person or persons to repair the Academy; to repaint the outside, and also to purchase a new bell. Mr. Pinkham was employed as principal. He taught one year.

In 1840 Josiah Emery was elected president; Mr. Donaldson a trustee and secretary, and Mr. Kimball treasurer.

There is a break in the record from July, 1840, to April 5, 1841, but it appears that Henry Booth, a graduate of Yale College, succeeded Mr. Pinkham as president. The value of his services is attested by the following resolution, adopted by the trustees April 5, 1841:

Resolved, That the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy regret that the ill health of Mr. Henry Booth compels him to leave the institution; that during the time he has been with us he has by his gentlemanly deportment and ability as a teacher, deservedly secured the esteem of all with whom he has associated.

This resolution was not simply an unmeaning compliment. Mr. Booth was a man of very superior mind. He afterwards studied law; entered into practice in Towanda; removed thence to Chicago; served as a circuit judge, and was for many years dean of the faculty of the Union College of Law, of that city. He married Ellen Morris, a daughter of Samuel W. Morris, making the third principal of the Academy to find a wife in Wellsboro, James Lowrey having married another daughter of Judge Morris and Josiah Emery a daughter of John Beecher.

July 12, 1841, Charles Miner was unanimously elected principal of the Academy to succeed Mr. Booth, at a salary of $500, and continued principal either fifteen or eighteen months. It was in the fall or winter of his second year that the Academy took fire, and had it not been for the most strenuous efforts and plenty of snow, it would have been entirely consumed. The damages were settled at $175, and paid by the Tioga County Mutual Insurance Company.

May 4, 1842, the trustees authorized the employment of an assistant teacher "for the present term," the salary to be $25. During the spring and summer of 1843 the Academy was undergoing repairs and was not occupied. In the fall of that year Henry B. Rockwell was employed to teach six months at a salary of $250. His term, which began October 23, was afterward extended to one year.

January 29, 1844, Stephen F. Wilson was employed as an assistant in the Academy for one term, "at the price and sum of $52, if employed the whole time; but if not employed but one half of the time, then the price to be $10 per month."

At a trustees' meeting, May 17, 1844, on motion of Judge Morris, the president was authorized to employ Miss Margaret Dennis as principal of the female department, at $3.50 a week. Mr. Nash, then stationed at Towanda, was invited to take charge of the Academy at the close of Mr. Rockwell's term, but declined. August 14, 1844, George R. Barker was employed as an assistant to Mr. Rockwell, at $17 per month. At the close of Mr. Rockwell's year, the trustees adopted the following:

Resolved, unanimously, That the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy in parting with Henry B. Rockwell, the principal of the institution for the past year, cannot do it without tendering to him the expression of their kindest feelings for the singular ability with which he has managed the school, for the high reputation it has obtained through his instrumentality, and the universal satisfaction he has given to all with whom he has

been connected. In whatever walks of life he may hereafter be found, they most cheerfully wish him success, and commend him to the confidence of all with whom he may be associated.

Resolved, That the above be entered on the records of the institution, and a copy duly certified be handed to Mr. Rockwell.

Mr. Rockwell was an excellent teacher and a strict disciplinarian. He never spoiled a child by sparing the rod.

At the election of trustees April 7, 1845, James P. Magill, editor of the *Eagle*, and John C. Knox, afterward associate justice of the Supreme Court, and attorney general of the State were candidates. There were forty-nine votes; but on counting out the votes they found fifty-one—twenty-six for Magill and twenty-five for Knox, and not knowing any other way of getting out of the difficulty the election board returned Mr. Magill as elected. The following is taken from the minutes:

May 5, 1845, trustees met; present Morris, Kimball, Emery and Nichols. John C. Knox and James P. Magill each appeared and presented their claims as trustees of the Wellsboro Academy.

On motion, the returns of the election of trustees were read, by which it appeared that J. P. Magill had twenty-six votes and John C. Knox twenty-five votes. Mr. Knox presented a certificate from the judges, dated April 21, 1845, stating as follows:

We, the undersigned, judges and clerk, certify that an election held at the house of B. S. Sayre, in Wellsboro, Monday, the 7th of April, A. D. 1845, for a trustee of Wellsboro Academy, there were forty-nine legal votes given; that on counting the ballots it appeared that James P. Magill had twenty-six and John C. Knox twenty-five—in all fifty-one; and John C. Knox having produced to us satisfactory evidence that a majority of the whole number of legal votes given were cast for him, as appears by the certificate hereunto annexed, we therefore certify accordingly.

A. P. Cone,
Clerk.

L. Cleaveland,
Abel Strait,
Judges.

Then follows a certificate signed by twenty-five persons, certifying that they voted for John C. Knox. The report then continues:

On motion, Resolved, That Samuel W. Morris and Josiah Emery be a committee to investigate and report on the late Academy election.

The meeting adjourned to five o'clock p. m., when the following report was received from the committeee, Messrs. Morris and Emery:

The committee to whom was referred the late election of trustee report that they have investigated the same as fully as the time allowed would permit, and find that the said election was conducted without any regard to the requirements of the by-laws, and is therefore void and of no effect. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That an election be held at the house of B. S. Sayre, in Wellsboro, on Saturday, the 17th instant, between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m., of which the secretary is required to give general notice.

The election was held at the appointed time. Both the old candidates were dropped and Joseph W. Guernsey was elected, receiving all but one vote.

Emerson J. Hamilton succeeded Mr. Rockwell in the fall of 1844, and taught

till the spring of 1849, nearly five years. Mr. Hamilton and his wife were decidedly among the most successful teachers the Wellsboro Academy ever had. The school under their principalship was more popular and flourishing than under any other teachers. It is true they began under very favorable circumstances. Mr. Rockwell had brought the school under very rigid discipline by his physical mode of government, and had beaten into the pupils a sense of the beauty of good behavior, the necessity of hard study, and a realization of the value of good recitations as a protection against the hard knocks of school life. And the pupils were thus eminently prepared for an entirely new mode of governing a set of boys and girls at school. It did not take them long to understand the practical difference between physical government and moral government; to know the difference between fear and enforced respect, and love with involuntary respect.

Mr. Hamilton's school became at once very popular. The principal and his wife, who was at the head of the female department, inspired at once respect, confidence and affection, and all over the country are now men and women who look back to the time they were students under the Hamiltons as among the happiest years of their lives. Some of the results of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's teaching may be thus referred to as a part of the history of the old Academy.

At a meeting of the trustees, July 31, 1845, an appropriation of $100 was made for the purchase of philosophical apparatus. Further appropriations were made, as the final cost of the apparatus was nearly $300, so willing were the trustees to encourage not only the teachers but the pupils.

On November 18, 1845, the board adopted a resolution that a catalogue of the students of the Academy for the last year should be published. This was the first catalogue authorized since the foundation of the school, and there are men to-day who would pay three times a reasonable price for a copy, as a souvenir of the pleasant days spent within the walls of the institution. On the same day a resolution was adopted requesting the treasurer to prepare and present to the next meeting "a full and complete statement of all bonds and mortgages in his hands, with the amount due thereon," also to procure a book "in which individual debtor's accounts and all further payments" should be kept. This resolution revealed the fact that no financial account prior to 1840 could be found. The date of the beginning of the treasurer's term was changed to the beginning of the year, and Benjamin B. Smith chosen for the ensuing year. The president—Judge Morris—was requested to invite Rev. Mr. Breck, Rev. Mr. Calkins, Rev. Mr. Cochran, William Garretson, Dr. Saynisch and Dr. Parkhurst to visit the Academy at the closing exercises of the quarter and by their presence encourage the pupils.

In April, 1846, William Bache, Jr., was elected a trustee, his father, who had served for many years on the board, having died in 1844. In this year an addition was built to the back of the Academy, the contract being taken by Messrs. Sturrock & Culver for $380. Under date of August 2, 1847, the record contains the following:

> Trustees met; present Bache, Donaldson and Nichols. James Lowrey was appointed trustee to fill the place of S. W. Morris, deceased. James Lowrey elected president, L. I. Nichols secretary, and B. B. Smith treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton appear to have terminated their connection with the Academy in March, 1849. Their influence on society in Wellsboro and on the

students under their charge, was all-powerful and far-reaching, and although nearly half a century has passed since their departure from the school, their names are still held in grateful remembrance.

H. W. Thorp, the next principal, remained but a short time, and was succeeded in 1850 by Andrew Upson, who taught about a year and a half, his successor being Samuel C. Hosford, who remained two years. Then followed Mr. Reynolds, John B. Cassoday, who taught a few weeks, and John A. Broadhead, whose stay was also short.

The minute book of the trustees shows the following entry under date of December 12, 1857:

> Mr. S. B. Elliott presented a plan for the proposed new Academy, which the Board accepted, and on motion of R. G. White, Mr. Elliott was employed to prepare building plans and specifications for the proposed new Academy at the price of $50 for the whole.

During the years 1857-58 a strong desire was manifested to build a new and a better Academy building on a new and a better site, and the employment of Mr. Elliott to prepare plans and specifications had that end in view. The movement, however, met with strong opposition on the part of a number of citizens. The plans and specifications were made out and the matter agitated until 1859, when it was dropped, Mr. Elliott in the meantime having been paid the $50 promised him.

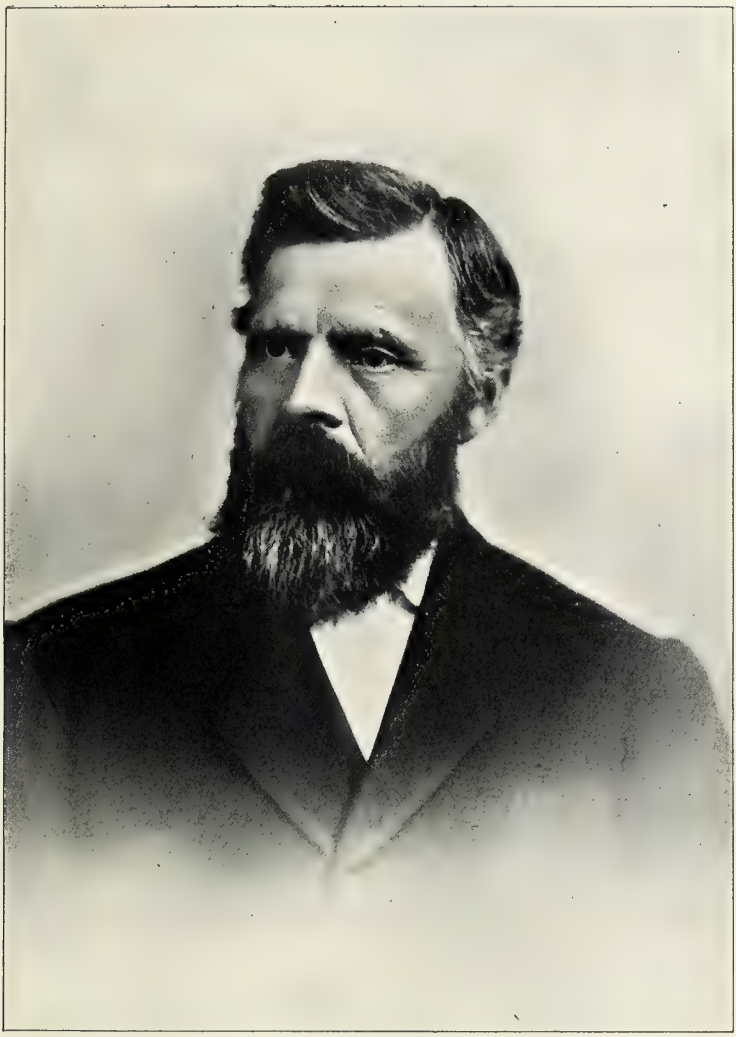
The following appears in the minute book of the trustees under date of January 18, 1859:

> At a meeting of the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy at the store of C. & J. L. Robinson, it was resolved that the paper marked A, purporting to be the assignment of the interest that the respective members of the order of the Sons of Temperance had in the funds of said society to the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy, be placed on file as part of the proceedings and action of said board.
>
> On motion, it was further resolved that the vouchers in the hands of J. F. Donaldson, assigned by said paper marked A, be placed in the hands of the treasurer of the said Academy, and that a statement of the names of the persons against whom the claims are, the amount, etc., be also placed on file.

At a meeting held March 30, 1859, the treasurer, Benjamin B. Smith, was instructed "to collect the balance of interest now due on bonds and judgments in favor of the Academy;" also "the balance due on subscriptions for repairing the Academy." At this meeting, also, Mr. Donaldson handed over the vouchers for the claims assigned by the Sons of Temperance, and a full statement of the same was entered on the record. The principal amounted to $513.49. On this various payments had been made, but not enough to cover the interest. At the time of the assignment the fund assigned could not have been less than $575; but whatever the amount was it went finally into the Wellsboro common school fund.

Mr. Broadhead's successor as principal was L. R. Burlingame, who took charge in the winter or spring of 1858 and remained until the fall of 1859. He was a good teacher, but, like some of his predecessors, was a strong believer in the use of the birch.

On January 21, 1860, the number of school terms was changed to three of fourteen weeks each, and M. N. Allen was employed as teacher and continued till September, 1863, when he resigned.



Wm. Roberts

In February, 1861, John N. Bache was elected treasurer in place of Mr. Smith, who had served continuously since January, 1846.

Judson Allen, a brother of M. N. Allen, finished the term, in which his brother had taught two weeks, September 22, 1863. The next teacher was Benjamin Eglin, a graduate of Yale College, and highly recommended by Mr. Cobourn, the state school superintendent. He commenced November 30, 1863, and taught two terms, receiving $40 per term and the avails of tuition. He was succeeded by John B. Grier, A. B., of Danville, who was elected president in 1864. Mr. Grier taught two terms of fourteen weeks each, and three weeks on a third term, and resigned May 25, 1865. The secretary was at once authorized to employ a new principal and to put the Academy in full repair, which was done. The fall term opened September 7, with the following faculty: Rev. D. D. Van Allen, A. B., principal; Miss S. A. Van Allen, preceptress; Miss Fannie J. Holland, vice-preceptress; Mrs. Mary Bryden, teacher of drawing and painting; Mrs. Juliet Sherwood and Miss H. W. Todd, teachers of vocal and instrumental music. Although their names appear on the catalogue, it is due to Mrs. Bryden, Mrs. Sherwood and Miss Todd to say that they were only nominally connected with the Academy, permitting their names to be used as a matter of courtesy, but teaching at their own homes, independent of Mr. Van Allen.

In May, 1866, the trustees adopted resolutions complimenting Professor Van Allen and his assistants on their success in conducting the school and expressing an earnest desire that they remain another year.

In October, 1867, F. D. Hodgson took charge as principal, remaining one year, when he was succeeded by William A. Stone, now a member of Congress from Allegheny county. He taught two terms. In September, 1869, a contract was made with Mr. Hunt to teach during the ensuing year. He remained two terms and then engaged in preaching. This closed the Academy. For forty-five years, with the exception of a few brief interruptions, it had been maintained as a classical school, numbering among its principals many men afterwards notable as educators, lawyers, ministers and public officials. Its influence, always for good, still endures. It did much, not only for the intellectual life of Wellsboro, but for its moral betterment. It passed away only when the spirit in favor of a higher education, which it had fostered and strengthened, took a new direction and devoted itself to the better upbuilding of the common schools of the borough, which, as at present conducted, fill the place it occupied for nearly half a century.

On November 21, 1871, Josiah Emery resigned as president of the board of trustees and John R. Bowen was elected to fill the vacancy.

In his reminiscences of the Academy Mr. Emery informs us that after the adoption of the common school system it soon became apparent that it would be a difficult matter to sustain an Academy in such a village as Wellsboro without a very large fund on the interest of which to draw, and a high standard of instruction, especially when the common schools are so well managed as they are in Wellsboro. Long previous to 1870 the subject of uniting with the common school system and establishing a first-class High School, under the joint direction of the directors and trustees, had been suggested; but this project was deemed injudicious as well as impracticable, and it was finally decided by the trustees that the best thing that could be done was to

transfer, under certain conditions, the whole Academy fund, together with the Academy building and land, to the Wellsboro school district, to be made the foundation of a High School wholly under the control of the directors. A bill was accordingly drawn and presented to the legislature at the session of 1870, and it passed finally April 6 of that year.

It authorized the transfer, by assignment or delivery, of "all articles of personal property, including moneys, bills, notes, mortgages, judgments, or other evidences of debt due and belonging to said Wellsboro Academy, to the school district of said borough of Wellsboro, and to transfer by deed of quit claim or other sufficient conveyance all real estate belonging to said Wellsboro Academy to the said school district." It also provided that all the property, money, bonds, etc., should be used "to defray current expenses of the schools in said district," and that the "real estate shall not be disposed of, or principal reduced, except for the erection of new or the enlargement of the present graded or union school buildings."

It was furthermore provided that upon the conveyance of the property it "shall be the duty of the school directors to provide one or more additional departments in the school in which the higher English branches, mathematics and the languages may be taught, and provide a competent teacher therefor." The directors were also authorized, "at their option," to admit into the school pupils who may reside outside the limits of the district and charge therefor such rates of tuition as they may adopt.

The last meeting of the board of trustees was held in the First National Bank, of Wellsboro, October 23, 1877. There were present J. R. Bowen, president; William Bache, treasurer; H. W. Williams, secretary, and J. L. Robinson. At this meeting the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The school district of Wellsboro has complied with the provisions of the Act of Assembly relating to the organization of a graded school in said borough, by the erection of a suitable building and the employment of a sufficient number of competent teachers for the instruction of the pupils, so as to be entitled to a conveyance of the real estate held and owned by the said Wellsboro Academy, therefore,

Resolved, That the president and secretary be directed to execute and deliver to the school district of Wellsboro a deed by which the title of the said Wellsboro Academy to the lot and buildings owned and lately occupied by them as and for an Academy shall be released and quit-claimed by the said Wellsboro Academy to the said school district of Wellsboro; and that said deed be further attested by its execution by such of the trustees as are still resident in the county.

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized and directed to deliver the books and papers in his hands to the school directors of said borough for safe keeping whenever the deed shall be delivered and the property of said Academy transferred to the said school district.

Adjourned to meet on call of the chair.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

It will be remembered that in 1817 the Wellsboro Academy secured from the State an appropriation of $2,000, which was to "be placed in some productive fund or funds, and the increase thereof applied in aid of other resources, to compensate a teacher or teachers of said Academy." The Academy fund was also increased by some $500, a donation from the Sons of Temperance, making in all at least $2,500. This sum was loaned out to different parties, in larger or smaller sums, from $600 down

as low as $10. It was frequently changing hands, being paid in and re-loaned; and yet from 1817, when the $2,000 were received from the State, to May 19, 1873, when the Academy funds were paid over to the Wellsboro school district, not one cent was ever lost or squandered. "All loans," Mr. Bache, the treasurer, afterwards said, "were fully paid; nothing was lost, from the beginning down," a period of fifty-six years. This speaks well for the administration of the fund committed to the trustees for the benefit of the school. But this is not all. The fund, including the Sons of Temperance fund, was increased to $3,252, and, adding the avails of the sale of the Academy building and lot, to $3,852, which have been received from the Academy by the school district. The transfer was a judicious act on the part of the trustees and was generally approved by the people.

The old Academy accomplished great good in its time and did much in moulding the character, both moral and intellectual, of its pupils. It exercised a strong influence over those who passed through its portals, and was not only beneficial to the people in whose midst it was located, but to those of the surrounding country. The healthy influence which it wielded is plainly seen to this day in the cultured and vigorous men and women who are now the old and the middle-aged; and all will recur with pride to the memories of the old Academy on the hill.

In 1881 the Academy and lot were purchased by Rev. John C. McDermott and the building was remodeled and turned into a Catholic church. It is still used by that denomination.

COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM ADOPTED.

The common school law of Pennsylvania, approved April 1, 1834, among other things, provided for the election, on the third Friday in September, 1834, of school directors in the various townships of the different counties, and that the directors should meet in their respective townships and boroughs within ten days after their election, and organize in the manner set forth in the provisions of the act. It was also provided that on the first Tuesday in November, a convention composed of the county commissioners and one delegate from each township and borough school board should meet at the court house in each county, to decide whether or not a tax should be levied for the maintenance and support of public schools in the several townships and the amount of money to be thus raised, etc.

In compliance with the provisions of this law, an election was held in the several townships and boroughs of Tioga county and school directors elected, and their names reported to the court of quarter sessions. In Wellsboro the following named directors were elected: Ellis M. Bodine, John F. Donaldson, Jonah Brewster, David Caldwell, Levi I. Nichols and Josiah Emery. In casting lots for the length of their respective terms, Messrs. Nichols and Emery drew the short term, lasting until the next February, when they were both elected for a full term of three years. At a meeting held in March, 1835, Mr. Bodine was elected president, and Mr. Nichols secretary of the board.

On Tuesday, November 5, 1834, the county convention, provided for in the law, met in the court house in Wellsboro, and was composed of Amariah Hammond, Chauncey Alford and George Knox, county commissioners, and the following delegates from the various township school boards: Brookfield, Jonathan Bonney;

Chatham, Henry Eaton; Charleston, Cyrus Dartt; Covington township, Avery Gillett; Covington borough, John Gray; Deerfield, James Knox; Farmington, Jonathan Sorber; Jackson, Norman Wells; Lawrence, Buel Baldwin; Liberty, John Levegood; Mansfield, William B. Mann; Middlebury, Israel P. Kinney; Morris, Charles Duffy; Rutland, Peter Backer; Shippen, George Huyler; Sullivan, David Hazzard; Tioga, Joseph W. Guernsey; Union, Charles O. Spencer; Westfield, Samuel Baker; Wellsboro, Josiah Emery. Delmar and Elkland were not represented. The former, however, was so closely identified with the interests of Wellsboro that it might be called an integral part thereof.

The convention organized by electing those old pioneer teachers and friends of education, Chauncey Alford, president, and Josiah Emery, secretary. It was a memorable meeting, because its action was to mark the beginning of a new epoch in the educational affairs of Tioga county. The question of levying a tax for the support of the common schools of the county was decided in the affirmative by the unanimous vote of the twenty township delegates and the three county commissioners. Out of this number sixteen voted for raising $3,000 and seven for various other sums. The vote, therefore, authorized $3,000 to be levied and collected. This was the first apportionment of money made by Tioga county for the beginning of the common schools. By comparing this sum with the amount of school tax laid for 1895—$88,657.20—we are enabled to judge of the progress made in education in sixty years.

The amount of tax laid in those days was small. One of the first levies for school purposes was fixed at one-third of one per cent. The highest tax levied was against Samuel Wells Morris, $6.54. He owned more real estate than any other resident of the town. William Bache's tax then was $1.98. His brothers, John N. and Laugher Bache, then single men, paid seventeen cents each. Several others paid the same. Forty years afterward William Bache paid $225, and his brothers were required to pay dollars where cents had once sufficed.

Chauncey Alford, who presided over the convention, was early identified with the cause of education. It is a matter for regret that so little of his personal history has been preserved. It is probable that he was a New Englander by birth and came to Wellsboro early in the century, for it is shown that he was one of the early teachers in the Quaker Meeting House, and in 1822 he was one of the trustees of the Academy. That he was a man of some standing is shown by the fact that he was appointed a justice of the peace in 1827; and during the great slave chase in the winter of 1829 he was deputy sheriff, made the arrest of the slaves and took them before Judge Kilburn, at Lawrenceville. In 1833 he was elected county commissioner and served a term of three years. He lived for a long period in Wellsboro, and later on the Locke farm for some time. Tradition says that he was a "clever, social, upright, honest man."

Miss Lydia Lock was the first teacher employed under the new system in Wellsboro, and Mary E. Nichols was the second. This was before a school house was built. The wages these early teachers received was small compared with the salaries of to-day. As a curiosity the following minute relating to the employment of Miss Nichols is copied from an old school record:

Minute of agreement made with Mary E. Nichols, December 5, 1836. Said Mary E. Nichols is to commence school December 5, 1836, and to teach twelve or sixteen weeks, find her own room, firewood and board, for which said Mary E. N., is to receive $3.00 per week. Directors to be at the expense of stove and fitting room with benches, etc.

No elegant brick school houses existed then, fitted up in first-class style, and equipped with all the appliances to facilitate the work of instruction. The female teachers of to-day, surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences, have but to carry their imagination back to that time and contemplate Mary E. Nichols in her humble school room, laboring for $3.00 a week and "find her own room, firewood and board," to convince themselves of the progress that has been made in three-score years, and that they are peculiarly blessed that they did not live in her day and generation.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

On March 11, 1835, David Caldwell, Josiah Emery and James Kimball were chosen a building committee, it having been agreed that the directors raise a sum of money by subscription for building a school house. The subscription paper read as follows, and sounds strangely when contrasted with the method of building public school houses to-day:

We, the undersigned, promise to pay to Jonah Brewster, David Caldwell, E. M. Bodine, J. F. Donaldson, L. I. Nichols and Josiah Emery, the several sums affixed to our names, for the purpose of erecting a school house in the borough of Wellsboro; said house to belong to the subscribers, in the proportion of the sums subscribed, but to be under the control of the school directors for the year to come, and to be let for the purpose of a school, at a reasonable rate. And we hereby agree to sell to the said borough the house after its completion, at the first cost, should the directors pass a vote at a legal school meeting to purchase the same. The house is to be placed as near the center of the town as circumstances will admit, to be finished as soon as convenient, and the said sums of money payable on demand.

The school house was built of logs and served the purpose for which it was designed, until it was forced to give way by the march of improvement. Erastus P. Deane, who became prominent as a surveyor, was one of the first male teachers employed. On November 20, 1835, he was engaged to teach for five months at a salary of $16 per month. The subsequent year he was again employed. When the new log school house was completed he was engaged, November 7, 1836, to teach for five months at a salary of $28 per month, a great advance over the price previously paid him; but it was stipulated in the contract that he was to board himself and "be to the expense of firewood and chopping the same." "Good exercise," it will be remarked by some; but to-day it would be a strange spectacle to see the male teachers of Wellsboro engaged in chopping wood for the school house. In those days it was the custom for the teacher and larger boys to chop the wood, which was generally delivered in long pieces by order of the directors. As times advanced the teacher usually "shirked" that duty by assigning the "larger boys" to perform the chopping act. This was the practice for many years, but now it has almost entirely disappeared, except in some of the remote rural districts, where coal cannot be obtained, or the board of directors feel too poor to employ some one to "cut up" and store the fuel.

While the Academy was in existence more attention was given to it than to the

village school under the common school system; but when the managers of the institution "on the hill" decided to wind up the school and transfer their money and property to the free schools, a new impetus was given the latter. The action which led to this conclusion is set forth in the closing part of the history of the old Academy.

LATER BUILDINGS AND TEACHERS.

As early as March 7, 1860, the school district had purchased of Laugher Bache a lot on the east corner of Pearl and Norris streets, and soon after erected thereon the primary school building. During the years 1869 and 1870 proceedings were had by which the Academy property was turned over to the school district, and in the fall of 1870 Prof. A. C. Winters was engaged to teach at a salary of $1,600 per year, and three assistants were also employed. This forms a striking contrast with the salary of Mr. Deane only thirty-four years before. The schools steadily increased. In 1871 eight teachers were employed and 477 pupils were on the rolls. In 1873 there were 530 pupils in attendance, but the number of teachers remained the same.

This rapid increase in the number of pupils made it apparent to the people as well as the board of education that the time had come for enlarged facilities by the erection of an additional building. Meetings were held in the court house to discuss the question and speakers were emphatic in their utterances that action should be taken. Public sentiment was speedily aroused and in accordance with popular expression the school board purchased a lot and erected thereon a substantial building which cost, with the furnishing, $33,500. The dedication of this building, which took place August 20, 1875, was an event of no ordinary importance for the town and called forth a large attendance. In honor of the event addresses were made by Rev. N. L. Edwards, James H. Bosard, Esq., Hon. Henry W. Williams, Rev. J. F. Calkins, Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, Hon. Jerome B. Niles, Rev. Dr. Charles Breck, and others. They all congratulated the citizens of Wellsboro on the auspicious event, and the advancement in the cause of education.

In order to complete the historical record it must not be omitted to state that the school board under whose administration the building was erected was constituted as follows: President, John W. Bailey; treasurer, William Bache; secretary, James H. Bosard; Jerome B. Potter, Hugh Young, Chester Robinson and Jerome B. Niles.

In 1894, in order to meet the demand for additional room, a new primary school building, costing $12,000, was erected on the lot adjoining the High School building on the southeast. This was a large, two-story "brick veneer" edifice, ventilated by the Smead system, and furnished with the latest improved desks and school apparatus. On the night of August 28, 1896, this building was destroyed by fire. The school board immediately resolved to rebuild in accordance with the old plans, and the new building was ready for occupancy January 1, 1897.

The borough schools are in excellent condition. They comprise two school buildings, with twelve school rooms and twelve teachers—two males and ten females—the average pay per month of the former being $96.78, and of the latter $43.30. The graded schools were organized and the first principal appointed in 1870. This position has been filled as follows: A. C. Winters, A. M., 1870-73; P. M. Edick,

1873-77; E. Francis, 1877-79; Henry E. Raesly, A. M., 1879-90; James B. Hastings, A. M., 1890-92; A. Frank Stauffer, A. M., 1892-96, and Daniel Fleisher, A. M., Ph. D., the present incumbent, who took charge in September, 1896.

The number of pupils registered in June, 1896, were as follows: Males, 352; females, 337. Total, 689.

WILLOW HALL SCHOOL.

In 1891, during the rectorship of Rev. A. W. Snyder, an affort was made by a few of the leading members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church and other citizens to establish a school for girls, with the purpose, if sufficient support were given the enterprise, of making it a permanent boarding school. With this end in view, William Bache and John L. Robinson purchased the building on Central avenue, since known as Willow Hall, and deeded it to St. Paul's church. A school was opened with Miss Mary H. Burrows as preceptress and was continued for two years. The number of those who felt able to send their children, and pay tuition in addition to their public school taxes, was too limited to make the school self-sustaining. The burden of the financial support, therefore, fell on a few, whose liberality had already been heavily taxed, and they declared that they could not become personally responsible for a constantly recurring deficit. The school was accordingly closed, and the building, which is still church property, is used for meetings of the guild, the sewing society and for sociables, etc. At the present time a kindergarten school is carried on in it by Miss May Bennett.

CHAPTER XIX.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

THE OLD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE—ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—REV. CHARLES BRECK, THE PIONEER PASTOR—THE WORK HE ACCOMPLISHED—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—REV. J. F. CALKINS' LONG PASTORATE—HIS SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS—FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — REV. CALEB BOYER—THE FIRST CLASS — CHURCH ORGANIZED — FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—ITS ORGANIZATION AND LATER HISTORY—ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH — THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH — CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—WELLSBOROUGH'S MILITARY BAND.

WHEN Benjamin Wistar Morris laid out Wellsboro, in the very beginning of this century, there was no church or organized religious denomination in this part of the country. Mr. Morris and his wife—Mary Wells, after whom he named the town—were members of the Society of Friends, generally known as Quakers, as were, also, all the leading members of the land company. Realizing the importance of having a religious organization in his new settlement, Mr. Morris determined to build a church. There were few people to attend it, and his wife was the first and only female resident of the new town at that time; but if they had a church, he

argued, it would bring the surrounding settlers together occasionally, and be instrumental in promoting their welfare.

The church was constructed of logs, which were hewed on one side and dovetailed together at the corners, and stood facing the square on the rear of the lot now occupied by the law offices of Sherwood & Owlett. The first buildings erected by the early settlers were generally made of round logs, and were known as cabins. The hewed log building belonged to what might be denominated the secondary or advanced stage of architecture, and was regarded as a great improvement over the cabin style, just as the modern cottage house of to-day is considered an improvement over the square frame, or box house, of forty years ago, without porches or projecting windows, halls, or any internal conveniences whatever.

The Quaker Meeting House, therefore, was the finest building in the settlement and attracted attention from far and near. Its exact size is not given in any of the early records, but tradition says it was sixteen by twelve feet.

When completed there were no ministers to hold stated meetings, but Mr. Morris, according to the custom of the Society of Friends, officiated himself occasionally, or when the spirit prompted him to act. His wife was very active as a member and did much towards keeping the church together. There was a large settlement of Quakers at what is now known as Pennsdale, in Lycoming county. There a log Quaker church had been built as early as 1791 or 1792, and was the first of the kind in this part of the State. As the Morris and Ellis families had become related by marriage, there was frequent communication between them, and the Quakers of Muncy valley aided the church at Wellsboro. And through the sympathy and moral support of the latter, ministers of high standing occasionally made the toilsome journey over the State road from Newberry to hold meetings at the little log church in the wilderness.

'Twas only just a little church 'way out there in the pines,
Where you hear the thrushes singin' an' the blooms are on the vines;
Where the wildwood roses clustered with daisies white as snow,
An' the brown bees bent the blossoms in the days of long ago.

'Twas only just a little church, without these steeples high,
That seemed to touch the windows of the blue and bendin' sky;
No style at all about it, an' all the week so still—
With only just the bird songs an' the rattle o' the rill.

The Quaker Meeting House was often used for other than religious purposes, for we are informed that the first meeting of the commissioners was held there October 8, 1808, for the purpose of organizing.

After the death of the founder and his wife the Quaker church went into decline, and as the membership decreased it soon ceased to exist. The descendants of Mr. Morris drifted into the Episcopal church, and other denominations soon sprung up. The old building stood as a landmark for many years and was pointed to with pride by the early settlers. It was still standing after 1830, but in such a crumbling condition that it was soon afterwards torn down to make room for more modern improvements.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is the oldest existing religious organization in Wellsboro. According to the records, the first Episcopal service was held in the court house, Wednesday, August 22, 1838, by Rev. Charles Breck, then in deacon's orders, who had arrived in Wellsboro the day before. At that time there was no church building in the borough, the old Quaker Meeting House having either been dismantled or so far fallen into decay that it could not be used.

It is said that the lack of religious interest at this time led a number of the leading citizens to call a public meeting to consider what was best to be done. The Quaker church had so few followers that it had no longer an organization, and as the population of the borough and the surrounding country was gradually increasing, it was evident that something must be done to foster a greater religious interest. The question was to whom they should apply for a minister. The choice was between the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians; and as there was a sentiment in favor of the latter on the part of the prominent citizens present, the meeting decided to try and secure a minister of that denomination. A committee consisting of James Lowrey and Joshua Sweet was appointed and instructed to proceed and carry out the wishes of the meeting. Not understanding diocesian boundaries, the committee addressed their first application to the Rev. Richard Smith, rector of the church in Elmira. He informed them that as their territory belonged to the diocese of Pennsylvania, they should apply to Bishop Onderdonk, of Philadelphia, for instruction. A letter was accordingly forwarded to the bishop, who transmitted it to Mr. Breck, then a student in the General Theological Seminary, New York, who was so impressed with the application that he hastened to their assistance.

On visiting the principal families of the village, after his arrival, Mr. Breck failed to find a single communicant and he was almost discouraged. In the whole town there were less than half a dozen professed Christians, notwithstanding one of the best academies in northern Pennsylvania had flourished there for many years. This seems almost incredible, and it can only be accounted for on the ground of the isolation of the place and its primitive condition.

Mr. Breck saw an excellent field before him for missionary labor and he addressed himself to the work. The second Sunday after his arrival he was met at the door of the court house by the deputy sheriff, who informed him that the authorities had decided not to permit the building to be further used for religious meetings. This was a surprise, but it did not discourage the young minister. He withdrew to the school house near by and held religious services, and in that building he officiated for some time afterward, until the upper part of the Academy was prepared with a vestry room, desks, seats and a small organ, kindly loaned for the use of the congregation by Levi I. Nichols, who also served as organist for many years. The infant church, of course, labored under great disadvantages from the fact that the people were nearly all ignorant of the Episcopal liturgy and offices; and it is probable, too, that there were some prejudices that had to be overcome.

But the seed had been sown. On October 30, 1838, about two months after Mr. Breck's arrival, a meeting was held at the office of James Lowrey and a parish was organized, by the adoption of the form of charter recommended by the convention of the diocese; and at the same time and place wardens and vestrymen

were elected as follows: Benjamin B. Smith, Levi I. Nichols, Dr. Otis L. Gibson, Joshua Sweet (afterward a clergyman of the church), James Lowrey, and John L. Robinson. On application to the legislature the parish was duly incorporated under the name of the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Wellsboro.

A thorough organization having been effected, the next step was to erect a church building. The work was undertaken and such good progress was made that on April 15, 1839, the corner stone was laid, and on the first of the following December the building was occupied for the first time as a place of worship. It was consecrated September 12, 1841, Bishop Onderdonk officiating. It was a modest building, costing only $3,000, but it answered the purpose. The organ, blinds and chairs cost about $400. Galleries were afterward erected at an expense of $667. Including the cost of the bell, the sum total for completing the church edifice, furnishing, etc., was about $4,065.

This was a great triumph for the young rector, who had commenced his labors under discouraging conditions. Mr. Breck continued as rector for ten years, resigning in 1848. When he terminated his labors with the parish the names of the vestrymen were: James Lowrey, Samuel Dickinson, William Bache, and James P. Magill; and of the wardens: Dr. Otis L. Gibson and John L. Robinson. During the rectorship of Mr. Breck, Judge Samuel W. Morris generously donated the parish the site of the present rectory. At the time of Mr. Breck's resignation the number of communicants was ninety. Of these twelve were originally Episcopalians, eight came from the Methodists, fifteen from the Quakers, thirty-one from the Presbyterians, ten from the Congregationalists, eight from the Baptists, and six from the Unitarians. Mr. Breck took charge of the Sunday-schools himself, and when he retired there were three, numbering 150 scholars.

After the retirement of Mr. Breck in 1848 he was succeeded by the Rev. A. A. Marple, who was called by the vestry and took charge of the parish October 1st, of that year. The rectory was built in 1850 and occupied in July of that year. It cost $1,300 and afforded a comfortable residence for the rector and his family.

After a ministry of more than fourteen years, Mr. Marple resigned and removed from Wellsboro in 1863. Between the years 1863 and 1872 the parish was in charge of Revs. George H. Jenks, Henry J. Van Allen, J. B. Calhoun, John A. Bowman, and S. K. Karcher. Then, at the earnest solicitation of the parish, Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., returned and took charge in December, 1872. He had been gone twenty-four years, almost a quarter of a century! His return to the church he had founded nearly thirty-five years before was the cause of a happy reunion—a reunion in which rector and communicants joined in the most refreshing and loving manner.

During the year 1873 the old rectory, built in 1850, was sold and removed and a new one erected at a cost of $7,000. It was much more comfortable than the old one, as well as a credit to the parish. Sheds were put up at the rear of the church and a new bell purchased. Dr. Breck remained as rector until 1884, when he again resigned and made a trip to Europe, having in the meantime lost his wife by death. After his return from abroad he officiated for a short time at Scranton and then at Wilmington, Delaware, when he retired from active work. His death occurred at Barrytown, on the Hudson, June 12, 1891. His second wife, Mary, daughter of Judge Williston, survived him and resides in Wellsboro.

When Dr. Breck resigned in 1848 he took charge of a church at Rockdale, Delaware, where he remained several years. He was then called to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Wilmington, which he held for twelve years, and then went to Cleveland, where he remined three years, returning to Wellsboro in 1872.

The ancestors of Dr. Breck belonged in New England and were identified with the Revolution. His parents having settled in or near Philadelphia our subject was born there. He received a good education, entered the ministry, as already stated, and commenced his career at Wellsboro by founding the Episcopal church in 1838. His exact age is unknown, but is supposed to have been between seventy-five and seventy-seven years. He had four children by his first marriage, but they are all deceased.

Rev. W. G. Ware succeeded Dr. Breck, taking charge of the parish September 1, 1884. He remained as rector until April 30, 1889, when he resigned to accept a call elsewhere. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. W. Snyder August 1, 1890, who remained until February 15, 1894. The present rector, Rev. William Heakes, came June 15, 1894.

St. Paul's is steadily gaining in strength. The communicants number about 200; the Sunday-school comprises 125 scholars. The rector serves as superintendent. There are about 500 volumes in the library.

As the old church had become too small, the vestry, in December, 1895, purchased part of the Bingham lot, on the corner of Pearl and Charles streets, near the present church edifice. The price paid was $3,000. In January, 1897, from eight bids submitted, for erecting the new church edifice, the vestry accepted that of the Wellsboro Building and Manufacturing Company. The new church will stand on the corner of Pearl and Charles streets, facing the public square, and is to be constructed of Antrim stone. The main building will consist of a nave and transepts with two vestibules in front and a broad choir and chancel at the rear. The west corner will be marked by a large battlemented tower 69 feet high, and at the southwestern side will be clustered the vestry, sacristy, two choir rooms and a chapel or assembly room. The style of the edifice will be what is known as Romanesque, all the arches being semi-circular, and the walls are to be laid in random courses, there being few horizontal lines. It is expected that the building will be completed before the close of 1897. The cost will be about $20,000. The Bingham office, which occupied the lot for many years, has been removed immediately north of its old site. Besides affording the congregation a comfortable and commodious house of worship, the new edifice will be a notable addition to the architecture of the borough.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WELLSBORO.

This church was organized February 11, 1843. There was no church edifice at that time and meetings were held in the court house. Rev. Thomas Foster supplied the pulpit a year and gathered a membership in Wellsboro and at Pine Creek, now Ansonia, of about thirty persons. Mr. Foster was a son of General Foster, of Harrisburg, and was received into the church September 4, 1834. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle.

After Mr. Foster's retirement, in 1844, the members of the Wellsboro church requested Rev. S. J. McCullough, of Lawrenceville, to write to the faculty of Auburn Theological Seminary to send them one of their young men of the class that was

to graduate that year to fill their pulpit. In accordance with that request Rev. J. F. Calkins came to Wellsboro in May, 1844. He had graduated from Union College in 1841 and then had become a student at Auburn Theological Seminary. During the summer vacation he preached in Wellsboro, and so well pleased were the members of the church with him, that, after his graduation in August, they extended a call to him and he was duly installed pastor in September, having charge of the church in Wellsboro and at what is now Ansonia.

Mr. Calkins was a zealous and hard working minister. For nine years he held services in the court house and steadily increased the membership. As the congregation was small, sufficient means could not be secured for several years to build a church. The pastor, however, labored zealously to raise funds to erect a building. A lot was secured at the corner of Main and Norris streets and preparations made to build. Lumber and other materials were collected, but disaster overtook them. The lumber was destroyed by fire, the outlook became discouraging, and for a time all work was suspended. But that great philanthropist, William E. Dodge, of New York, learning of the misfortune, promptly telegraphed the officials of the church: "Buy 10,000 feet of seasoned lumber and send me the bill." They at once took courage, lumber was procured, the work went on and the building was completed and dedicated in 1854. It cost $4,600 and was regarded as a great improvement for the time. Mr. Dodge donated the bell and it is still doing service. His lumbering interests were great in Tioga county in early times, but he was ever the friend and patron of church organizations and aided more than any other person in this section of the State.

The first elders of the church—those who shared in the trials and tribulations of Mr. Calkins—were S. P. Scoville, Chauncey Austin and W. W. McDougall. They were devout men and their memories are fondly cherished. On February 18, 1847, the Presbyterian church and congregation of Wellsboro was incorporated by act of the legislature.

Under the fostering care of Mr. Calkins the church steadily grew in strength, and in 1872 the congregation felt able to enlarge and otherwise improve the building. This was done at an expense of about $2,500. With these improvements the congregation were content for many years. Mr. Calkins resigned in 1879, after having been in continuous service as pastor for the long period of over thirty-five years.

The church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary February 11, 1893. The occasion was unusually interesting and the ceremonies were deeply impressive; made more so, perhaps, by the presence of Mr. Calkins, and the historical address which he read while seated in a chair. As that address gives a full history of how the church was founded, and relates his trials and tribulations during his long pastorate, the material portions are given herewith:

The Society of Friends, or Quakers, we believe, have the honor of holding the first public religious services in this village at the advent of the Morris, Bache and Norris families. About this same time that missionary hero, Elder Sheardown, made excursions here and down Babb's creek and up and down Pine creek, and left his disciples behind him. The Methodists gathered a little band, inspired by the mother of the Coolidges, and were the first to organize and claim the regular services of a minister. The Protestant Episcopalians, in 1838, came next with their zelous rector, Rev. Charles Breck, who came to stay ten years.

The church buildings at Ansonia erected by Phelps, Dodge & Company, and at Wells-

boro, by the Episcopal and Methodist churches, were all built within the same five years, preceding 1841, I think.

The history of the Presbyterian church may, for the convenience of this narrative, be divided into periods of ten years each—five in all. With these decades I am connected with only about three and a half.

The Ansonia house of worship was for three or four years literally a church without a bishop. Dr. Breck preached there occasionally. So did a Mr. Pinkham, whom I never saw. Meanwhile Mr. Dodge, of New York City, and Rev. S. J. McCullough, of Lawrenceville, had been looking for a minister.

How came this church to organize fifty years ago ? Some one on the ground and not far away must move in the matter. Who gathered the nucleus here ? It was a woman, of course, and that woman was Mrs. Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville. He resided here temporarily as the sheriff of the county. She gathered the names of those preferring our type of worship in this town and Ansonia, and sent for her minister in Lawrenceville to weld them into a church. The next thing was a minister, and how did they get him ?

The sheriff had to report quite often to the capital of the State, and so he reported there the want of a minister for the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro. The result was the coming of a young man, son of an elder of the Market Square church, of Harrisburg, a Rev. Mr. Foster. He stayed less than a year and left before I came. I never saw him. * * * How came they by their second minister? I was at the time a senior in Auburn Theological Seminary. The spring vacation of 1844 was soon to commence. Dr. Dickinson, one of the professors, came to my room one day with a letter asking him to send a minister to Wellsboro. I hailed from Corning, the nearest town to Wellsboro of any of the undergraduates—hence his application to me. He directed me to call on Rev. Mr. McCullough, of Lawrenceville, for an introduction to Wellsboro. I did so, and he brought me up, twenty-five miles, to Wellsboro. We arrived after dark on a Friday night and found lodgings in a little old house and a little seven by nine bedroom, abandoned by Dr. Gibson and rented by Israel Richards, on the corner where Hon. Jerome B. Niles now lives.

On awakening the next morning I reviewed the landscape o'er and wondered how we got into this tunnel at the foot of these hills. After breakfast I told him to take me out as quick as he could. He would not do it, but introduced me to a few families and then went back to tend his own sheep. I was taken over to Ansonia Saturday night, and preached there Sabbath morning and in the court house here in the afternoon, and so continued for four weeks, going back to Auburn $50 richer than when I came. * * * So when a call reached me in the course of my last term in the Seminary, engineered by Rev. Mr. McCullough, I accepted it. Began services September 8, 1844; was soon ordained and installed, and on the 8th of October was married and brought my wife from Geneva here the same week, not losing a Sabbath for such business as that.

Then Wellsboro had a population of 400. There was a mail twice a week via stage from Covington, and once a week via horseback from Coudersport. * * * When we came it was a difficult question where we could live. We boarded a few weeks in two different places. Commenced keeping house in the front part of what is now the Ensworth house. The parlor was our kitchen and dining room; the hall our pantry and cellar way; the front chamber was our bed room, study and reception room; the little bed room over the hall was our guest chamber. We, after the first year, rented a little house on Main street not far from the present Converse block. That was owned by Mary Gorrie, a milliner, before she married Peter Green. Then we moved to a little house on the corner of the lot where Mr. Converse now lives, then owned by Mr. Norris; and we shall never forget the formidable document drawn up as a lease in a most beautiful handwriting with all the provisos and guards against injuring the rickety shanty.

Here we began to agitate the question of a parsonage. From the four points of the compass I pressed the subscriptions, scarcely $50 in cash, but in work, digging, hauling, timber, boards, plank, carpenter and mason work. The lime was hauled from near Williamsport. Mr. Bache gave the lot, and all the subscriptions of different kinds were

estimated at $600. But the parsonage I would have, and I built it. When, six years after this, we began to agitate the question of a church, I bought the society's half of the parsonage and secured the lot upon which the church stands, paying $700 for it.

The services during the whole of the first decade were held in the court house. The order was, in the morning at Ansonia; 2 o'clock p. m., preaching in the court house; 3 p. m., Sunday-school; evening, some school house in the country. The amount of secular and missionary work I undertook this first decade seems to me at this period of life the height of imprudence. * * * My parish extended west to Coudersport, east to Covington, north to the Cowanesque, south to Williamsport; and when I got there I challenged Drs. Sterling, of Williamsport, and Stevens, of Jersey Shore, to meet me half way, for there were souls perishing all along the line.

It was, I think, the last year of this decade that I rode over to Pine Creek through a deep snow one Sabbath morning to preach. There were not half a dozen at church. Once before there were but two. My horse was blanketed and tied to the fence. I prayed and preached and shut the Bible. I knew there were probably within two miles of me two hundred persons in houses and lumber camps. I told the few that were before me, I could not stand it. I then said, "I will preach in this house every night this week." There were three times as many there Monday evening as there were on the Sabbath. Soon the house was full. The next Sabbath I gave the same notice. And so it continued for six weeks. I always drove home every night, sometimes not reaching it till 12 o'clock, and it was one of the coldest winters I ever knew. Some of the incidents of that series of meetings I shall never forget. The church there took on a new life that lasted for years.

Mr. Ensworth had frequently suggested the practicability of building a church. But one thing is sure; if I had not had a friend at court in New York City, the attempt would have been an utter failure. I dreaded again making myself a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, as I had done in the building of the parsonage. I began with pushing subscriptions for the purpose. In the church there was but one man that could subscribe $100. In applying to Mr. Clymer, he said: "If you can get five men to subscribe $100 each, I will be the sixth." Peter Green and Robert Campbell were the last two men to make up the five; and so I had the six hundred to storm the Malakhoff. The other subscriptions were in smaller amounts and for materials and work.

There were then no such plans available for churches as are now so abundant. I visited far and near to find such a church as I thought we wanted. I turned myself into an architect, and have often since said if the Lord would forgive me for planning this church I would never do so again. But the sin of it, like the sin of the older fathers, must be laid at the doors of the age in which we lived as well as on the head of the builder. Nevertheless, I built as well, if not better, than I knew. Every dollar that went into it, every foot of lumber, every contract for work, the burning of the kiln of our best lumber just as the carpenters had the frame enclosed—if I do not know how much brain and brawn it cost, who does ?

The next morning after our lumber was burned, I do not know whether Tatnai and Shethar-boznai, the Apharsachites, rejoiced, but I do know our feeble folk were sad. I preached on the following Sabbath on the text, "Though I fall sometimes, I shall rise again," and Monday morning I wrote Mr. Dodge of the sermon and the occasion for it. The answer came, "Purchase 10,000 feet of seasoned lumber anywhere you can find it, and send the bill to me." It was done and our faces were glad. * * * Mr. Dodge gave us the bell. Who rang it? * * *

In the previous decade, unknown to myself, I had been chosen by the board of school directors of Tioga county, at a meeting held at the court house, to inaugurate the county superintendency of schools for three years. I was afterwards appointed by the governor of the State to supplement the term of a superintendent whose health had failed—making five years of service in this direction. This sent me galloping all over the county to every school house, and landing in Wellsboro on Saturday to occupy the pulpit on the Sabbath. Do you wonder at the patience of this people with their pastor ? Yet this patience was to be more severely tried.

In the winter of 1863 there was an epidemic of diphtheria throughout this region. In two months I had attended the funerals of more than thirty persons. I waked up one morning with the disease fastened on myself. I had two funeral engagements that day, and I sent a boy on my horse to notify the afflicted families.

I arose from that sickness weak and worthless. I had held from Governor Curtin for several months a commission as chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. As soon as I was able to preach I occupied the pulpit, resigned the pastorate, told them that I should start that week for the Army of the Potomac. The church protested, said I would die if I went. I was more afraid I would die if I stayed. I went in May and stayed till the end of the war.

A Rev. Mr. Boggs, who was engaged to supply the pulpit, had left home before my return. My resignation was not accepted. By solicitation of the officers of the church I resumed the service with increased love of pastor and people for each other and the name of Christ. * * * The outside work of the pastor in the care and labor for other churches had grown very much for years past. This must be attributed mainly to the unusual continuance of the pastorate. Calls to funerals and to settle difficulties in churches; and more agreeable but not less laborious ones—weddings, and to assist pastors in and outside the Presbytery on occasions of more than usual religious interest.

Only seven years of this period [1873-83] did I remain in Wellsboro. It had become the custom in this place, and quite generally throughout our country, to manifest the irenic disposition of Christian churches, to unite in union services every night for the first week in January. If the occasion warranted it, these services were continued in very happy Christian fellowship for a longer time. The Evangelical Alliance, international, had first suggested this good way. * * * It was the union services of this year that issued in the largest ingathering at any one time in the history of the church —eighty persons joined. * * *

In November, 1877, our home was again sadly shadowed by the death of the pastor's wife. It was after a most painful sickness of over two years, under the care of many physicians. She was taken to the seashore and returned as far as Brooklyn, whence I received a telegram to come to her. There, alone with her husband in the dark watches of the night, her sufferings ceased, we trust, forever. * * * But the shock to the pastor's nervous system, the insomnia that preceded and followed this dark day, doubtless tinged his ministry and judgment more than he knew. And to the parish this was probably more apparent than to himself; and they with all the memories of his ministry before them were better judges than himself. It was only two years after this the clock struck and the pastorate ended in its thirty-sixth year.

There is a tinge of pathos in the closing sentences of this grand old minister's story of his long pastorate in Wellsboro, which brings to mind many pleasant memories of his long and useful career. After bidding farewell to the scenes of his years of labor he was not forgotten. To use his own language: "The same kind providence, through a classmate in Auburn Theological Seminary, sent the old minister to a church and people and a country so beautiful and restful that he could sleep all his worries away." This was at the beautiful village of Avon, Livingston county, New York, where he labored nearly ten years longer, and "there by the blessing of God his ministry still bore fruit in his old age." He then retired to Geneva, where fifty years before he commenced his studies for the ministry, and resided there with his two daughters—Mrs. Clara Meigs and Mrs. Stella Torrence—until his death, November 7, 1893. As he was born March 27, 1816, he passed away in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His remains were brought to Wellsboro and laid by the side of his wife, who died in November, 1877. Visitors to the Wellsboro Cemetery will find in the eastern part a rough, undressed sandstone rock, standing on end,

with the name, "Calkins," carved upon it, which marks his resting place. This rough stone was selected by himself in life, and is typical of his rugged Christian character. In the same lot is a finely polished granite tablet which not only bears his name and the dates and places of his ministry, but the names of his wife and child. The dates of their birth and death are also inscribed thereon.

A NEW EPOCH.

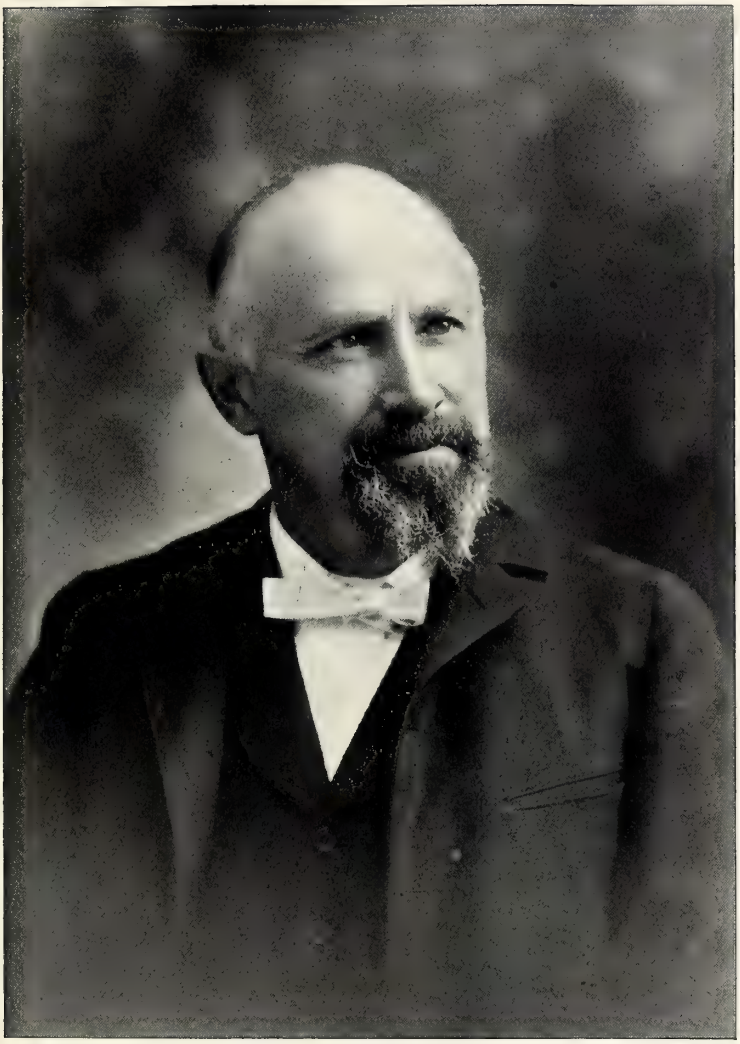
In 1880 the congregation united in a call to the Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D., to succeed Mr. Calkins. Dr. Shaw was born in the city of Rochester. His collegiate education was attained at the Rochester University, and his theological at Auburn Theological Seminary. He entered the ministry in 1864. He was, therefore, at the time of his coming to this church, in the prime of life. He was possessed of an easy and attractive manner, socially, and of more than ordinary gifts as a preacher. He at once endeared himself to his people and to the community, and has continued to serve them down to the present day with general acceptability and usefulness. The church has grown in membership and activity. Its organization, religious and charitable, has been perfected, and its interest in the general work of the denomination has been increased, until it has become one of the most efficient churches in this region.

The observance of the semi-centennial anniversary marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the church. On this occasion the project of erecting a new building took form. The old structure had become too small. Generous offers of assistance made by two or three members of the society aroused others to make responsive efforts, and in a very short time the voluntary contributions warranted the undertaking of the enterprise. The last service was held in the old church on Sunday evening, April 15, 1894. That house of worship was endeared to the people by the struggles and sacrifices involved in its erection and they were loth to see it demolished. But it had served its day, and it was torn down and on Wednesday, April 25, 1894, the ground was broken for the new stone church. On Friday, June 8th, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The plan for the new building was furnished by Culver & Hudson, architects, of Williamsport. The work went on steadily without interruption until it was completed and the beautiful structure furnished in modern style throughout. Competent judges pronounce it probably the finest church of its size in northern Pennsylvania.

A description of this neat and attractive edifice is of historical importance. It is a well-proportioned structure of Gothic style throughout. Its extreme length is 116 feet on Norris street and it is sixty-nine feet in width on Main street. The main vestibule is entered either from Main or Norris street. There is another front entrance on the uptown side and the side steps on Norris street lead to a vestibule connected with the auditorium, library and Sunday school rooms. The bell tower is seventy-two feet in height, and the smaller tower on the south corner forty-seven feet high.

The walls of the church are constructed of Ohio sandstone, rock-faced and laid in Portland cement in what is termed random range courses. The joints are tucked with gray mortar. The trimmings are of cut stone. The roof is covered with slate, and all the gutters and flashings are made of copper instead of tin.

The auditorium is sixty feet square, the arches forming alcoves on all four sides.



Anton Hardt

The room is twenty-eight feet in height. The four steel trusses which support the roof are encased in antique oak and break the ceiling, which is laid out in panels with oak mouldings. The four ornamental arches are also in oak, as is the rest of the interior finish, and in the center of the ceiling there is an elaborate piece of grille-work. The walls are tinted with different shades of terra-cotta, and the beautiful velvet carpet that covers the floor is in harmony with them. Besides the electric light brackets upon the side walls, there is a large prismatic reflector in the center which distributes the light from thirty-four electric bulbs.

There are 415 opera chairs arranged in amphitheater style on the sloping floor. The chairs have iron frames, dark antique oak woodwork and automatic seats. The pulpit stall is elaborately made in massive oak in Gothic style, and the desk is a brass rail with an adjustable book-rest.

All the important windows of the church are of stained glass, and they are very handsome. The two large windows in the auditorium are memorials. That in the front is inscribed to the "memory of Rev. and Mrs. James F. Calkins," and its inscription in the central panel reads, "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever." This window was placed in the church by friends of Rev. and Mrs. Calkins, assisted by their daughters.

The other window was furnished by Mrs. G. D. Smith in memory of her late husband. It is inscribed, "In loving memory of George Dwight Smith," and in the center, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me though he were dead yet shall he live."

The dedication ceremonies of this beautiful temple of worship took place February 12, 1895, and were very impressive. Rev. Dr. Taylor delivered a logical and eloquent dedicatory sermon from the text found in the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus and the eighth verse, "And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them." The building of the tabernacle in the wilderness was the rock upon which idolatry was broken. God commanded them to build a sanctuary that he might come to dwell among them. Every Christian church, from the little wayside chapel to the great cathedral, tells us that God is with us and for us.

In closing, Dr. Taylor made a tender and touching allusion to the late Rev. Dr. James B. Shaw, father of the pastor. In a sense he was standing in his place, for, had this father been alive, he would have preached the dedicatory sermon.

A statement was read from the trustees showing that the contract price of the church was $20,225. Extra work had been done and changes made in the specifications costing $1,644—making the total amount paid Andrew Webster, the contractor, $21,869. The furnishing of the church cost $5,609.45, which included the heating, lighting, seatings, repairs to organ and $968.35 in fees and expenses to the architect. With a few estimated items, for which bills had not been rendered, the cost of the church to the trustees amounted to $27,846.45. In addition to this, however, there had been furnished without expense to the trustees, two beautiful memorial windows, the carpet, the copper on the roof and the Portland cement in the walls, amounting in all to $2,309. This made the total cost of the church and its furnishings $30,155.45.

The trustees of the church, who carried on the work of building, are Messrs. George W. Williams, president; William D. VanHorn, secretary and treasurer; George W. Merrick, R. L. VanHorn, E. B. Young and Leonard Harrison. Mr. Harrison, as president of the building committee, had direct supervision of the work, and he faithfully devoted his time and taste to it for many months.

At the present time the membership is about 400. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of Arthur M. Roy, assisted by L. H. Johnson; secretary, H. E. Raesly; treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Young; librarian, Miss Luella Deane. The primary department, numbering about seventy-five, is under the management of Mrs. Shaw, wife of the pastor, who has quite an aptitude for the work. The school numbers about 375 scholars, and the library contains 1,000 volumes.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were Methodists in what is now known as Delmar township in the very beginning of the century, and several years before Wellsboro was founded. The first church erected in the village was the Quaker Meeting House; the Methodists, however, had regular preaching in and about the neighborhood before this. From the meagre records that have been preserved, it appears that Rev. Caleb Boyer and family came from Delaware, together with several other families, and settled near where Wellsboro now stands about 1802. They belonged to the Delaware contingent attracted by the Pine Creek Land Company, of which Benjamin Wistar Morris was the active agent. But as Morris and other settlers at that time were Quakers, that denomination preceded all others.

History informs us that Rev. Boyer was one of the fifteen ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church then in North America. He did the first preaching in Wellsboro and vicinity. Meetings were first held at private houses, but it was some years before an organization was effected. Mr. Boyer, however, may be regarded as the pioneer Methodist preacher in what afterwards became Tioga county.

In those early times little headway seems to have been made by the Methodists, as well as by other denominations. From the best information it appears that in 1820 Wellsboro was in the old Tioga circuit, which embraced all the territory within the limits of the Troy district, and probably more. That year Rev. Hiram G. Warner formed the first class in Wellsboro. Accounts state that the first year he was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Moore, and the second year by Rev. Caleb Kendall. The meetings were held in the original log court house, which stood nearly on the site of the present building.

Among the members of the first class organized in 1820 were William Bache, Sr., Mrs. Pamelia Coolidge, Capt. Israel Greenleaf, the Revolutionary soldier who lies in the abandoned cemetery on Academy Hill; Israel Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn, and Hannah Cole. All of these have long since passed away.

Little or nothing of the history of the organization during its earlier years has been preserved; but it is safe to say that its struggles were severe and that it had many trials. In 1839-40 Rev. Robert T. Hancock raised $2,000 toward building a church. His successor, Rev. I. K. Tuttle, continued the work and left it in an advanced state, and was followed by Rev. Philo Tower, who carried forward the building to completion, and the new edifice was dedicated by Rev. William R. Bab-

cock, presiding elder of the district, May 21, 1842. This was the second church erected in Wellsboro. It cost about $3,000, and was regarded as a fine church for that time.

Now that the society had a building of its own in which to worship, the membership increased more rapidly. A parsonage was soon afterward erected, Rev. D. B. Lawson, the pastor, doing work on it with his own hands to the amount of nearly $100. Like his esteemed contemporary, the Rev. J. F. Calkins, of the Presbyterian church, he was not above setting an example for others. He was followed by Revs. Samuel Nichols, William Manning, James Landreth, A. W. Staples and others.

The church gradually gathered strength. In 1850 many conversions and additions to the membership occurred under the pastorate of Rev. C. Nash. He was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Mattison, and the interest in church affairs was kept up. In 1867 Rev. O. L. Gibson was appointed to the charge. Debts in the meantime had accumulated against the church during the war, when a subscription paper was circulated by Isaac Sears, and so liberally signed that the debt of $1,000 was provided for and $200 left to repair the church. The first Sunday the church was used after these improvements was November 17, 1867; and while the services were in progress the building was discovered to be on fire, and despite the efforts of the congregation and others, it burned to the ground. This was a hard blow, but the members were not wholly discouraged. Mr. Gibson, who had been assisting in holding revival meetings for two or three weeks and was presented with $25, generously refused its acceptance, but insisted that it should be placed with the insurance to assist in making up a fund of $2,500. This was done, and that amount secured to the church, served as a nucleus around which to gather funds for a new building. Through the persistent labors of the pastor and members, aided by a generous outside support, a substantial brick building, costing $25,000, was erected, and November 17, 1869—two years to a day from the time of the burning—was dedicated by Rev. K. P. Jervis. This was a great triumph for the congregation after their misfortune.

The records show that the pastors since the present building was dedicated, when Rev. O. L. Gibson was in charge, have been as follows: Revs. D. D. Buck, from October, 1870, to October, 1873; W. M. Henry, 1873-4; Thomas Stacy, 1874-76; D. D. Buck, 1876-78; K. P. Jervis, 1878-79; E. H. Lattimer, 1879-82; James Moss, 1882-85; S. W. Lloyd, 1885-88; O. S. Chamberlayn, 1888-92; Dr. C. W. Cushing, 1892-97.

The church has a membership of about 263. In the Sunday-school there is an average of about 180 pupils. The church belongs to the Genesee Conference.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The few Baptists residing in Wellsboro had frequently talked about making an effort to organize a society, but it was not accomplished until July 22, 1866, when Rev. D. R. McDermond, of Tioga, preached in the court house, and on Monday evening following a prayer meeting was started, which was maintained until March 19, 1868, when N. L. Reynolds, then pastor at Blossburg, preached in Bunnell Hall, and at the close of the sermon steps were taken towards the formation of a church. A vote was taken, and the large audience present, composed of representatives

of the different churches, unanimously voted in favor of the movement. Twenty-six persons then present expressed a desire to unite in the organization and resolved to establish the First Baptist Church of Wellsboro.

The following charter members appear in the record: Victor H. Elliott, Josephine Elliott, Julia Wheeler, P. C. Van Gelder, Mrs. S. L. Van Gelder, Mary E. Kelsey, Mrs. S. H. Shearer, Charles Williams, Sarah Williams, F. Irene Eastman, Robert Trull, Rachel Trull, Mrs. Sarah H. Bowen, John B. Shakespeare, William Bowen, H. C. Bailey, Mrs. M. L. Bailey, Uriah Danks, Amy Danks, Mrs. Maria Bowen, Mrs. Samantha Hastings, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, Abigail Beecher, Calvin B. Kelley, Isabella Kelley, Ida Stoddard. Many of the foregoing are now deceased, and others have moved away.

May 2, 1868, the usual declaration of faith, covenant and rules of order were adopted by the new church as the basis of its organization. An agreement having been entered into between the Wellsboro church and the Delmar church, whereby they were jointly to enjoy the labors and give support to a pastor, they united in a call to Rev. W. A. Smith, of New Jersey, the agreement being that each church was to pay $500 and a donation per year, the pastor to preach to the Wellsboro church in the morning and to the Delmar church in the afternoon. This call was accepted June 1, 1868. A Sunday school was organized on the 26th of July following, with H. C. Bailey as superintendent. After being formally organized, July 29, 1868, the church was received into the Tioga Association in a meeting of that body at Tioga August 26 and 27, 1868. On the 1st of September of this year the church purchased the building then known as Bunnell Hall for use as a place of worship, agreeing to pay $1,100 for the property, and continued to occupy it until the erection of the present building in 1884.

At a meeting held April 5, 1869, the resignation of the pastor was received and accepted. On May 21st Rev. S. M. Broakman was made pastor *pro tem.*; and on April 1, 1870, Rev. C. A. Stone began his labors as pastor, and served the church as such about nine months. In that year the records show a membership of forty-nine.

At a special meeting held March 19, 1871, the unanimous call of the church was extended to Rev. N. L. Reynolds, of Blossburg, to become its pastor. The call was accepted; $200 of the salary of $1,000, being an appropriation from the General Association of the State. Mr. Reynolds commenced his pastorate May 20, 1871. The church grew rapidly in strength. In August, 1873, there was a membership of ninety-four, and the following year it had reached 113.

Under date of June 6, 1873, the First Baptist Church was incorporated by decree of court, the following persons appearing as charter members: N. L. Reynolds, Robert Trull, A. C. Winters, N. T. Chandler, A. B. Eastman, Henry Freeze, Mrs. M. B. Shearer, Mrs. Maria Bowen, Julia Wheeler, Calvin B. Kelley.

At a special meeting held November 8, 1875, E. B. Campbell, of Williamsport, was present, and made for himself and John R. Bowen, of Wellsboro, a formal presentation of the lot on which the present church building stands. The offer was graciously accepted and a committee appointed to prepare plans and devise ways and means for the erection of a church. But as the time had not come for carrying out the plan it was deferred to a more convenient season. In the meantime the accessions to the membership increased, and in August, 1878, they had reached 154.

Sunday, December 7, 1879, the pastor offered his resignation with the request that he be released on January 1, 1880. The resignation was very reluctantly accepted. He had served the church with great acceptance and profit for nine years. He found it with a membership of forty-nine and left it with 169.

On January 12, 1880, Rev. Isaac E. Howd, of Waterville, New York, was called to the pastorate, which he resigned after a service of seven and one-half months. The pulpit was supplied for the balance of the associational year by Revs. E. L. Mills and D. T. Van Dorn. The record shows that on October 27th of this year, Rev. Abner Morrill, of Painted Post, was engaged to serve the church as pastor. His relation continued for fourteen months. Sunday, April 8, 1883, Rev. S. F. Mathews began his work as pastor, the interval between the closing of the last and the beginning of the new pastorate being filled by Rev. V. P. Mather, then pastor of the Charleston church—preaching in the evening.

During the summer of 1883 the question of building a suitable house of worship was agitated, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution that as soon as the means could be provided, including the sale of the property then owned and occupied by the church, to aid in defraying the expense, the enterprise should be undertaken; and on the 27th of September the building committee was authorized to obtain plans and specifications for a building, the cost of which was not to exceed $4,500. December 6th following the contract was let and the work was carried on through the winter of 1883 and summer of 1884, and the church was completed in September of that year. The new building was dedicated September 11, 1884, Rev. George Cooper, D. D., of Williamsport, preaching the dedication sermon, and to the encouragement of all it was dedicated free of debt, and there was $103.66 left in the treasury. William Bache subscribed $1,000, and Mrs. Bache $500, toward the fund for the new building.

On April 1, 1889, Mr. Mathews tendered his resignation to take effect July 1st. He had served the church for over six years and he was esteemed a faithful and zealous minister. The pulpit remained vacant until October following, when Rev. E. B. Cornell accepted a call which had been made on him August 26, 1889. Mr. Cornell took charge November 3, 1889, and remained until March 24, 1892. He was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Williams in September, 1892, who served the congregation till October 26, 1895, when he retired. A call was then made on Rev. N. L. Reynolds, the present pastor, at Pueblo, Colorado, to return to his old charge. He accepted, returned to Wellsboro, and Sunday, December 8, 1895, preached his first sermon after having been absent for sixteen years

The church now has a membership of 273. The Sunday school numbers 225 scholars, under the superintendency of N. T. Chandler, who has served in that capacity for twenty-five years. The library consists of 572 volumes.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church is the successor of St. John's Catholic Society, organized in August, 1873, by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton. Within a year it numbered seventy-five members. Monthly services were held in Converse Hall, the officiating priests being Rev. John A. Wynne and Rev. John C. McDermott, of Blossburg. In 1879 it was made a parish church, there having been a large increase of membership. It was then named St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and Rev. John C. McDermott

placed in charge as pastor. In 1881 the old Academy building and grounds in the southern part of the borough, were purchased, and the building remodeled, at a cost of $1,200, so as to meet the needs of the congregation. A parsonage was also purchased at a cost of $1,000, and put in proper repair. Through the energy and business ability of Father McDermott, the money to meet these large expenditures was raised and the church and parsonage freed from debt. He also had charge of the mission churches at Tioga and Antrim, and at the latter place erected a church in 1877 costing $3,000.

In November, 1882, Father McDermott was succeeded as pastor of St. Peter's church by Rev. M. E. Lynott, during whose pastorate the new Catholic Cemetery, embracing eight acres of ground, in the southern part of the borough, was established, and a church building costing $6,000 erected at Hoytville. This church and grounds were damaged by the flood of June, 1889, necessitating a further expenditure of $600 for repairs. The erection of the present parish residence, opposite the church in Wellsboro, was also begun by Father Lynott, who was succeeded November 12, 1890, by Rev. M. J. Manly, the present pastor. In 1891 he completed the parish residence, which is a handsome two-story frame edifice, commodious, comfortable and well furnished. It cost $4,500. Since Father Manly took charge the church has been remodeled, a bell purchased, as well as statuary and paintings for interior decoration. The grounds have also been graded and carriage sheds built. The outlay for these various improvements has been between $4,000 and $5,000. The church at Antrim has been frescoed and a bell purchased, and the church at Tioga, which was damaged by the June flood of 1889, repaired.

In addition to his duties as pastor of the church in Wellsboro, Father Manly has under his charge the mission churches at Tioga, Antrim and Hoytville, and also the missions without churches at Elkland, Osceola, Knoxville, Westfield, Potter Brook, Gaines, Gurnee, Leetonia, Blackwells, Tiadaghton, Hammond, East Charleston, Lamb's Creek, Nauvoo and Stephensville, all within the confines of Tioga county.

In the discharge of his manifold duties Father Manly has endeared himself to the members of the Catholic faith throughout the county. He is able, ardent, enthusiastic and tireless in his efforts to forward the interests of his parish, and has many warm friends outside of his own faith. During his pastorate St. Peter's church has prospered. It maintains a Sunday-school with an average attendance of over 100, of which William B. Sullivan is superintendent and Miss Bessie Meehan assistant.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was incorporated August 28, 1882, by Rev. O. C. Hills, Wellsboro; Albert Saxbury and James Crampton, Chatham Valley; James A. Warriner, Stony Fork; J. C. Warren, Mansfield, and C. D. Clark. A lot was purchased and a church building erected, about 1886, on the northeast corner of East avenue and Cone streets. Rev. O. C. Hills, the first pastor, served about five years. His successor, Rev. Mr. Cook, served about a year and a half. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Cloud, who served until 1893, since which time the church has had no pastor, though occasional services are held.

CEMETERIES.

The early settlers in and around Wellsboro buried their dead in the "half acre" adjoining the old Academy on the hill, set apart for that purpose by Benjamin Wistar Morris. The site was elevated and the view to be obtained from it charmingly picturesque. It was then "in the country," but in time the borough grew to, around and beyond it, until now it is near the centre of the corporate limits.

When it was first selected as a place of interment it was doubtless thought large enough to answer as a graveyard for many years. In time, however, its limited area began to be crowded. Its proximity to the Academy was objectionable, and the students complained that it affected their health. Except in a few instances, its graves were uncared for, and were overgrown with weeds and brambles. Being unfenced, it was a common, open to the incursions of domestic animals and of such wild ones as still lurked around the village. Its neglected condition was at last brought to the attention of the borough council, and in 1837 that body appropriated $35 for the purpose of inclosing it with a fence.

The necessity for a new burial place was admitted as early as 1840, but did not manifest itself in any practical way until several years later. Many were reluctant to abandon the old graveyard, while others were opposed to the removal therefrom of the remains of their relatives. To them the place was, and would ever remain, a sacred spot, hallowed by the tenderest memories.

There is no record to inform us whose remains were the first to be buried here, but burials doubtless began soon after the laying out of the village. Many of the graves are now unmarked, the gravestones erected by loving hands having fallen into ruin years ago. Native stone was used to mark the earlier graves, and it was more susceptible to the action of the elements than marble; but it is possible that vandalism had something to do with the overturning and breaking of not a few headstones, owing to the unfenced and unprotected character of the place.

A number of the undisturbed graves are marked by marble slabs. From a few of these the inscriptions have been copied, as follows:

Col. Isaac Field, died August 9, 1828, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

David Henry, Jr., died July 6, 1850, aged sixty-seven years, eleven months and twenty-two days.

James Henry, died September 30, 1849, aged sixty years and two days.

Rufus Butler, died December 6, 1847, aged seventy-four years and eleven months. Isabel, his wife, died March 5, 1842, aged sixty-four years, five months and seven days.

Joseph Thompson, a Revolutionary patriot, died November 23, 1842, aged eighty-five years, ten months and eighteen days.

Dertus Morsman, died August 30, 1847, aged forty-four years, seven months and fourteen days.

Daniel Ritter, died June 15, 1843, aged forty-two years, eight months and two days.

David Hurley, died September 14, 1854, aged fifty-eight years, one month and sixteen days.

Amos Coolidge, died May 16, 1851, aged sixty years, seven months and twelve days.

Jonathan Webster, Botanic Physician, died August 15, 1843, aged forty-three years, eight months and eleven days. Milly, his wife, died April 8, 1848, aged forty-eight years, seven months and nine days.

Israel Greenleaf, a Revolutionary soldier, died June 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years. Sarah, his wife, died March 8, 1840, aged seventy years.

It will be observed that two of these graves contain the remains of Revolutionary soldiers. Although each grave is marked by a modest marble slab, it is, nevertheless, neglected and overgrown with brambles, a condition that ought to appeal to the patriotism that exists, and has always existed in Wellsboro, and that, even at this late day, should rescue these graves from the ruin and neglect of this old-time burying ground. These heroes of the struggle that achieved our independence and made our present greatness as a republic possible, deserve at least a modest monument to rescue their names from oblivion. The erection of such a monument and its dedication on Independence Day would be a fitting tribute to their memory and would serve to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, that rightly fostered, will not neglect a little duty, any more than it will shrink from a great sacrifice.

The Wellsboro Cemetery was incorporated under authority of an act of assembly, approved April 7, 1849, the original members being Benjamin B. Smith, R. G. White, George McLeod, John W. Guernsey, John L. Robinson, Josiah Emery, William Bache, James Lowrey and Levi I. Nichols. The incorporation was "authorized to purchase a lot of land, not exceeding ten acres, and lay out and ornament the same."

It appears that for several years after the incorporation of this company nothing was done toward securing a new cemetery site. In the meantime some of the incorporators died and were buried in the old graveyard. On April 26, 1855, a supplementary act was approved, substituting Chester Robinson, William Bache, George McLeod, Stephen F. Wilson, S. E. Ensworth, James I. Jackson, Joseph Riberolle, Levi I. Nichols and Peter Green for the original incorporators.

The new company acted promptly. About nine and one-half acres of land, north of the borough limits, as they then existed, were purchased from Stephen F. Wilson and Mrs. Timothy Coats. The location, which embraces a grove of pines, is very beautiful, and had it not been set apart for a cemetery would have been a model one for a park. This land was purchased in 1855, and the same year B. F. Hathaway, of Flushing, Long Island, an experienced landscape gardner, was employed to survey and lay it out. This work he performed in a satisfactory manner, laying off 439 burial lots, besides walks and drives. Later 109 lots were added from ground remaining undivided. Over $12,000 were expended by the company in the work of purchasing and preparing this beautiful cemetery for its silent tenants. Two acres more were afterwards added, to be ready for future use. Mr. Hathaway made an accurate map of the grounds, which was copied carefully and correctly by James S. Bryden, who selected a lot for himself on a knoll or hillock. Soon after finishing the copy of the map he was suddenly taken ill, and died March 16, 1856, aged thirty-five years. He was buried in the lot he had selected and was the first person to be interred in the new cemetery. His connection with the work of preparing the map, and his sudden illness and death, as well perhaps as a desire to witness the first burial in the new grounds, resulted in his funeral being very largely attended, and the facts in connection with his death being made a topic of talk throughout the borough.

The natural beauty of this cemetery has been enhanced by the artistic taste displayed in laying out its driveways and walks, as well as by the many sightly monuments and tablets of marble and granite that mark the graves of the sleeping dead, a number of whom were removed hither from the old graveyard on the hill.

There is one tomb within this cemetery that is at once noticeable and unique. It was erected several years ago by Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, for the reception of his remains after death. It is built of gray stone, in the form of a log cabin, and is a faithful reproduction in its exterior appearance of the primitive home of the rugged pioneers of the early day. In striking contrast with it is the uncut shaft of native sandstone that, in its suggestiveness, typifies the character of that courageous minister of the gospel, Rev. J. F. Calkins. The bronze likeness of "Nessmuk" set in the granite block that marks his grave, attracts the notice of the visitor and leads him to ask whose memory it is intended to keep alive in the minds of the living. In the northeast corner of the cemetery will be found the plain marble headstones that mark the graves of Benjamin Wistar Morris and his wife, as well as those of Judge Samuel Wells Morris, his wife and a daughter. Their remains were among those removed from the old graveyard adjoining the Academy. The monuments and tablets erected during recent years are mostly granite, and are noticeable for their massive and enduring character, as well as for an adherence to artistic and appropriate designs.

A competent man has charge of this cemetery and the graves are all well taken care of the year round. During the summer months, when the trees are in full foliage and the flowers are in bloom, it is a really beautiful place, and is daily visited by those whose loved ones lie sleeping in its graves, as well as by strangers, who wander among its many monuments and glean from their inscriptions the brief history which they give of the "silent city's" tenants.

Calvary Cemetery is situated in the southern part of the borough limits, and is the burial ground for St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. It contains eight acres, purchased in April, 1883, from Nelson Dunham, for $500, and deeded to Right Reverend Bishop O'Hara. It is neatly laid out in burial lots, drives and walks, and contains a number of handsome marble and granite gravestones and monuments. The location is elevated and overlooks the borough. This cemetery is well taken care of, and will in time be a really beautiful burial place.

SOCIETIES.

Tyoga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., was organized February 15, 1847, with the following officers: Robert C. Simpson, N. G.; William Garretson, V. G.; James P. Magill, S.; James S. Bryden, A. S., and James D. Booth, T. The lodge maintained its existence for about ten years and then went down. In the spring of 1871 a sufficient number of the old members petitioned the grand lodge for a return of the charter. It was returned April 12, 1871, and the lodge reorganized, with the following officers: Andrew Foley, N. G.; H. W. Dartt, V. G.; N. T. Chandler, S., and Joseph Riberolle, T. The lodge now numbers 190 members.

Wellsboro Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 10, 1848, with the following officers: John S. Williston, C. P.; James S. Bryden, H. P.; John F. Donaldson, S. W.; Edward W. Ross, J. W.; Simon H. Landis, S.; Joseph Weaver, T.; L. B. Reynolds, G. The encampment surrendered its charter about 1856 or 1857, and was re-instituted under the same charter March 27, 1873, the grand encampment officers of the State being present. The officers installed were: A. Foley, C. P.; Robert C. Simpson, H. P.; E. J. Brown, S. W.; N. T. Chandler, J. W.;

Hiram W. Dartt, S.; Joseph Riberolle, T.; George O. Derby, G. The present membership is sixty-seven.

Canton Keystone, No. 5, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., mustered March 13, 1886. The first officers were as follows: E. C. Deans, C.; Frank A. Deans, L.; Charles A. Sweet, E.; B. F. Milliken, C.; A. C. Rowland, A. There are now about forty members. This and the two preceding societies meet in the Odd Fellows' hall in the Jacobson block.

Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., was constituted January 11, 1858, with the following officers: Ebenezer Pratt, W. M.; William A. Roe, S. W.; William Roberts, J. W.; James Kimball, T.; Thomas B. Bryden, S.; Robert Roy, S. D.; Angus Griffin, J. D., and Hubbard Carpenter, T. The lodge now numbers 115 members. For a number of years previous to May, 1894, the lodge met in the Masonic hall in the Williams block. With the beginning of 1894, the lodge secured a lease of Annandale hall, previously used as an opera house, in the Simpson block. This was remodeled for the use of the lodge, the chapter and the commandery, the main auditorium being set apart as a hall, with ante rooms and club rooms at the rear. The gallery was inclosed and transformed into a dining-room. The lodge hall is two stories from floor to ceiling, the latter being studded with forty-eight thirty-two candle power electric lights. A rich velvet carpet covers the floor. The furniture is antique oak of massive Gothic design, the officers' chairs and the settees occupied by the members being upholstered in leather. This hall, now known as the Masonic Temple, is regarded as one of the largest and most finely furnished in the State, and those who enjoy the privilege of meeting in it are justly proud of its reputation as a model Masonic hall.

Tyoga Chapter, No. 194, R. A. M., was constituted August 15, 1859. The following were the first officers: Robert C. Simpson, H. P.; William Butler, K.; A. W. Howland, S.; William Roberts, T.; Thomas B. Bryden, S., and Hubbard Carpenter, T. The chapter now numbers fifty-five members.

Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T., was constituted June 12, 1867, with the following officers: Robert C. Simpson, E. C.; William Roberts, G.; Andrew Foley, C. G.; M. H. Cobb, P.; Robert Roy, T., and Thomas B. Bryden, S. The present membership is sixty-five.

George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., was first organized February 6, 1872, as Cook Post, No. 224, with the following officers and members: Alanson E. Niles, C.; E. Jeffers, S. V. C.; George O. Derby, J. V. C.; Daniel Bacon, S.; Rev. D. D. Buck, C.; George W. Merrick, O. D.; E. J. Henry, O. G.; H. D. Deming, A.; Lucius Truman, Q. M.; George W. Sears, Q. M. S.; R. C. Bailey, S. M., and William S. Hoagland, Robert C. Cox, Benjamin Seeley, J. A. Hill, James M. Wilkinson, W. W. Webb and E. Whitney. Lack of sufficient numbers caused the post to lapse for a time. In March, 1883, it was re-organized as Cook Post, No. 315, with the following officers: John A. Fletcher, C.; Jonathan V. Morgan, S. V. C.; Edwin B. Carvey, J. V. C.; David H. Belcher, Q. M.; Daniel Bacon, S.; J. W. Brewster, C.; A. E. Niles, O. D.; Joseph O. English, O. G.; John H. Buckley, A.; Sylvester Houghton, Q. M. S., and Samuel D. Evans, S. M. The post now numbers about 125 members. In 1884 the post purchased the old Baptist church building and a lot on the east side of Main street, north of the public square. The building was fitted up for the use of the post, the whole investment being about $1,500. It is

also the meeting place of the Union Veteran Legion, and the Woman's Relief Corps. Sometime after the re-organization, by amendment to the charter, the name was changed to George Cook Post.

George Cook Corps, No. 88, W. R. C., was organized July 14, 1887, with seventeen members. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Antoinette Horton, P.; Mrs. Catherine Denmark, S. V. P.; Mrs. Albina Houghton, J. V. P.; Mrs. Belle M. Allen, S.; Mrs. Mary M. Miller, T., and Mrs. Isabella R. Boyce, C. There are now fifty-eight members. The corps meets in George Cook Post hall.

Tioga County Association of Ex-Union Prisoners of War was organized February 26, 1886, with the following officers and members: Jonathan V. Morgan, P.; James O. English, V. P.; D. H. Belcher, S.; L. Truman, T., and Peter D. Walbridge, Henry H. Smith, A. B. Horton, John J. Johnson, S. D. Moore and J. D. Strait. There are now thirty-one members. Owing to its members being scattered over the county no stated meetings are held, the members coming together, upon the call of the president, Jonathan V. Morgan, who has held that office since the organization.

Encampment No. 105, Union Veteran Legion, was organized May 2, 1892, with the following officers and members: George A. Ludlow, Col.; Thomas J. Davies, Lt. Col.; J. H. Buckley, Chap.; J. J. Rogers, Maj.; J. V. Morgan, O. D.; W. W. English, Q. M., and E. R. Allen, E. T. Kelley, J. C. Kriner, Alexander Leslie, D. H. Hotchkiss, J. H. Robbins, H. T. Graves, Bernhartt Metzgar, D. E. Bowen, David Hart, Ephraim Jeffers, John Fletcher, and Vihemus Culver. The following have served as colonels of the encampment: George A. Ludlow, 1892-93; Ephraim Jeffers, 1894; Noah Wheeler, 1895; J. C. Herrington, 1896, and Jonathan V. Morgan, 1897. There are now sixty-eight members. The encampment meets in George Cook Post hall.

Wellsboro Lodge, No. 949, K. of H., was organized March 17, 1879, with twenty members. It meets in the Converse & Williams block and now has twenty-five members.

Wellsboro Lodge, No. 72, I. O. G. T., was organized April 9, 1887, with twenty members. The first officers were as follows: H. D. Gifford, W. C. T.; Mrs. F. A. Johnson, W. V. T.; C. W. Sears, W. C.; Frank Watkins, W. S.; Mrs. C. H. Strait, W. A. S.; William G. Shaw, W. F. S.; F. A. Johnson, W. T.; James Vandusen, W. M.; Mrs. H. G. Ireland, W. I. G.; G. W. Merrick, P. W. C. T. This lodge now numbers about sixty-eight members in good standing.

Wellsboro Tent, No. 152, K. O. T. M., held its first review February 24, 1893, when twenty-one persons became charter members. A charter was secured April 15, 1893. The first officers were: A. A. Schand, P. C.; D. W. Navle, C.; George A. Weller, L. C.; S. L. Blair, R. K.; Charles E. Grinnell, F. K.; N. W. Mastin, Phy.; James Cummings, S.; Walter Brooks, M. at A.; S. L. Baker, M. F. of G.; D. C. Hughes, S. M. of G.; W. D. Furman, S.; D. J. Jackson, P. The tent is in a flourishing condition at the present time, and the membership exceeds sixty.

Wellsboro Hive, No. 45, L. O. T. M., was organized March 29, 1894, with twenty-eight charter members. The first officers elected were as follows: Mrs. A. B. Eastman, L. P. C.; Mrs. A. A. Schand, P. C.; Mrs. O. L. Butts, L. C.; Mrs. Belle M. Allen, R. C.; Miss Minnie E. Burgin, F. C.; Mrs. Frank Baldwin, C.; Mrs. C. C.

Kirtland, S.; Miss Anna Abernathy, L. M. at A.; Mrs. Robert Loyd, S.; Mrs. G. A. Weller, P. The hive now numbers thirty-three members.

Division No. 5, A. O. H., was organized April 22, 1894, with fifteen members. Its first officers were as follows: M. F. Moran, P.; W. B. Sullivan, V. P.; H. L. Kerwin, S.; M. J. McMahon, F. S., and E. J. Rogers, T. Its meetings are held in the K. of H. hall. The county organization of this order numbers about 300 members.

WELLSBOROUGH'S MILITARY BAND.

The first "Brass Band" in the county was the "Charleston Band," organized about 1850. Its leader was the late Col. Alanson E. Niles, the other members being as follows: Nathan and Nelson Austin, Sylvester Kelley, Lewis, Job and Almon Wetmore, Henry Dockstadter and Henry Dartt, all residents of Charleston township. This band maintained its organization for four or five years and frequently made its appearance in Wellsboro, being called upon to furnish music for public celebrations and festal occasions. Then came the Wetmore Band, composed of Louis, Job, Almon and Philip Wetmore. This was, however, a string band, organized mainly for the purpose of furnishing music for dances and other social merry-makings. When the Civil War came Job and Almon enlisted in Company H, Sixth Reserves, and were soon assigned to the First Brigade Band, Pennsylvania Reserves. Philip, who enlisted soon afterwards, did duty as a member of the Forty-fifth Regimental Band, and later as a bugler in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the close of the war this band was reorganized and continued in existence until 1880.

In 1870 a small brass band was organized in Wellsboro. Among its members were Arthur M. Roy, Frank A. Deans, and Job, Lewis and Almon Wetmore. It lasted two years. During the intervening years it has had a number of successors, the most notable being the Fire Department Band, organized in 1881; the Apollo Band, organized in 1883, and incorporated; the Academic Literary Society Band, and the Wellsboro Band, organized in 1896, and recently re-named Wellsborough's Military Band. From 1878 to 1880 Prof. Fred Hager, of Elmira, New York, was employed as instructor of the band then existing and brought it up to a high standard of excellence. In the meantime the Fischler brothers, all excellent musicians, had organized an orchestra. From these various bands have gone forth a number of noted players on wind and string instruments, prominent among whom is John D. VanOsten, the celebrated trombone player.

The band as now organized consists of thirty pieces. The instruments are the finest obtainable, and the individual members are all excellent musicians. Frank A. Deans, the leader, has been identified, as member and leader, with the various Wellsboro bands, since 1870. He has all the qualifications for successful leadership and has brought the band up to a high standard of excellence, until it ranks among the best bands in the State. The people of Wellsboro take a just pride in it and accord it a generous support.

CHAPTER XX.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

THE TIOGA PIONEER—ITS EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS—REMOVAL TO TIOGA—EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS—THE PHOENIX APPEARS—THE TIOGA HERALD—GEORGE HILDRETH, THE OLD-TIME PRINTER—THE WELLSBORO ADVERTISER—THE WELLSBORO AGITATOR—THE DAILY RECORD—THE TIOGA EAGLE AND ITS SUCCESSORS—THE WELLSBORO GAZETTE—THE TIOGA BANNER—THE HERMAIC JOURNAL—THE TIOGA COUNTY LEADER—THE REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE—A NOTED CORRESPONDENT.

THE first newspaper published in Tioga county made its appearance in Wellsboro, December 3, 1825. It was named *The Tioga Pioneer,* and its publishers were Rankin Lewis & Company. Rankin Lewis, whose name appears as "printer" in the assessment list of 1826, was in charge of the mechanical department. His uncle, Ellis Lewis, the other member of the partnership, and the editor, was a young attorney who had just located in Wellsboro. He was also a practical printer and had for a short time, while living in Williamsport, been connected with the *Lycoming Gazette.* The plant of the *Tioga Pioneer* consisted of a Ramage press—there were no others in those days—which had been secured at Sunbury and transported over the State road from Williamsport, together with a small quantity of type and other requisite material. The paper itself, which, considering the primitive condition of the town and county, was appropriately named, was a folio sheet, with four columns to the page, and bore this expressive motto under its name: "Knowledge is power—is wealth—is happiness." That it created a sensation among the few inhabitants of the town is not doubted, and they hailed its appearance as a harbinger of better times. Judge Morris, John Norris and other leading men of the village gave the enterprising young publishers their support and encouragement. They now felt that they were on a par with Williamsport, although the *Lycoming Gazette* had been founded in 1801, twenty-four years before.

That the *Tioga Pioneer* encountered many difficulties and discouragements at first, and was irregular in making its appearance, there is no doubt. Such was the fate of all enterprises of this kind started on the verge of civilization. The terms of the paper were $1.50 in advance; $2 at the end of six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

The connection of Ellis Lewis with the *Tioga Pioneer* appears to have lasted about two years. Early in 1827 the plant was removed to Tioga and the publication continued there under the old name and firm, with William Garretson as editor, until 1828, when it was purchased by Rev. Elisha Booth and its name changed to the *Northern Banner.* The removal to Tioga was brought about by Dr. William Willard and his friends, who were also ambitious of having the county seat removed to their town. After the removal of the paper to Tioga and its purchase by Rev. Elisha Booth, William Garretson became the editor.

During the two years the paper was in Wellsboro, Ellis Lewis was deep in the law, and had little or no time to devote to newspaper work. It will be seen by reference to his biographical sketch that he was politically ambitious; that he was living in Towanda in 1828 and in 1832 had become a member of the legislature, attorney general of the State in 1833, and before the year was out he was appointed a president judge. He was then only about thirty-five years of age. The time and effort he devoted to founding and editing a newspaper may have been the stepping stone to his political and judicial preferment. He gave aid and comfort to Governor Wolf, who showed his gratitude by rewarding him.

Copies of this old paper are very scarce. A copy before us, No. 7, of Vol. II, is dated Wellsboro, Saturday, January 13, 1827, from which, figuring back, it appears that the first number of Vol. 1 must have been issued December 3, 1825. Another copy (No. 24, of Vol. II), is dated Saturday, May 19, 1827. Both of these copies may be found among the collection of old papers owned by Arthur M. Roy, one of the editors and publishers of the *Agitator*.

The following advertisement, signed by Hobart B. Graves, and dated Willardsburg, March 5, 1827, is taken from the issue of Saturday, August 18, 1827:

The subscriber has established a distillery in the village of Williardsburg, for the purpose of manufacturing whiskey, which he is determined shall not be exceeded, if equalled, in point of quality by any made or offered for sale in this region of country, and will exchange for rye or corn on reasonable terms.

All things are good that he can mash,
But none so good as grain or cash.

There is also a notice signed by the publishers, Rankin Lewis & Company, to the effect that "wheat, rye and oats will be taken in payment" for the paper, which was then issued at Willardsburg, to which place it was removed in February or March, 1827.

THE PHOENIX APPEARS.

The removal of the *Tioga Pioneer* to Tioga left Wellsboro without a paper until Saturday, August 18, 1827, when the first number of a new paper called the *Phoenix* made its appearance. The publisher was Benjamin B. Smith, a spirited and versatile writer, who became one of the representative men of the town. The motto of the new paper was: "The liberty of the press is the palladium of our rights." The paper was Democratic in politics and ardently supported Jackson and Calhoun for president and vice-president in 1828. Mr. Smith secured the services of John F. Donaldson, a young printer from Danville, through Tunison Coryell, who was then publishing the *Lycoming Gazette*, in Williamsport, and with his aid in the mechanical department the *Phoenix* started on its career with considerable spirit and vigor. Smith was a cultured and original writer, quite a humorist, and considerably above mediocrity in intellect.

The people of Wellsboro were greatly elated at again having a newspaper in their midst, as it placed them once more on an equal footing with their active rivals at Willardsburg. Politics, too, was rife in those days, and it is a question whether the political animosities were not more bitter and intense then than they are to-day. The *Phoenix* ran along quite smoothly for a few years, when it began to meet with reverses and trouble loomed up to retard its progress. Much of Editor Smith's

attention was given up to looking after other business, and Mr. Donaldson was devoting some time to clerking in the prothonotary's office, and studying the politics of the day. The paper finally languished, grew weaker, and at last suspended. This was a blow to the prospects of the town. A county seat without an organ looked bad for the people, to say nothing of the aspiring politicians. Pressure and promises were brought to bear, and in 1833 Mr. Smith was induced to revive the *Phoenix*, in partnership with Charles Coolidge. But it did not last long under this management. Smith had tired of newspaper work; and disappointment had something to do with his decreasing interest. Consequently, in 1834, the paper was sold to John F. Donaldson, the old printer, who conducted it for two years. In January, 1836, Mr. Donaldson was appointed prothonotary of Tioga county by Governor Ritner. He had labored hard to secure the office, but when the three years passed away Governor Porter appointed A. S. Brewster. In 1839 the office became elective, when Mr. Donaldson obtained the nomination, and was elected; and through his political sagacity, aided by an exceedingly obliging disposition, he managed to be re-elected at the close of each term until 1872. With but a single break of one term he served altogether for thirty-six years—thirty-three of which were continuous.

With the departure of Mr. Donaldson from the *Phoenix* it passed into the hands of Josiah Emery and Asa H. Corey, and they continued its publication until the summer of 1838, when it was sold to Mr. Hartman. He seems to have changed the name to *Tioga Phoenix and Potter County Gazette.* Soon after Emery again appears as publisher, with J. Merry as editor. The number before us giving these facts is dated March 17, 1838, whole number 491. This would indicate an existence of nearly ten and a half years. Hartman, who seemed to have a controlling interest, changed the name to the *Herald,* but it nowhere appears just when this occurred. The paper evidently had a precarious existence. Sometime in 1838 Hartman died and the establishment passed into the hands of Howe & Rumsey. In the meantime the politics of the paper seems to have been changed from Democratic to Whig, thus leaving the Democrats without a party organ.

THE TIOGA HERALD.

This paper, which appears to have been the successor of the *Herald* mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, began its career November 25, 1845, with Henry D. Rumsey as publisher. In December, 1846, George Hildreth took charge of the paper, which soon after came out as the *Tioga County Herald.* It was Whig in politics, and the plant was the property of a stock company, organized doubtless for the purpose of maintaining a party organ at the county seat.

Mr. Hildreth was a true type of the old-time printer. He was born in Delmar township, December 3, 1818, and in 1827, when but nine years of age, became an apprentice in the office of the *Pheonix,* soon after it was started by Benjamin B. Smith. The office of the paper was then in a room in the home of Mr. Smith, which stood on the site of the residence of Mrs. Sarah M. Billings, on Main street. In 1836, when Mr. Donaldson sold out, Hildreth went to Philadelphia, where he obtained a situation as compositor on the *United States Gazette,* which paper was afterwards merged into the *North American.* He worked there for a year and a half and was known as the most rapid typesetter in the office. He was frequently

heard commenting upon his record of a daily average of 10,000 ems in composition while he was engaged in that city. This is considered a remarkable record among printers for a single day's work under pressure; but such an average, covering a long period, attests the faithfulness and untiring industry of the man.

In one sense Mr. Hildreth was the Nestor of the *Agitator*, the establishment in which he learned his trade being the progenitor of that paper, and the line being continued unbroken to this day. After retiring from the *Herald* Mr. Hildreth engaged in farming at Stony Fork and so continued for many years; but during that time if an extra hand was wanted in the *Agitator* office he was frequently employed until the rush was over. In January, 1870, he was regularly employed in the office and continued with little loss of time until 1890. In announcing his death, which occurred December 11, 1892, the *Agitator* gave this interesting sketch of his life:

Mr. Hildreth was forced to give up his work here by reason of failing health and declining mental vigor. For many months before he relinquished his place at the "case" it was noticeable to those around him by

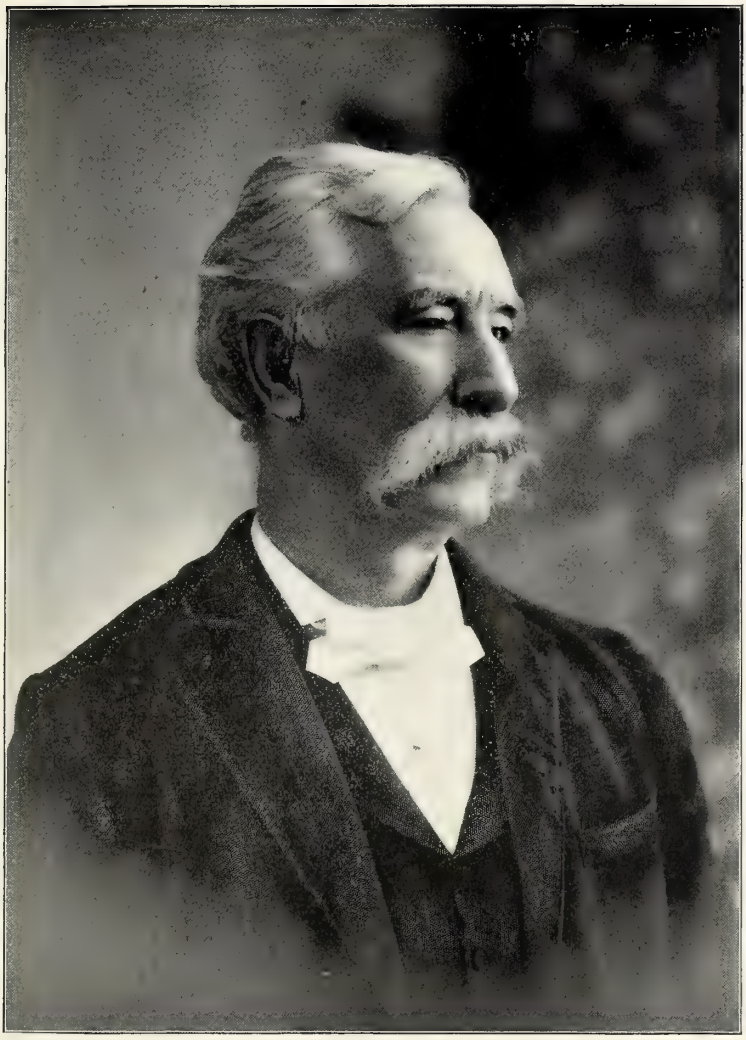
> The types decreasing click, click,
> As they fell within his "stick,"
> That of his life's clock the tick
> Was running down.

He was an accurate compositor, untiring and faithful in the discharge of his duty, and his great fund of general information made him a most valuable helper in the department for which he had been specially trained. Mr. Hildreth was a printer of the old school. He knew comparatively nothing of the art of job printing, and he used to say that when he was young that department of the printing business was a mere cipher, a few posters or an occasional sign-card or legal form being the extent of the demand made on a country printer, and even of such work the jobs were few in a year.

When we come to think of the experiences of Mr. Hildreth in early life, we are forcibly reminded that in no business or practical art has there been greater improvement during the last half century than in the appliances and machinery for printing. When young Hildreth worked in the *Phoenix* office, that paper was printed on a Ramage handpress, and it is probable that all the type and tools of the office were worth less than $300, and if that paper had a circulation of 300 copies it was considered good in those days. The forms were made up and proofs taken and corrections made on the press. The typeforms were inked with two balls made of leather and stuffed with cotton; and when the composition rollers came into use, by which the speed of printing the papers on those old hand-lever presses, "the levers of the world," could be increased to 250 or 300 an hour, those old-time newspaper proprietors felt more pride over the matter than a proprietor does to-day in fitting out his office with stereotyping machinery and a perfecting press capable of turning out in an hour 15,000 completely printed and folded newspapers.

Mr. Hildreth's paper cutter was a shoe knife and a straight-edge. Besides his crude press, fifty years ago a dozen fonts of type, all told, comprised the outfit, besides a wood stove, a mallet, shooting-stick, composing-stick, and perhaps a wooden galley or two. This reminds us that in the *Agitator* office to-day is an old wooden galley made of pine, the only connecting link left to remind us of the *Phoenix* of sixty-five years ago, when typesetting at night was done by the light of tallow "dips," and when to be an editor meant also to be business manager, typesetter, pressman and chore boy—and it was a precarious living at best.

Mr. Hildreth was a man of the strictest integrity. His experiences in life had made him something of a pessimist. He was naturally retiring and almost unapproachable by strangers, who were unable to understand the character of a man of such habitual silence and reserve. But those who knew him best had the utmost respect for him be-



Sincerely Yours,

Hugh Young

cause of his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. We doubt if there is another printer in the State who has spent so many years at the "case" as had Mr. Hildreth. The final "proof" of his life has been taken, and we believe that it will be found to contain few errors.

The *Herald* was continued until 1849, when the plant was sold to William D. Bailey, Mr. Hildreth retiring to Stony Fork, where he engaged in farming.

THE WELLSBORO ADVERTISER.

In 1849 the *Herald* was purchased by William D. Bailey, who started a new paper, named *The Wellsboro Advertiser,* the first number of which was issued August 8, 1845. This paper was conducted with decided ability and was noted for its neat typographical appearance. It was Whig in politics and gave that party unfaltering support. Like Hildreth, Bailey was a thorough printer of the olden time, and probably learned his trade in the office of the *Pioneer* or the *Phoenix.* On September 30, 1853, Louis J. Cummings, of Muncy, Pennsylvania, became a partner with Mr. Bailey and assumed editorial charge of the *Advertiser,* the firm being Louis J. Cummings & Company. In December, 1853, Cummings retired, and Bailey resumed control. He continued to publish the paper until July, 1854, when he sold the plant to M. H. Cobb. The *Advertiser* then passed out of existence, and its successor, the Wellsboro *Agitator,* made its appearance.

After selling out to Mr. Cobb, Bailey worked for him a few years and then went to Williamsport to take charge of the jobbing department of the *Bulletin.* When the *Bulletin* and *Gazette* were consolidated, in November, 1869, he served as foreman of the daily for several years. Sometime in the seventies he went to Bellefonte to take charge of a religious publication, and there he died in the beginning of the eighties. His youngest son, Newton, is now the publisher of a temperance paper in Bellefonte called the *Magnet.*

THE WELLSBORO AGITATOR.

The first number of this paper appeared in July, 1854, the founder being M. H. Cobb. He was a brilliant and captivating writer; his style was clear and his choice of words singularly apt and appropriate. As partners he had Laugher Bache and W. W. McDougall. In 1857 Mr. Cobb purchased the interest of his partners and became sole proprietor and editor. But the brilliancy of his writing had attracted so much attention that, toward the close of 1858, he was solicited to accept a place on the editorial staff of the New York *World,* a journal then being started as a daily religious paper. The offer was a flattering one and he accepted. He then sold out to Hon. Hugh Young at a slight advance on the original cost of the plant, which was $850. Mr. Cobb retired from the *Agitator* January 27, 1859, and on the same day his successor published his salutatory.

Mr. Young was an accomplished and vigorous writer and under his management the paper prospered. He purchased new type and greatly improved the mechanical appearance, and also gave closer attention to the gathering of local news, which enhanced the value of the paper. During the exciting period preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Young spent six weeks in Washington and wrote a series of letters to the *Agitator,* which attracted much attention, on account of the valuable information they gave about men and affairs, and the outlook of war.

When war came and the patriotism of the people of Tioga county was raised to the highest pitch, the *Agitator* was industrious in giving the news to the public, and the correspondence from eye-witnesses in the field and camp made it much sought after.

Mr. Cobb soon tired of his New York experience, and returning to Wellsboro in January, 1863, repurchased the paper and resumed his old place at the helm. In 1864 he put in a cylinder press. This was a long stride forward in local journalism. In December, 1865, P. C. Van Gelder acquired a half interest, and they straightway enlarged the paper to seven columns. It ran along in this way until January, 1867, when it was again enlarged. On January 1, 1870, Mr. Cobb sold his interest to John I. Mitchell (now president judge) and retired to accept a responsible position in the United States mint, Philadelphia. The new firm of Van Gelder & Mitchell lasted a year, when Mr. Mitchell retired and Mr. Van Gelder became sole owner. He employed George W. Sears to edit the paper. Mr. Sears had dabbled in literature considerably, was a poet of no mean order, and a man of extensive travel and keen observation.

On January 1, 1872, A. F. Barnes, of Bath, New York, bought a half interest in the *Agitator*, and September 1, of the same year, Mr. Van Gelder sold his remaining interest to Arthur M. Roy, of Wellsboro, and the firm became Barnes & Roy. A new dress of type was soon purchased, and in 1873 a new Potter power press was added to the office equipment. The size of the paper was also increased to nine columns, making it one of the largest weeklies in the State. Under the management of Messrs. Barnes & Roy the *Agitator* has not only been prosperous and progressive, but is conceded to be one of the ablest weekly newspapers in the State. In its typographical appearance it is exceedingly neat and clean. It is edited with great care. Mr. Barnes is a close political student and a strong and lucid writer. Mr. Roy edits the local department and gleans the news of the week with care and assiduity. His attention is also given to the mechanical and publishing departments. Excelsior has ever been the word in the *Agitator* office. As early as November 10, 1874, steam was introduced to drive the presses and machinery; and this was the first time that a paper was printed by steam in the county. This was afterwards supplanted by a water motor, which gives better satisfaction. For a weekly paper the *Agitator* is superbly equipped in every department. In politics it is staunchly Republican.

As evidence of the high standard attained by this paper, *Newspaperdom*, of New York, in November, 1895, reproduced a whole page of the *Agitator* in miniature, the size being reduced about three by three and three-fourths inches. Every letter is distinctly legible under a strong glass. Referring to the paper *Newspaperdom* says:

> The Wellsboro *Agitator* is a fine example of the big-page newspaper. We have reproduced the editorial page of this paper, because the many good qualities of the newspaper are here so well combined as to form an object-lesson in newspaper making.

The Daily Record was issued for five mornings in May, 1882, from the *Agitator* office by The Record Publishing Company, composed of Barnes & Roy, of the *Agitator*, and O. S. Webster and S. E. English, employes in the office. It was a small but neatly printed sheet and was started for the purpose of publishing the proceedings in the trial of Floyd Whitney, of Chatham, who was indicted for

homicide. The trial ended in his conviction for manslaughter. The paper then suspended.

THE TIOGA EAGLE AND ITS SUCCESSORS.

In 1838 the attitude of the *Herald* antagonizing the Democratic party in the county, and a recent transfer of the *Gazette*, of Williamsport, being inimical to the party's success in this congressional district, five citizens of Wellsboro and one of Tioga, contributed $643 for the establishment of a strictly Democratic organ at the county seat. All the preliminaries having been arranged, James P. Magill was invited to take charge of the new paper, which was named *The Tioga Eagle*, its motto being, "Equal Rights and No Monopolies."

Mr. Magill conducted the paper with marked ability and success until August, 1848, when Alva R. Jones obtained an interest in it, and the firm of Magill & Jones published the *Eagle* until October 21, 1848, when Jones retired. Mr. Magill continued the paper alone until January, 1850, when he was succeeded by J. and W. Kirk. On January 1, 1852, Mr. Magill again assumed control, and the *Eagle* soon afterward appeared with the following as its motto: "That country is the most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward." This was an extract from one of the speeches of James Buchanan, who was then a rising politician and exponent of Democratic principles. Mr. Magill continued as editor and proprietor of the *Eagle* until 1856 or 1857, when he removed to Philadelphia.

Col. James P. Magill was of Irish descent, his parents emigrating from County Antrim about the end of the first decade of the present century. Their children, James, William and Eliza, were educated at the Germantown Academy, near which the family had settled. James and William became compositors in the *Daily Pennsylvanian* office, conducted by John Rice. In 1851 Mr. Magill was elected register and recorder, and served until 1854. He married Sarah Eliza, daughter of James Goodrich, of Tioga, December 4, 1845; was elected major general of the Ninth division, Pennsylvania Militia; was vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies of Wellsboro. Governor Packer made him an aid-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, hence the title by which he was generally addressed. He subsequently appointed him collector of the North Branch canal, with station at Pittston. On his purchase of the *Sunday Mercury*, of Philadelphia, jointly with G. W. Jones, in 1857, Governor Packer commissioned him one of the eleven notaries public of that city, and securing the business of four of the banks, he was retained by them by annual election for thirty-one years as their notary, and until his death, which occurred May 2, 1889, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife died March 19, previously, which had much to do in hastening his own death.

The successor of *The Tioga Eagle* appears to have been *The Wellsboro Weekly Democrat*, established under that name in 1858. The issue of October 2, 1858, was No. 3, of Vol. XX, and the publishers claimed that the *Democrat* was "the oldest Democratic journal in this section of Pennsylvania," thus showing that, in everything but name, it was practically a continuation of *The Tioga Eagle*. At this time C. G. Williams was the editor and R. Jenkins the publisher. In December, 1861, the office was destroyed by fire, and for several months no Democratic paper was issued in

Wellsboro, and there was some little dissatisfaction among the Democrats on that account.

Efforts were finally made to found another paper. In April, 1862, R. Jenkins was pursuaded to procure new material and start a paper, under the promise of liberal support. He did so and called it the *Tioga County Banner.* But it only appeared for a few months, when he sold it to a company at Tioga and it was removed there. The faction at Wellsboro was greatly chagrined over the triumph of the faction down the river, and some boisterous talk was indulged in. The result was that the paper did not long remain at Tioga. A spirited contest for Congress was going on between Stephen F. Wilson, of Wellsboro, and Theodore Wright, of Lock Haven. Mr. Wright had been the editor of the *Gazette,* at Williamsport, in the early fifties; then of the *Democrat,* at Lock Haven. On the discovery of oil at Titusville he was among the early speculators; was lucky, and soon accumulated a handsome fortune. The Democrats nominated him for Congress in 1863, and being possessed of ample means he at once entered on a vigorous campaign. Finding no Democratic paper at the county seat of Tioga, Mr. Wright purchased the *Banner,* brought it back from the village of Tioga to Wellsboro and handed it over to the Democratic county committee. The committee then employed Prof. M. N. Allen to edit and publish a Democratic paper. The campaign was animated and bitter, being conducted at the most exciting period of the war. Notwithstanding Mr. Wright's generosity, he was defeated by Mr. Wilson. The paper was only continued about a year, when it suspended. In the meantime Mr. Wright, having lost his fortune, returned to journalism. For twenty years or more he has been the accomplished and able managing editor of the Philadelphia *Record,* one of the brightest, ablest and most progressive dailies in the Quaker City.

After this last suspension the Democrats were without a paper for a year or more, when, in 1866, C. H. Keeler purchased the material of the *Tioga County Banner,* changed the title and began the publication of the *Herald of the Union.* In 1867 he sold the paper to the Democratic county committee, Charles G. Williams was appointed editor, and the name was changed back to *Democrat.* Mr. Williams published the paper until the fall of 1869, when Mr. Jenkins again became the publisher and so continued until July, 1873, when the plant passed into the hands of Messrs. Ferguson & Schlick. The connection of Mr. Schlick with the paper was of short duration, and Mr. Ferguson assumed control and continued its publication about a year.

THE WELLSBORO GAZETTE.

Another effort was now made by the county committee to found a permanent Democratic paper. In November, 1874, F. G. Churchill, of Elmira, was persuaded to come to Wellsboro and take charge of the new paper. He was an active, enterprising man, and had some training in journalism on the *Gazette* of that city. Liberal support was promised him. The material of the old *Democrat* was consolidated with the job office of Dr. Robert Roy, and a new paper entitled the Wellsboro *Gazette* was issued. Under the vigorous management of Mr. Churchill it started off well.

During the exciting trial of the First National Bank robbers he published a bright little daily, commencing December 2, 1874, and ending December 12, which gave the proceedings in full every morning. It was highly prized during the pro-

gress of that exciting event. A bound copy is now preserved among the county archives in the commissioners' office.

Early in 1877 Mr. Churchill associated with him S. N. Havens. On August 1, 1877, Frank Conevery bought Mr. Churchill's interest, and the latter accepted an appointment in the auditor general's office, at Harrisburg, the Democrats having elected William P. Schell to the head of that department. The firm then became Havens & Conevery. They at once put in a steam power press and a full line of jobbing and other material. In November, 1881, Mr. Havens sold his interest to Herbert Huntington, who, in November, 1885, sold to F. K. Wright. On January 1, 1895, Mr. Wright disposed of his interest to Mr. Conevery, who has since been the editor and publisher.

The *Gazette*, like all the papers of Wellsboro, is noted for its neat typographical appearance and close attention to the publication of local news. It has a large circulation; is thoroughly Democratic in principle and sturdily maintains the doctrines of its party. The office is well equipped with material for job printing. After the introduction of the water works system, steam was discarded and a water motor substituted.

THE TIOGA BANNER.

This paper, the original name of which was *The Troy Banner*, made its appearance in Troy, Bradford county, May 24, 1846, with W. C. Webb, "printer, proprietor and editor." The issue of November 12, 1846, contained the following:

> Our friends in Tioga are determined to have a regular Democratic press in their county, and they have proposed that we remove our establishment to their county seat.

The invitation to locate in Wellsboro was accepted and the plant removed. The first issue bearing a Wellsboro date was that of November 26, 1846, and it contained the following editoral announcement:

> It will be our purpose to support and advocate the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, honestly believing that the true policy of our government is founded upon them.

Previous to its removal to Wellsboro the *Banner* was issued once in every two weeks. After the removal its name was changed to *The Tioga Banner* and it appeared weekly. "Brick" Pomeroy learned the rudiments of typesetting in this office. It continued to be published regularly for several years. The issue of June 20, 1848, contained an announcement that the paper would be enlarged with the next number. This is the last number in the file examined, but it is presumed the enlargement took place and the publication continued for some time afterward.

THE HERMAIC JOURNAL.

This paper was started October 3, 1871, as the organ of the Hermaic Society, Arthur M. Roy publisher. This society was founded May 11, 1869, by the young men of Wellsboro as a debating and literary society. During the winter of 1871 such eminent lecturers as Frederick Douglass, Anna Dickinson, "Petroleum V. Nasby," Mary A. Livermore, and others, lectured before the society. The *Journal* was a neat and spicy little paper, but its career ended with the eleventh number, which contained a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the society during the lecture season,

from which it appears that the receipts were $1,366.50 and the expenses were $1,308.60, leaving a balance in the treasury of $57.90.

THE TIOGA COUNTY LEADER.

This paper was started in 1878 by O. S. Webster, the material used in printing *The Idea* at Westfield having been brought to Wellsboro for that purpose in a two-horse wagon. It being dark when the party arrived, the team was driven into the barn of the old Coles House for safety during the night. But the load being heavy broke through the floor and sunk a foot or two without damage to the horses or wagon. Mr. Webster went into the hotel and said to Mr. Coles: "Well, the team, wagon and whole *Idea*, have broken through your barn floor, and what shall I do?" The wreck, however, was recovered and the *Leader* started in due time. It was published until 1881 as the organ of the Greenback party, when it suspended and the material was sold.

THE REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE.

This, the youngest of Wellsboro's papers, was founded July 16, 1884, by Charles G. Fairman and J. Lewis Whittet, his son-in-law. The material was moved from Batavia, New York. Mr. Fairman had been for several years the editor of the Elmira *Advertiser*, the leading daily newspaper in the southern tier, and was a brilliant and able political writer. While preparing to issue the *Republican Advocate*, Mr. Fairman was taken ill, and died at the Coles House, Wellsboro, where he was temporarily staying, a few days before the first issue of the paper. His death was a severe loss to his friends and to the enterprise, but it was not abandoned. His son-in-law issued the paper, published it under the firm name of Fairman & Whittet until September 24, 1884. The interest of the Fairman heirs was then purchased by James H. Matson, who, in connection with Mr. Whittet, continued the publication of the paper until January 20, 1886, when Mr. Whittet retired. November 3, 1886, W. L. Shearer purchased an interest, and the firm became Matson & Shearer. On March 10, 1891, Mr. Matson sold his interest to Mr. Shearer, who has edited and published the paper to the present time. The office is well equipped, the machinery being driven by a water motor. The paper is neatly printed, ably edited, enjoys a large and increasing circulation, and, as its name indicates, is Republican in politics.

A NOTED CORRESPONDENT.

The noted newspaper correspondent, Henry J. Ramsdell, was foreman in the *Agitator* office when the war broke out. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, August 11, 1839, and was therefore about twenty-two years of age when the call for troops was made. He was among the first to volunteer from Wellsboro and became a sergeant of Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve. Mr. Ramsdell saw much service and was wounded at Antietam. When discharged he entered journalism and soon made his mark as a correspondent. In 1865 he became attached to the staff of the *Tribune* in Washington, and afterwards was correspondent for the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the Philadelphia *Times* and *Press*. He accompanied the congressional commission to San Domingo and Alaska. President Garfield appointed him register of wills for the District of Columbia, and the last paper signed by the president (July 2, 1881,) before he was shot by Guiteau, was Ramsdell's com-

mission. President Cleveland removed him from office. He was a warm friend and admirer of Blaine and did much to promote the political interests of that eminent statesman. Mr. Ramsdell died at Washington, May 25, 1887. His wife was a daughter of William Garretson, of Tioga.

CHAPTER XXI.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

INCORPORATED AS A BOROUGH—FIRST ELECTION—EARLY ORDINANCES—BURGESSES, CLERKS, TREASURERS AND JUSTICES—BOROUGH BOUNDARIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT—WATER WORKS SYSTEM—THE WELLSBOROUGH ELECTRIC COMPANY.

AS early as 1829 the project of incorporating Wellsboro was discussed. At that time the village lay in Delmar township, which was set off from Tioga township in 1805. This step was warranted by the growth of the village, its increase in population, and an encouraging outlook for even more rapid development.

Judge Samuel Wells Morris, always active, alert and enterprising, had proven himself a sagacious and progressive man, and he commanded the respect which had been so freely accorded his worthy father. Finally through his influence, with the assistance of Benjamin B. Smith, editor of *The Phoenix*, John F. Donaldson, William Bache, Sr., James Lowrey and others, the legislature was induced to pass an act incorporating the town as a borough March 16, 1830. It is true it was a very small town at that time, containing less than 400 inhabitants, but the legislature did not object to numbers then. Williamsport, with a less number of inhabitants, had been incorporated in 1806. The residents of Wellsboro, or certain ones rather, desired corporate laws because they would be enabled to improve the streets and adopt a uniform system of grades, pass ordinances for local government and thereby benefit the whole community. Steps were at once taken to comply with the act, and an election for officers was held May 3, 1830, with the following result:

Burgess, John Norris; council, John Beecher, Justus Goodwin, Israel Merrick, Jr., and Benjamin B. Smith; constable, Ebenezer Jackson; supervisor, Amos Coolidge; overseer of the poor, Israel Greenleaf.

These were the first borough officers. No time was lost in effecting an organization and in making such appointments as were required. Josiah Emery was appointed clerk to the council; William Bache collector, and James Lowrey treasurer.

EARLY ORDINANCES.

The first requisite was the adoption of a seal to be affixed to all official papers, and the first ordinance passed disposed of this matter as follows: "That until an appropriate seal can be procured, the eagle side of an American half dollar shall be the corporate seal of the said borough." This ordinance was passed June 28, 1830.

The second ordinance forbid horses, cattle, sheep, swine and geese from running at large within the borough. The adoption and publication of this new law caused a howl of indignation from many of the citizens. For nearly thirty years the inhabitants of the village did as they pleased with reference to their stock, consequently restrictive laws were regarded as a great hardship and there was much complaint, and the first borough fathers were subjected to sharp criticism.

Benjamin B. Smith, the editor of the *Phoenix*, who was a member of the council, and had a hand in making the new laws, referred to them in his issue of July 3, 1830, and defended them in these words:

> At last our bye-laws are published, and we hope soon to see our streets cleared of sheep, hogs, and cattle which have hitherto been really a nuisance, especially in the night. Depredations have already been commenced on some of our gardens—and unless cattle are shut up at night, we can expect nothing but that our vegetables will, as last year, be entirely destroyed. We borough folks expect now to be quite happy. The squalling of geese at daylight, the bellowing of cattle, the kicking of horses, the audacity of swine, and the "*innomi nutus*" odor of sheep, acompanied with their disagreeable bleating shall entirely cease from annoying us, and we shall go forth at morning and evening, at sun-setting and sun-rising, and fear no evil except from dogs, which, by the by, our burgess and council have entirely forgotten—and mad dogs, too, are they not subjects of legislation as well as geese? We expect, however, to have a "revised code" and then all things will be perfect.
>
> To be serious, the by-laws we have no doubt will be rigidly enforced, and for the good of our citizens we think it absolutely necessary they should be.

Housewives thought it a great hardship that their flocks of geese could not run upon the streets without being taken up and subjected to a fine of twelve and a half cents per head. And to make matters worse, the constable was empowered to sell them to the "highest and best bidder," after giving twelve hours notice, and appropriate one-half of the proceeds to his own use—the other half to go into the borough treasury.

The third ordinance related to streets, roads and taxes. It was required that twelve feet on each side of the 100 feet streets and eight feet on each side of the fifty-feet streets or alleys shall be appropriated for a sidewalk; and the owners and occupiers of lots were allowed full liberty, at their own expense, to erect posts and railings and make gravel or other walks. For enforcing the collection of fines imposed for a violation of the ordinances, the burgess was entitled to receive the same fees as were allowed by law to justices of the peace.

The fourth ordinance specifically stated that if any person was found guilty of horse racing within the limits of the borough, or aiding or promoting the same, he should, upon conviction, be fined $5.00, one-half to go to the informant and the other half to the corporation.

The fifth ordinance forbid any person from shooting any gun or other fire arms

within or across any of the streets, highways, lanes, alleys or commons of the borough, except on days of militia or other trainings, or times of public rejoicings, by the order or under the direction of the officer or person in command. The penalty for this offense was one dollar for each shot.

To old hunters this ordinance was very offensive, and, like the housewives, who were restricted from allowing their geese to run upon the streets, they felt particularly aggrieved. The borough and surrounding country had been excellent hunting ground from the first appearance of white men—the borough, too, covered such a large territory that game even at this day often came within its limits, and to be deprived from shooting at a deer as it bounced through the confines of the corporation was simply an outrage upon the inherent rights of a hunter. Such new-fangled ideas of civilization did not strike them favorably, and Burgess Norris and Clerk Emery were the objects of their severest criticism, but these officials were inexorable. It is safe to say, however, that many a shot was fired at a deer, squirrel, or rabbit, for which a dollar was not paid—because there was no informant, and the constable, however vigilant he might have been, found it impossible to locate the offender.

Such opposition, however, was developed to these ordinances, and doubts having arisen in the minds of the local law makers whether the surplus money arising from the sale of impounded cattle, sheep, swine and geese, after deducting the fines and cost of keeping, should be paid into the treasury, a supplemental ordinance was passed in October authorizing the surplus to be paid to the legal owners.

At a meeting of the council, held March 7, 1836, a motion was made by Mr. Emery that cattle be permitted to run at large in the borough. The minutes do not say whether the motion was carried or lost, but the presumption is that it was adopted.

BURGESSES, CLERKS, TREASURERS AND JUSTICES.

The following named persons have filled the office of burgess since the incorporation of the borough: John Norris, elected May 3, 1830; Dr. J. B. Murphey, 1831; James Kimball, 1832; Robert G. White, 1833-34; Francis Wetherbee, 1835-36; E. A. Nichols, 1837; John F. Donaldson, 1838-39; Alexander S. Brewster, 1840; James Lock, 1841; Samuel W. Morris, 1842; William Harrison, 1843; James Kimball, 1844; Henry W. Graves, 1845; James Lowrey, 1846; John F. Donaldson, 1847; John N. Bache, 1848; David Sturrock, 1849; George McLeod, 1850-52; Henry Sherwood, 1853; G. D. Smith, 1854; Charles G. Osgood, 1855-59; Rudolph Christenot, 1860; Henry Sherwood, 1861-62; Henry W. Williams, 1863-65; M. H. Cobb, 1866-67; R. C. Simpson, 1868; Lucius Truman, 1869; Benjamin Seeley, 1870-71; Lucius Truman, 1872-73; E. A. Fish, 1874; Lucius Truman, 1875; D. L. Deane, 1876; C. L. Willcox, 1877; Andrew Crowl, 1878; J. C. Wheeler, 1879-80; Walter Sherwood, 1881-84; I. M. Bodine, 1885; Leonard Harrison, 1886; C. C. Mathers, 1887; John W. Bailey, 1888; William H. Roberts, 1889; R. J. Borden, 1890; Charles G. Osgood, 1891; George H. Derby, 1892-93; George W. Williams, 1894-96, and S. F. Channell, elected in February, 1897, the present incumbent.

Clerks.—Josiah Emery was the first clerk of the borough, serving in 1830-31. His successors have been as follows: Robert G. White, 1831-34; Alexander S. Brewster, 1834-35; John F. Donaldson, 1835-36; Alexander S. Brewster, 1836-37; H. F. Young, 1837-39; from 1839 to 1842 the burgess seems to have fulfilled the duties of clerk; Benjamin B. Smith, 1842-43; Alexander S. Brewster, 1843-46; L. P. Williston, 1846-47; Benjamin B. Smith, 1847-48; A. J. Sofield, 1848-52; Benjamin B. Smith, 1852-62; Asa P. Roberts, 1862; Jefferson Harrison, 1862-65; Charles L. Siemens, 1865-69; Hugh Young, 1869-70; William A. Stone, 1870-71; J. O. W. Bailey, 1871; George W. Langan, 1871-72; J. W. Van Valkenburg, 1872; Leonard Harrison, 1872-73; J. W. Van Valkenburg, 1873-74; Ed. C. Deans, 1874-75; Hugh Young, 1875-77; E. B. Young, 1877-85; Robert K. Young, 1885-87; H. H. Blackburn, 1887-89; Alfred J. Shattuck, 1889-97, the present clerk.

Treasurers.—James Lowrey filled this office in 1830-31; Benjamin B. Smith, 1831-32; Israel Merrick, Jr., 1832-35; Robert G .White, 1835-38; Levi I. Nichols, 1838-48; William Bache, 1848-64; William Roberts, 1864-70; Ransford B. Webb, 1870-74; Lucius Truman, 1874-76; Leonard Harrison, 1876-85; Jesse M. Robinson, 1885-96; Leonard Harrison, appointed in 1896 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Robinson, and is still serving.

Justices of the Peace.—Although Wellsboro was incorporated as a borough in 1830, it does not appear to have been set apart as a separate justice-of-the-peace district until 1840, when the Constitution of 1838 made the office of justice of the peace elective instead of appointive, as it had been up to that time. The office has been filled as follows: Benjamin B. Smith, 1840; re-elected, 1845 and 1850; Luman Wilson, 1840; re-elected, 1845; Alfred J. Sofield, 1851; re-elected, 1856 and 1861; John N. Bache, 1855; Josiah Emery, 1857; Andrew Crowl, 1862; A. S. Brewster, 1863; re-elected, 1868, 1873, 1878, 1883, 1888 and 1893; Hugh Young, 1867; John Gibson, 1869; J. W. Donaldson, 1874; Isaac M. Bodine, 1879; re-elected, 1884; James H. Shaw, 1888; Robert K. Young, 1890; re-elected, 1891; Burton M. Potter, 1896. 'Squire Brewster, one of the present justices of Wellsboro, has held the office continuously for the past thirty-four years.

BOROUGH BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the original village of Wellsboro have been described in a preceding chapter. As the village grew the adjoining land was sub-divided into out-lots, until an area of several hundred acres had been thus cut up before the village was incorporated as a borough. The limits adopted at the time of the incorporation made a liberal allowance for future growth. The north line began about 1,000 feet west of the southwest corner of the cemetery and continued due east to the junction of Kelsey and Charleston creeks. The southern line of the cemetery formed a part of this boundary line. The line on the northeast paralleled the present railroad to a point a little beyond Purple street. The railroad was built just outside of this line. The line then ran a little west of south about 900 feet to a point due east of the graded school building. It then continued south about sixty degrees west, passing almost through the A. G. Sturrock residence, to Lincoln street, where it turned due west to Kelsey creek, passing north of the residence of

Hon. John I. Mitchell. From this point the line ran due north to the place of beginning.

The boundaries remained unchanged until the passage and approval of the act of April 6, 1870, enlarging the borough limits and establishing them within the present boundaries, as follows:

The boundaries of the borough of Wellsboro, in the county of Tioga, be and they are hereby altered and extended in such a manner that the boundary lines shall be as follows, viz: Beginning at a post and stones in the western boundary line of William Downer, at the distance of fifty-two perches south from the northeast of said Downer; thence north two and three-fourths degrees east 804 perches to a post and stone heap; thence south 87¼ degrees east to the corner of Richel's farm; along the line of said farm, and continuing in same course, to the line of Charleston township, in all 723 perches to a post or stone heap in said township line; thence by said township south 647 perches to a post and stone, at a point south eighty-seven degrees east from the northeast corner of A. L. Bodine; thence south eighty-seven degrees east across lands of George Thompson; along line of said A. L. Bodine, across lands of Esther Kress, deceased, to the State road, a distance of 504 perches; thence southerly by the several courses of said road to a point south eighty-seven and a fourth degrees east from the starting point first named above; thence south eighty-seven and a fourth degrees east 256 perches to the place of beginning.

The reader will have a better idea of the extent of the above figure when informed that it equals four and one-fourth square miles, or 2,720 acres! Almost large enough for a township.

It is provided in the act, however, that the borough council shall so discriminate in laying the taxes as not to impose upon the rural portions any expenses which belong exclusively to the built up portions of the borough; and for this purpose the assessor shall distinguish in his returns what properties are within agricultural or rural sections not having the benefit of expenditures for purposes belonging to the built up portions of the town; and all lands within said agricultural or rural districts, and for the purposes of cultivation or farming, shall be assessed as farm lands.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Early in 1860 the question of forming a fire company was agitated. The movement took definite shape in August, when the company, which appears to have been organized, reported to council that a majority of the taxpayers were in favor of laying a tax to raise funds to buy an engine. The number voting in favor of the proposition was 141, which was more than two-thirds of the taxpayers of the borough. Council therefore authorized the purchase of an engine and laid a tax of $1.00 in every $100 of assessed value of real and personal property, to meet the expense. The tax was to commence in 1863 and to continue until the indebtedness was wiped out. An engine and hose cart were contracted for and an engine house, not to cost over $400, but the actual cost of which was $750, was authorized to be built. Subscriptions were solicited to defray the expense of erecting the engine house.

The first companies formed were the Lafayette Engine Company, No. 1, John N. Bache, foreman, and C. A. Wells Hose Company, No. 1, C. A. Wells, foreman. In the meantime the Civil War had broken out and the ranks of the respective companies were so depleted by the enlistment of the members as to render them

inoperative. The citizens then banded together and kept up an organization in case of fire.

Doubts having, in the meantime, arisen as to the power of the burgess and council to contract for fire apparatus and the erection of an engine house, and to pay for the same by imposing a tax, the legislature was appealed to, and that body passed an act, approved April 18, 1864, which declared the action of the council "valid and effectual" and empowered the burgess and council "to collect annually one-half of one per cent. on valuation until the debt is paid."

Matters ran along quietly until the 23d of October, 1873, when the borough was visited by a severe fire which destroyed much property in the business portion of the town, the loss aggregating fully $100,000. As the panic of this year had swept over the country with its paralyzing effects, the fire added much to the discouragement of business men. But they rallied from the blow and were about getting on their feet again when another fire broke out on April 1, 1874, which proved more destructive than the first. It started in the store of William Wilson, and swept away the entire square of buildings between Crafton and Walnut streets, back to Pearl. Coming so soon after the first, this fire had a very depressing effect on the merchants and shop keepers, and many were disheartened on account of their heavy losses. After a short time, however, a reaction took place and the work of rebuilding in a more substantial form was commenced. The result was that a better class of buildings, nearly all of brick, were erected, which imparted to the streets a greatly improved appearance.

The first fire aroused the citizens to the necessity of preparing for future visitations, and a reorganization of the fire department was effected, the reorganized department consisting of the following companies: Lafayette Engine Company, No. 1; Alert Hose Company, No. 2, and Eureka Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3. The first officers were: Thomas B. Bryden, chief engineer; Walter Sherwood, first assistant; Joseph Williams, second assistant; J. M. Robinson, secretary; Arthur M. Roy, treasurer. The companies did good work during the second big fire and prevented greater damage.

When the water works system was completed in 1886, the pressure was such as to render an engine unnecessary. Lafayette Engine Company was, therefore, reorganized as Bache Hose Company, so named in honor of William Bache. The three companies consist of about forty men each and are uniformed. The borough allows $3.00 per annum to each active fireman, and furnishes rooms and a janitor.

The equipment consists of four hose carriages, with 2,000 feet of hose; a hook and ladder outfit and eight fire extinguishers. Thomas B. Bryden was continued as chief engineer from 1874 until his death in April, 1878. The present chief engineer is Robert Siemens.

WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

Wellsboro is well supplied with an excellent quality of water by the gravity system. The history of the improvement was very minutely described by the *Gazette* in June, 1887, from which account the material facts are drawn. On August 4, 1885, a charter was granted by the State to the Wellsboro Water Company—capital $75,000—composed of William Bache, Chester Robinson, John L. Robinson, Fred-

erick K. Wright and W. C. Kress, of Wellsboro; H. C. Heermans, of Corning, New York, and C. L. Pattison, of Elkland, Pennsylvania. The officers elected at the annual meeting held in January, 1887, were William Bache, president; John L. Robinson, Chester Robinson, Frederick K. Wright, Alfred J. Nichols, William Bache, directors; Jefferson Harrison, secretary and treasurer; W. C. Kress, superintendent. Preliminary surveys had been made, plans were drawn and submitted in the fall of 1885, and the contract for constructing the reservoir, laying the water mains and the supply pipes to the gate house, on Charleston creek, was let to Heermans and Lawrence, of Corning, New York.

All things being in readiness, work was commenced in the spring of 1886 and it was prosecuted with vigor during the summer and fall of that year, and although the contractors met many discouraging obstacles in the form of rock-cuts and quicksand, they completed their work, with the exception of laying about 1,200 feet of iron pipe on West avenue, which was done the following spring.

After the completion of the main part of the contract, the Wellsboro Water Company enlarged its plans and determined to extend the line several miles so as to take in Rock run, Williams' springs, Mickel run and Morgan springs. This measure was not necessary to a sufficient supply of water, but the extension was made to secure an inexhaustible and never failing supply of the purest, coldest spring water to be found in all this section of the country. This part of the work was conducted by W. C. Kress, the company's superintendent, and was not completed before late in the fall. The work of running the trenches for the pipe was very arduous. Grades had to be maintained around ravines, over hills and around mountains, and for long distances it necessitated blasting out of the solid rock. It was a great undertaking and involved an expenditure of many thousands of dollars, but absolutely pure spring water was the goal, to attain which the enormous outlay of time, labor and money was not thought to be too much.

The reservoir, which covers three and a half acres and has a capacity of 17,000,000 gallons, is located in a natural basin on the top of Bacon Hill, south of the borough. It is 172½ feet above the level of Main street in front of the court house, and gives a pressure at that point of 82½ pounds to the square inch. The excavation is made in a bed of solid clay, impervious to water, it being impossible for it to percolate through the bottom or sides. The embankments are ninety-two feet broad at the base and twelve feet broad at the top, and are fourteen feet high. Through the center, from bottom to top, is a tight plank partition with puddled clay on either side, which raises an effective barrier to the operation of amphibious animals and to the cutting away of the banks by water. In the center of the reservoir is a well seven feet deep, and the water for the borough is drawn from a point six feet below the bottom of the reservoir. And in case of necessity caused by accident, or for the purpose of cleaning or repairs, there is an arrangement by which all the water can be let out of the reservoir at will.

To reach the source of supply, 64,680 feet of vitrified pipe had to be laid in trenches having a mean depth of five feet. This is exactly twelve and one-fourth miles. From the reservoir to the gate house, on Charleston creek, 37,500 feet (over seven miles) of twelve-inch pipe was laid. A twelve-inch grade was maintained all the way, and it required a high order of engineering skill to preserve the

grade in the wild, rough country through which the line runs, without entailing an expense that would have been a practical inhibition of the enterprise.

The natural springs from which the supply is drawn rise from the conglomerate formation and are inexhaustible and unfailing. During ordinary dry spells the waters are not appreciably lower in them. Mickel run and Rock run never get lower in the dryest season. The water runs over solid rock beds and is cold and pure.

Provision was made against the possible contingency of roily water, by placing a gate above the reservoir by which the water can be let off into a ravine, if necessary.

In the borough five miles of iron water mains have been laid, running through all the principal streets, and to these are attached forty-two way hydrants, so located as to give protection to every section of the borough in case of fire.

The water runs by grade for twelve and one-fourth miles from Morgan springs to the reservoir, and will run for a century without any attention or additional expense worth speaking of. The pipes are practically indestructible and are laid deep and well and will do service for ages.

These things considered, the Wellsboro Water Works are not surpassed anywhere. That they are invaluable to the borough has already been proved by the saving of property from destruction by fire, and their convenience and sanitary advantages are becoming more generally recognized every day.

THE WELLSBOROUGH ELECTRIC COMPANY.

In order to meet the demand for a better system of lighting private residences and business houses than by oil lamps, as well as to bring the borough into a closer touch with the progressive spirit of the day, the Wellsborough Electric Company was incorporated April 11, 1894, with a capital stock of $7,000, since increased to $20,000. The incorporators were Hugh Young, Leonard Harrison, Jesse M. Robinson, Robert K. Young, and H. C. Young. The organization was completed by the election of the following officers: Leonard Harrison, president; Robert K. Young, secretary; J. M. Robinson, treasurer, and H. C. Young, superintendent. Soon after the organization a power house was established, wires strung and electric lights introduced into dwellings, offices and business places. In October, 1895, the borough authorities entered into a contract with the company to light the streets of the town. The company put additional machinery in its power house, erected poles, etc., and January 15, 1896, the light was turned on. The streets are now lighted by thirty arc lights, so distributed as to diffuse the light to the best advantage. The cost of each light is $80 per annum. The borough also pays for two incandescent lamps at the rate of $20 each per annum, making a total of $2,440 a year. About 2,000 incandescent lights are in use for lighting residences, offices and business places. A number of business houses also use arc lights. The equipment of the company is first-class and the service rendered highly satisfactory.

CHAPTER XXII.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—THE OLD AND NEW BANK BUILDINGS—THE WELLSBOROUGH NATIONAL BANK—THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY—THE PROPERTY TAKEN—TWO OF THE ROBBERS CAPTURED—TRIED, CONVICTED AND SENT TO PRISON—COSGROVE REFORMS—HIS VISIT TO JUDGE WILLIAMS—MANUFACTURING AND OTHER ENTERPRISES—THE WELLSBORO OF TO-DAY.

THE First National Bank of Wellsboro was organized February 27, 1864, chartered March 21, 1864, and commenced business May 17, 1864. William Bache was chosen president in order to enable John L. Robinson, the founder, to act as cashier and get the bank well under way. After a service of about two years, Mr. Bache retired and Mr. Robinson was elected president. He was succeeded as cashier by his son, Eugene H., who retained the position until his death in September, 1876, when his brother, Jesse M. Robinson, became cashier, and filled that position until the death of his father, John L. Robinson, January 11, 1893, when he was elected to succeed him as president. L. L. Bailey was chosen cashier and served until October, 1894, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Henry C. Cox, the present cashier. Jesse M. Robinson died August 6, 1896, and the vacancy in the office of president thus occasioned was filled by the election of Leonard Harrison, the present head of the bank.

The building first occupied by the bank was the old two-story frame erected as a store by Samuel Dickinson, and purchased by John L. Robinson in 1834. It stood immediately north of the family residence now occupied by Mrs. N. Azubah Smith. It was used until 1876, and afterwards removed to the northeast corner of Crafton and Pearl streets, and is now doing duty as a carpenter shop. It is one of the landmarks of Wellsboro, where it has stood more than sixty years.

The new bank building, a substantial and sightly two-story brick, is on the southwest corner of Main and Crafton streets. From time to time improvements have been made in the interior arrangements until the equipment now seems to be complete. The funds are protected by a steel lined vault which is burglar proof, and in the vault is a Corliss spherical safe which is absolutely burglar proof and secured with time locks. More than $10,000 have been expended in furnishing the bank with the very best arrangements for the security of the funds and to facilitate the transaction of business.

The capital stock of the bank, at the time of its organization, was $50,000, which was soon increased to $100,000. It has now a surplus fund equaling the capital, making it one of the soundest financial institutions in northern Pennsylvania. The following are the names of the present officers and directors: Leonard Harrison, president; Waldo W. Miller, vice-president; Henry C. Cox, cashier, and Arthur M. Roy, Anton Hardt, George H. Derby, Leonard Harrison, Waldo W.

Miller, Max Bernkopf, H. W. Williams, George M. Spalding and William Bache, directors.

The Wellsborough National Bank was organized with a capital stock of $50,000—which has all been paid in—and was opened for business November 13, 1888. Hon. Hugh Young, its founder, served as president until January 10, 1893, when he resigned and was succeeded by the late Henry J. Landrus, who acted until December 13, 1895, when William D. Van Horn, the present president, was elected. Mr. Van Horn, who had filled the position of cashier from the organization, was succeeded by E. W. Gleckler, promoted from teller. The latest statement of this bank shows it to be in a strong and healthful condition. Under able, safe and conservative management it has drawn to itself a large and constantly increasing business, and ranks among the sound financial institutions of the county.

The present officers and directors of the bank are as follows: W. D. Van Horn, president; L. L. Bailey, vice-president; E. W. Gleckler, cashier; J. B. Truman, book-keeper, and Jerome B. Niles, N. F. Marvin, Jesse Locke, F. W. Graves, William O'Connor, L. L. Bailey and W. D. Van Horn, directors.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

On the night of September 16, 1874, occurred the robbery of the First National Bank by a band of skilled burglars. It was one of the most boldly-planned and successfully-executed robberies in the history of the State, and certainly the most startling and sensational criminal occurrence in the history of Wellsboro. A full and well-written report of it appeared in the *Agitator*, from whose columns the following condensed account is taken:

The bank was located in an old-fashioned frame store building with wooden shutters and doors, which could be entered easily by any expert burglar. It stood on what is now the beautiful grassy lawn lying between the old John L. Robinson homestead and the county record office. When inside, however, the robber found his task hardly begun, for the vault was a very strong one, and it contained one of the strongest and most complete safes then manufactured. The doors of the vault and of the safe were fitted with the best combination locks. No person had slept in the bank for many months past. The safe contained about $30,000 in currency and convertible securities. This was a tempting bait for the gentlemen of the dark lantern and jimmy, and how they were to secure it and get away without too much risk was a problem which they were probably not long in solving.

There is but little doubt that for some time persons connected with the gang had been in the borough taking observations and laying plans for their operations; and it is still believed that the job of robbing the bank was set down for the first week of the month, and that the parties were all in Wellsboro at that time, some of them coming directly with teams, and part of them by public conveyance, from Ralston, in Lycoming county. But the time then chosen was the first week of court; the town was full of people, and the robbers probably thought it was best to defer operations until the first week after the adjournment of court, when there would be no unusual number of strangers in town. It is certain that they could not have chosen a better time.

It was Tuesday evening when two teams—one drawing a covered buggy and



Frank A. Deans

one hitched to a platform spring wagon—left the livery stable of Orvis Danks, in Elmira, and proceeded towards Wellsboro. They reached Tioga between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and stopped at Farr's Hotel until about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At that time no persons were along but the two drivers. They proceeded at a very leisurely pace on their journey, and reached Potter's Hotel about 1 o'clock p. m., in ample time for dinner. They stayed there until about 6 o'clock in the evening, when they hitched up and proceeded on their way in the direction of Wellsboro; but they must have travelled slowly, for it is quite certain that they did not reach the borough until after the arrival of the evening train south, on which train some of the party of robbers are believed to have come. When the teams reached Wellsboro they were driven to the open sheds in the rear of the Episcopal church where they were fed, and the men were posted to watch Mr. Robinson's house and its surroundings. About 11 o'clock, a colored man, who was walking up Main street past Mr. Robinson's residence, saw a man standing by a large elm tree in front and just west of his premises. As the colored man approached, this man walked around the tree in the opposite direction, as if to avoid notice. From the point where he stood the windows of John L. Robinson's bed-room, Judge Williams' bed-room and Eugene H. Robinson's bed-room, could be seen.

After Mr. Robinson's family had all retired and everything was dark and still within the house, a little after 12 o'clock, midnight, seven men, clad in rough overalls and blouses, and with cloth masks over their faces, and dark lanterns and revolvers in their hands, entered the kitchen window on the east side of the house. Their feet were muffled in heavy socks, and they passed without noise into the dining room. Three of them entered the lower bed-room on the west side of the house, while two went into the hall and up the front stairs. The first member of the family who awakened was Mrs. Smith. She heard the stairs creak and thought her mother was coming up stairs to call her, as she frequently did in the night when ill. Mrs. Smith raised up in bed, facing the door which stood open at the head of the stairs, and called, "Mother !" There was no answer; but the stairs creaked again, although there was no sound of a footfall. Supposing then that her mother was very ill, and that it was her father who was coming—although she wondered at his coming in the dark—Mrs. Smith called, "Father !" There was no reply; but in an instant there was a sound like the scratching of a match at the head of the stairs, and the light of a dark lantern flashed into her eyes. Instantly the burglar, with a revolver in one hand and lantern in the other, stepped toward her bed, uttering and repeating the command, "Don't speak ! At the same time she saw the other man passing along the upper hall toward her brother's room.

Coming close to her bedside, the burglar expressed his surprise at the presence of Mrs. Smith, saying that he supposed she was in Corning. At the same time he noticed the flash of her diamond rings and ordered her to take them off her fingers, and stepping back he pulled the door nearly shut, explaining the action by saying that if "No. 2" saw the rings he would take them. Mrs. Smith says that the thought flashed through her mind that if she had a pistol she could shoot him then as he turned to close the door; and there is no doubt she would have tried to do so, for after the first shock of surprise was over she seems to have exhibited perfect self-possession, tact, and even a spirit of defiance toward the robbers. But she was un-

armed and helpless and knew that resistance was hopeless, and she drew off her rings and gave them to the robber who said he would save them for her, threw them under the bed, and hastily turned back and pushed the door open. The robber assured Mrs. Smith that they didn't intend to hurt her nor any of the family, if they would do as directed; but that they were masters and intended to take their money. It was in reply to a speech of this kind that she told him that they indeed had the upper hand then, but they would not have it long for all honest people were not dead, and God was not dead. All this had passed without awakening the servant girl in the bed on the other side of the room; but she feigned sleep and remained quiet.

In the meantime "No. 2," who seemed to be the leader of the party, had gone into the cashier's room, secured his revolver which was on the bureau, waked the sleeping man with the light of the bull's eye of his dark lantern, obliged him to get up, and took him to his sister's room after handcuffing him.

While this was taking place above stairs the three burglars below were not idle, and a very exciting scene was being enacted in the family bed-room. The first person to wake up in this room was Mrs. Robinson. Upon opening her eyes she was dazzled by the flash of a bull's eye slowly moving before her face. Instantly she screamed, when there was a harsh command to stop or she would get a bullet through her head. This frightened Mrs. Robinson all the more, and believing that her husband would be murdered, she cried out to that effect, when the villain told her that they would not be hurt; that it was not murder but robbery they were engaged in, and that they only intended to have their money. Notwithstanding this assurance, Mrs. Robinson continued to bewail her fate, and made so much noise that the third burglar in the room, who stood at the foot of the bed searching Mr. Robinson's clothes, ordered her guard to take her away. She was then made to get up and, still undressed, was taken through the sitting room and hall and up the front stairs to the room already occupied by Mrs. Smith, the servant girl, and Eugene H. Robinson, with their faithful attendants. As she left her own bed-room the struggle with her husband still continued; but it was not a long one. Mr. Robinson had raised up in bed, but a blow on the head knocked him back on the pillow, the handcuffs were quickly adjusted on his wrists and a gag was forced into his mouth, thus effectually quieting his shouts for help. His pantaloons were then drawn on, and he, too, was marched up the front stairs to his daughter's room. He was blindfolded, however, before going up stairs, so that he did not know to what room he was taken.

While this exciting scene was taking place below stairs, the two burglars in the second story were busy with the work of getting the two women up, dressed and bound. This was not so easy a job as it might seem. The servant girl obeyed orders civilly enough; but Mrs. Smith was not so compliant. In the first place, she refused to get out of bed; and it was only after considerable threatening and coaxing that she was induced to do so. Then she refused to dress herself, and her puzzled captor was obliged to turn himself for the time being into a lady's maid. Taking the skirts of a dress from a hook he threw it over her head and buttoned it around her waist. He was not without his reward, however, for he discovered her purse in the pocket of

her dress and helped himself to all the money it contained—a considerable but not definitely known sum.

The family being thus assembled in the little, low studded chamber, the burglars proceeded with the work of binding the several members of it. The elder Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Smith and the girl were securely fastened to chairs by cords, their hands being manacled behind their backs. They were all blindfolded; but the women were not gagged, although one of the robbers assured Mrs. Smith that he thought she deserved to be for her saucy speeches. The chairs occupied by Mrs. Smith and the servant girl were placed back to back, and the two women were thoroughly tied together. It was then proposed to tie Mrs. Robinson likewise, but Mrs. Smith strongly protested against this, asserting that it would kill her, as she had heart disease and must be allowed to lie down. It was indeed true that Mrs. Robinson was suffering from a paroxysm of that complaint at the time, and her appearance indicated the near approach of death. The robbers became convinced of the serious nature of her attack, for they permitted her to lie down upon the bed and from that time showed her great care and consideration. One of them asked her daughter for brandy for her mother, and on being told there was none in the house, expressed the opinion that she lied. He was told, however, that there was camphor, and on being directed where to find it, one of the party was sent down stairs and brought up the camphor bottle, the ice pitcher and a couple of goblets; and a little diluted camphor was then given to Mrs. Robinson by the hand of her faithful guardian.

Matters being thus arranged within the house, the robbers proposed to Eugene H. Robinson that he should go to the bank and open the vault. To this the cashier decidedly demurred; but after considerable talk and many threats of death to himself and other members of the family, two of the robbers took him downstairs and led him, blindfolded and barefoot, behind the fence before mentioned to the side door of the bank. The key to the front door had been taken from his pocket, and one of the robbers had entered the bank that way and then opened the side door to let the party in. Arrived in the bank, the bandage was removed from Mr. Robinson's eyes and, with his hands still manacled, he was ordered to open the vault. Alone, unarmed, in bonds, at the small hours of the night, with no help or hope of assistance, and with three unknown felons, armed to the teeth, in the desperate pursuit of plunder, threatening death and certain to inflict torture if their demands were not complied with, it was evident that resistance was useless and delay, even, dangerous. Frederick the Great said that the man who did not know what fear was never snuffed a candle with his fingers. If he had lived in the days of masked robbers, he might have found an illustration quite as pat in a bank officer standing before a locked safe in the middle of the night with a trio of loaded revolvers within a few inches of his head. Certain it is that not one man in a million could go through that experience and truthfully say he knew no fear.

Mr. Robinson opened the vault door and then the door of the inner safe. In doing so he failed several times to work the combination properly, hoping against hope that delay might bring relief from the cruel task. Then he was obliged to stand by helpless while the robbers removed the bundles of bank bills, bonds and other valuables. During the operation he remonstrated with the burglars when

they appeared about to take some notes which could be of no use to them and would only inconvenience the bank, but he was silenced by the threat to again gag and blindfold him.

The plunder being removed from the safe and packed in a tobacco tub which stood in the bank, the proposition was made that Cashier Robinson should be secured by locking him in the vault. He asked his tormentors not to do that, but to shoot him if they meant to kill him. They asked him if he supposed he could not live in the vault, and he said he could not live in there half an hour. They then concluded to return him to the house, and allowing him to lock the vault they took him back to the chamber where three of the party had been left to guard the rest of the family.

While the robbery of the bank was in progress the three burglars who were left to look after the captives in the house seem to have had their hands full of business. Mr. Robinson was bound, gagged, blindfolded and tied to his chair, and of course he was silent and helpless and caused them no trouble. But Mrs. Robinson was apparently dying, and one of the robbers was busily engaged in administering to her wants and quieting her fears. He said that he had a mother, and he felt very sorry for her (Mrs. Robinson). He even wished she was in South America or anywhere else than there, and he assured her that if her son, Eugene H., had only slept in the bank, they would never have troubled anybody in the house. He covered her carefully and tenderly with the bed-clothes, and did everything in his power to make her comfortable. This same villain, who seems to have been the Chesterfield of the party, noticed that the servant girl was shivering, when he brought a blanket from the bed and tenderly wrapped her up. He offered to perform the same kind office for Mrs. Smith, but she cut his gallant attentions short by a decided snub. The family probably owed it to the soft-heartendess and good humor of this polite member of the gang that they were not shut up in their prison much longer than they were.

In the course of their talk—and there was considerable—the man who first entered Mrs. Smith's room claimed that he had told her the truth, but she expressed something more than a doubt of his veracity. She said he had promised to return her rings, which he had taken from her and thrown under the bed. He then said they were in the slop jar near her; but she replied that she did not believe him. Then he changed his story and said they were in a cup on the table. She said that now she knew he was lying. He finally said he would give them to her; and he laid them on her lap. Thinking that if they were left there in sight some of the other men would carry them off, she told him to put them on her fingers; and he did as she directed, getting down on the floor and putting the rings in their accustomed places on her fingers. She then told him to bring her watch. After inquiring which it was, he took it to her, put the chain around her neck and left it there; and it was not taken afterwards. Her father's watch was also returned the same way. But Eugene's watch—a very valuable one—was carried off.

The booty for which the expedition was organized having been secured, it only remained for the robbers to make their escape, after having imprisoned their victims in such a manner that no alarm could be given for several hours. And this they proceeded to do. Eugene, the cashier, was bound to a chair, and he and his father

were tied back to back, as the two women had been. Before this was done, however, one of the robbers asked where the hammer and nails were kept. Mrs. Smith told him she didn't know, when the robber swore an oath or two and told her that she lied. One of the party then went down stairs to find the needed articles and in a little time came back with a few tenpenny nails, which it was afterward discovered he pulled from the pantry walls. With these nails they proceeded to fasten the door leading to the back staircase. This door swung into the room occupied by the family, and the robbers drove four nails into the casing at its edge, so as to fasten it very firmly. They stripped the bed which the girl had occupied and placed it against the little window near the floor so as to prevent a ray of light from shining through. They proceeded to remove every lamp from the room; but at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Robinson and in view of what they believed to be her dangerous condition, the heart of her particular attendant relented and it was finally agreed that one of their dark lanterns should be left burning on the stand at the head of the bed. The same kind soul also placed her camphor and water ready to her hand, and insisted that she should not have her hands manacled. Handcuffs were placed on her ankles, however, and she was tied to the bed with strips torn from one of the sheets.

All this being arranged, one of the party made a little speech to the captives, telling them that the house would be watched until morning, and that if anybody went out of it he would be killed. He also hinted that if they moved, tipped over a chair, or anything of that sort, some train might be fired and something very dreadful might happen. The burglars then left the room. They locked the door leading to the front stairs, and secured it further by driving a couple of tenpenny nails into the casing on the outside. In driving all these nails they used a hammer which they found down stairs. Afterwards a heavy sledge hammer, which they had taken from P. G. Lyon's blacksmith shop, was found at the head of the stairs.

The robbers then passed down the stairs and out the front door, which they slammed behind them and locked on the outside, throwing away the key. They at once loaded themselves and their booty into their vehicles, which they had left in the shed of the Episcopal church, and drove rapidly out of town in the direction of Elmira.

The villains had indeed gone; but the bound, imprisoned and terrified family were helpless until the coming day should bring suspicion, inquiry and relief from the neighbors. For about an hour they remained silent and irresolute, imagining and dreading some further calamity if they attempted to help themselves. At last, however, the women began to talk in whispers, and it was agreed that Mrs. Robinson should make an effort to get up and cut the cords which bound the others. She succeeded without much trouble in loosening the cords which bound her to the bed. In the meantime Mr. Robinson and Eugene had hitched their chairs toward the bed. Mrs. Robinson got up, and hobbling as well as she could with her shackled feet, reached her husband, took his knife from his pocket, cut the cords which held the gags in the men's mouths, and then proceeded to sever the ropes which bound them in their chairs. This was not a very rapid job, but it was finally accomplished, and the father and son were free, except that their hands were still manacled behind their backs. And now the work went on more rapidly. Eugene took the

knife, and sitting on the floor he soon succeeded in cutting the cords which bound his sister and the girl. The captives were now all free to see and to talk, although the four stronger ones still had their hands bound behind, and Mrs. Robinson was shackled by stout steel handcuffs.

But how were they to get out of their prison and arouse the neighbors? Looking around the room, they happily found a new large screw driver which the burglars had left behind. With this the two men went to work to bend back the nails which fastened the door leading to the back staircase. Hampered as they were they took turns at this work, standing on a chair to reach the upper nails; and after much tiresome labor they were rewarded—the door came open and they were free to pass out. Then they looked at their watches and it was 2:45 o'clock.

The next thing to be done was to get the colored man Joe up and send him for the neighbors. They could not take the dark lantern to light them through to Joe's room, for they feared the house might still be watched from the outside, and the movement of the light be seen. So Mrs. Smith and Eugene started in the dark to awaken Joe. Mrs. Smith stated that she was afraid at each step that she might feel the touch of a burglar, and one can easily imagine how a frail woman at such an hour and under such circumstances, might feel. Nevertheless the heroic woman and her brother went through the back hall and into the dark room beyond. Here Eugene went to the low window to see if there was any suspicious movement outside, while Mrs. Smith, carefully feeling her way with her foot at each step, slowly went toward Joe's door. At last it was reached, and summoning all her resolution, she opened it, went into the room and placed her hand on the fortunate colored man who had not been molested by the burglars. She told him that the bank and house had been robbed, and that he must get up and dress himself at once. Joe did so; and he soon made his appearance clad and in his right mind but very badly frightened. Mr. Robinson requested him to go down stairs, get out of the window of his bedroom, climb over the fence, and call up Judge Williams. Joseph demurred; he couldn't do that for love nor money; he would surely be gobbled up by some of those awful robbers, and there would be no more Joe! It was finally arranged that Eugene should make the proposed trip and that Joe should go along to act as hands for him. And so the two departed on their errand, and succeeded in reaching Judge Williams' house without mishap*.

The Judge was quickly aroused and soon made his appearance. By this time Mr. Robinson's family had got down stairs; but no lamps belonging to the house could be found nor any matches, and the Judge was obliged to go home to get a lantern. It was afterward found that the burglars had gathered up every lamp in the house, except the chandeliers, and placed them in the woodshed.

The alarm having been given, the news spread rapidly through that part of the town, and before daylight many citizens had congregated at the scene of the crime. Blacksmiths were sent for and the gyves were cut from the limbs of the members of the family. It was found that nobody had been hurt except the father, John L. Robinson, whose face had been cut in the struggle with his captors.

The news of this high-handed crime spread rapidly and caused a profound

* It was afterward learned that one of the parties was stationed at the door of Judge Williams' home, armed with a heavy club, to strike him down in case he heard any noise and came forth to investigate.

sensation. Everybody was excited. At first the family of the banker was looked after and their wants provided for. This caused a delay of fully two hours before pursuit was thought of. Attention was then turned to this important matter and an organization was effected, but it was 6 o'clock before any one left the borough to pursue the robbers. It was quickly learned that they had fed their horses at the Episcopal church shed, and that one horse they drove wore a circular shoe. This was an important clue. Information soon came that the party of six men had passed down the road toward Tioga, and it was also learned that the robbers drove into Elmira between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, having covered the forty-two miles in about six and a half hours.

In their flight they seemed to have been daring, if not reckless. They threw out parts of their disguise, which were afterwards found, at various points along the road; and they drove for miles by the side of the only telegraph line which connected Wellsboro and Elmira at that time and never attempted to cut the wire. But it seems that good luck, or something else, favored them in their flight, for the message from Wellsboro advising the Elmira authorities of what had occurred was delayed at Corning for several hours, and did not reach Elmira until two hours after the robbers had arrived there !

THE PROPERTY TAKEN.

The money and negotiable securities taken from the bank amounted to between $30,000 and $35,000. About $30,000 in negotiable bonds, left as special deposits, were also taken. In addition to these valuables, which could be made available in the hands of third parties, $10,000 of registered bonds and nearly $20,000 of non-negotiable securities were also taken. A number of the bonds were carried to England and negotiated, and when the Geneva award was paid they came back to this government.

Prompt steps were taken to ascertain the condition of the bank. A reward of $5,000 was offered for the return of the property, or $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of each of the robbers. The officers and directors of the bank promptly issued a card assuring the public that the loss sustained would not affect the solvency of the institution and that all checks would "be paid as usual at the counter of the bank."

TWO OF THE ROBBERS CAPTURED.

As the whole country was alarmed, and everybody was on the alert, the chief robber was soon traced to Waverly and arrested with much of the stolen plunder in his possession, including the fine gold watch taken from Cashier Robinson. He proved to be one Cosgrove, with many aliases, and was known to the police as an expert cracksman and burglar. A young man named Orson Cook, who drove the wagon, was also captured, and was brought to Wellsboro with Cosgrove, and both were securely locked up in the county jail. The other members of the band escaped and some of them made their way across the ocean, bearing with them several thousand dollars' worth of negotiable bonds.

At the November sessions, 1874, Cosgrove and Cook were tried and convicted. Judge Wilson, assisted by Associates Smith and McNaughton, presided. The pris-

oners were defended by Messrs. Williston, Mitchell and Cameron, while the prosecution was conducted by W. A. Stone, district attorney, assisted by Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott.

Isaac Marsh, alias Ike Morris, alias Howard, alias Cosgrove, was sentenced by Judge Wilson as follows: First count, pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and be imprisoned nine years and nine months in the Eastern Penitentiary; second count, restore the stolen goods, pay a fine of $500, and be imprisoned three years; third count, pay a fine of $500, and be imprisoned four years, making a total fine of $2,000 and sixteen years and nine months in solitary confinement.

Orson Cook was also convicted on three counts. His term of service was one year less on each count than was imposed on Cosgrove, making his total time thirteen years and nine months. He was very much cast down on receiving his sentence, but Cosgrove was bold and defiant, declaring that it was simply bad luck on his part, and if he were at liberty he would do the same thing again.

COSGROVE REFORMS.

The remarkable career of Cosgrove as a criminal had a singular, if not romantic, termination. There is a humanitarian society in Philadelphia whose duty it is to look after long term and hardened criminals, and make an effort to reclaim them. The attention of the society was attracted to Cosgrove, and when he emerged from prison after serving his long sentence, he was kindly taken in charge by this society, a boarding house was secured for him, he was kept away from evil associations, and an effort made to reclaim him by good influences. The effort was not without reward. Kindness, moral suasion, and pious teaching had its effect on the hardened criminal. He saw the evil of his ways and declared that he had resolved to live a new life.

In the meantime Hon. Henry W. Williams, who was president judge of the court in which Cosgrove had been convicted in 1874, had been promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and was living in Philadelphia when he emerged from prison. Much to his surprise, one evening in the winter of 1891, he received a letter from Cosgrove telling him what had been done for him by the society, and saying that with his permission he would be glad to pay him a personal visit and tell him of his conversion through the kindly offices of the humanitarian society. Permission was granted, Cosgrove came and the meeting was a very pleasant one; he related the story of his life, told what had been done for him and his change of purpose. Judge Williams encouraged him to be firm in his purpose and good would follow his resolve.

Within six or eight weeks Judge Williams received an invitation to be present on a certain evening at Trinity Episcopal church, Philadelphia, to witness the baptism and confirmation of Cosgrove. "I attended," remarked Judge Williams at the close of relating this strange story, "and witnessed the solemn ceremony, congratulated him on his changed life and upon the favoring influences by which he was surrounded at the beginning of his work as a Christian man."

"Did he remain firm in the faith ?" the Judge was asked. "I kept track of him for one or two years," he replied, "and he was still living a consistent and useful life, and was engaged when I last heard from him, as a sort of general overseer and pur-

chasing agent for a large private hospital under the care of the society which had reclaimed him."

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The tannery established between 1812 and 1816 by Joseph Fish was operated by him until 1828, when he sold it to Ellis M. Bodine, who had removed to Wellsboro from Jersey Shore. In 1846 his growing business made it necessary for him to erect a larger building. This was destroyed by fire in 1848 and was not rebuilt, Mr. Bodine retiring from the business and devoting himself to farming.

The Wellsboro Tannery is the outgrowth of a small tanning enterprise established about 1825 by William Taylor, who carried it on until his death about 1846. His widow married Joseph Riberolle, who conducted the business there until 1857, when he erected a new tannery building across the street on the site of the present tannery. Here he carried on business for many years. Since 1881 the plant has been owned and operated by John Gisin. In 1886 the old building was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by the present building. Mr. Gisin manufactures upper leather, which is shipped to Boston in the red and finished state.

The Spencer Planing and Shingle Mill is the successor of one of the oldest manufacturing enterprises in Wellsboro. About 1830 David Caldwell located in the borough and started a cabinet shop, having as an apprentice Benjamin T. Van Horn, who remained with him five years and then opened a shop of his own on the site now occupied by J. C. & S. A. Spencer. Here for fifteen years all his work was done by hand. In 1850 the shop was equipped with machinery. Mr. Van Horn continued in business until 1872, when he sold the shop and plant to his son, Rankin L. Van Horn, and his son-in-law, N. T. Chandler. This firm carried on cabinet making and general wood working and operated the plant until the fall of 1894, when they sold it to J. C. & S. A. Spencer, the present proprietors. It is situated on the northeast corner of Pearl and Waln streets, and is devoted to planing, matching, moulding, scroll sawing and shingle making.

The first wagon shop in Wellsboro was established about 1836 by Sylvester Kelley, on Main street, just above Dr. Shearer's residence. He ran it about ten years. Another shop was established about 1844 by Seneca B. Kendall. About 1845 Hiram W. Dartt entered this shop as an apprentice and within a year purchased an interest in it. In 1850 the firm became Dartt & Gray and so continued for about two years, when Mr. Dartt bought out Gray's interest and carried on the business for himself until 1884, when his son, Albert P., succeeded him. In 1890 he consolidated the plant with that of the Wellsboro Carriage Company, which has since been owned and operated by himself and his brother, Edgar S. Dartt. The front part of the old shop on Main street, near Hiram W. Dartt's residence, is used for a broom factory. In the rear part Mr. Dartt, though advanced in years, although not regularly engaged in manufacturing, still works at his trade.

About 1850 Andrew Crowl established a wagon shop on Water street, near the site of Watkins' livery stable, where he manufactured wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc., for twenty years.

The Wellsboro Carriage Works were founded about 1870, by R. L. Mack, who was succeeded in 1888 by the Wellsboro Carriage Company, composed of W. E.

Wisehart, E. S. Dartt and E. W. Keifer. The shop was destroyed by fire in 1889. It was rebuilt; the plant of A. P. Dartt consolidated with that of the old proprietors, and the works have since been carried on by A. P. and E. S. Dartt, who compose the present Wellsboro Carriage Company. About fifteen men are employed the year round. The plant is located on East avenue, opposite the Bache Auditorium.

The Wellsboro Foundry and Machine Shop was established about 1854 by A. P. Cone and was operated by him for a number of years, since which time it has had various owners, among them being Young & Williams, Williams & Sears, Keen & Company, William C. Kress and R. H. Edwards, who ran it up to the close of 1895. The plant then lay idle until December, 1896, when White Brothers took charge of it and are now operating it as a foundry and machine shop.

R. H. Edwards' Foundry and Machine Shop is a new enterprise on State street. It was started as a machine shop in December, 1895, and a foundry added in December, 1896. Five men are employed.

Sheffer's Brewery was established about 1868, on Kelsey creek, back of the Coles House, by Charles Sheffer. He died in 1876 and his widow carried on the brewery until 1878, after which the building was converted into a family dwelling.

Och's Brewery was established about 1875 by John Och, on Charleston creek, near the present railroad station. It was washed away by the June flood of 1889, and was not rebuilt.

The Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company (Limited) is the successor of a sash factory established about 1870, on the same site at the foot of Main street, by Benjamin Austin. He died in 1873 and the plant was carried on by his heirs for a time and then by Truman & Bowen until it was destroyed by fire in 1878. In 1879 the present buildings were erected and plant established by Harman, Borden & Trull. In 1880 Mr. Trull retired and the firm became Harman, Borden & Company, which was succeeded in July, 1892, by the Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company (Limited). The capital stock of this corporation is $15,000. It manufactures much of the lumber used by the company for building and other purposes; operates a large planing mill; gives employment to fifteen hands, and does a general wood working, contracting and building business. Its officers are as follows: R. J. Borden, superintendent; R. J. Borden, J. H. Harman, J. W. Mather, L. A. Gardner and F. W. Graves, managers.

The Wellsboro Cigar Factory, on Queen street, is the successor of a factory previously occupied by C. A. Yale. The pioneer factory was established about 1872 by Mr. Yale, on Main street, near the Wellsborough National Bank, and was afterwards operated by him at various locations in the borough. In 1881 the C. A. Yale Cigar Company was incorporated. In 1885 the name was changed to the Grand Master Cigar Company and for about two years the company did a large business, employing nearly 100 hands. The business was continued by C. A. Yale. In 1894 M. H. Stebbins, of Sabinsville, purchased a half interest in the factory, of Mrs. C. A. Yale. Three men were then employed. The business was continued until April, 1895, under the firm name of C. A. Yale & Company, since which time Mr. Stebbins has been the sole proprietor. Eleven hands are employed and 400,000 cigars manufactured annually.

The C. A. Yale Cigar Factory was established in the spring of 1896. It is the successor of a small factory established in March, 1894, by A. H. Ballinger. The factory is located on East avenue, near Pearl street.

The Wellsboro Roller Mill, situated on East avenue, east of Main street, was erected in 1890 by S. L. Herrington and F. R. Field, on the site of a mill built several years before by Andrew Klock and S. L. Herrington, but which was destroyed by fire in 1890. The present mill is a four-story structure, equipped with eleven sets of rollers, and has a capacity of thirty barrels of flour, ten tons of feed and 400 bushels of buckwheat per day. Steam power is used. Herrington & Field ran the mill until 1893, when it became the property of A. I. Nichols and William Bache, Jr., who operate it under the name of Nichols & Bache. It is devoted to custom work and the manufacture of flour for general trade.

The Keystone Mills, located on the north side of Charleston street, near the railroad, were erected in 1886 by Alanson Spencer and the Dickinson estate, the machinery of the old Dickinson mill below the borough being used as part of the interior equipment, which consists of four run of buhrs, driven by steam. It is still operated by Mr. Spencer, and is devoted to the grinding of wheat, buckwheat, corn, feed, etc.

The Wellsboro Glass Company (Limited) was formed in 1886, with a capital of $50,000. The main projector of the enterprise was John W. Bailey, who took a deep interest in founding the plant. The company organized by electing the following officers: President, John W. Bailey; secretary, Walter Sherwood; treasurer, J. M. Robinson. The works were fitted up in good style for the manufacture of glass, and were in successful operation, when, on November 8, 1888, the plant was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $28,000, on which there was an insurance of only $12,400. In addition to the buildings, $6,000 worth of glass and $2,000 worth of pots were destroyed, and nearly sixty men were thrown out of employment.

The works were rebuilt the following February and opened at once under the direction of the Glass Trust, but disaster again overtook them in 1892, when they were totally destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt.

The Wellsboro Veneer Works, located on the site of the old glass factory, was founded December 1, 1895, by T. B. Fields & Son. The plant is devoted to the manufacture of wood veneers, baskets, handles and wood novelties, the annual output amounting to about $25,000. The working force consists of from twenty to fifty hands, according to the demands of business.

The Wellsboro Exchange of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company is one of the latest up-to-date enterprises of the borough. This company is identical with the Bell Telephone Company, and the exchange recently established connects the borough with all the cities and towns throughout the country embraced in the long-distance telephone system of the company. The exchange is located in the store of R. L. Van Horn & Son, the local managers, and is for the use of the public. There are in addition twenty-three subscribers, who pay an annual rental for instruments placed in their offices or residences. The system in the county also includes the principal towns of the Tioga and Cowanesque valleys.

THE WELLSBORO OF TO-DAY.

It is ninety years since Benjamin Wistar Morris laid out the "county town" of Tioga county, and named it Wellsboro, in honor of his wife, Mary Wells Morris. At that time a forest stood on its site, and a wide-spreading wilderness environed it. The forest has disappeared, and the wilderness has given place to the well-tilled fields of thrifty and prosperous husbandmen. The log cabin of the pioneer is a thing of the past, and on its site there now stands the modern home—a model of up-to-date architecture—with its interior conveniences and exterior attractiveness. So many of these handsome residences are to be seen in all parts of Wellsboro that one feels that the claim put forth for it as a place of beautiful homes is amply sustained. The rude log, and scarcely less rude frame, structures in which the early storekeepers, innkeepers, doctors and lawyers transacted business, have been replaced by sightly and substantial brick and stone business blocks and office buildings of modern design and architecture. The log school house and the old Academy find worthy successors in the present public school buildings, thronged daily by hundreds of light-hearted pupils, the beneficiaries of the free school system of the State. The old "Quaker Meeting House" is but a memory, and the Quakers themselves have all passed away, but religion and morality remain. Instead of one modest meeting house, there are now six church buildings, that bear witness in their architecture, furnishing and decoration, to a spirit of free-giving on the part of the many adherents of the different Christian denominations which they represent. On every hand are to be seen evidences of intelligence, culture, taste, refinement, public spirit and private enterprise.

And yet, it must be confessed that previous to 1870 Wellsboro grew very slowly. This was due to its isolation—its distance from either navigable stream or railroad. In 1840 it had but 368 inhabitants, and in 1870, 1,465. In 1872 came the railroad and gave it an impetus, resulting, not in a boom, but in a period of subtantial growth, the census of 1880 showing 2,228 inhabitants, and that of 1890 2,961. The present population is slightly in excess of 3,000.

The Wellsboro of to-day is a well-built town. Its streets are wide, and though unpaved, are graded and kept in good condition. In anticipation of early paving, nearly 4,000 feet of sewers have been constructed, and the work will be carried forward as rapidly as the finances of the borough will permit. Good flagstone sidewalks have been put down in all parts of the borough. These, in combination with well-kept grounds, stately shade trees and the absence of fences, add much to the attractiveness of the residence portion, and show a commendable pride in appearances on the part of the citizens.

The Park or "Green," though occupying but a single square, east of the court house, is one of the most popular places of public resort in the borough. It is county property, and was included in that portion of the original village site deeded to the county in 1806 by Benjamin Wistar Morris. The center is occupied by a handsome band pagoda, from which concerts are given every Friday evening, during the summer season, by the Wellsboro Band, one of the best in the State. West of the pagoda, facing Main street, stands the Soldiers' Monument, a description of which will be found in one of the military chapters. In the northern part of the park is a fine monument erected in honor of John Magee, the founder of the Fall

Brook Coal Company, and one of the leading spirits in the development of the great coal deposits of Tioga county. The money for this monument was contributed by the employes of the company, and it was unveiled December 1, 1886. It is fourteen feet in height. The bases, shaft and capstones are of Quincy granite, and the bust of bronze. On the four sides of the polished shaft are bronze tablets containing inscriptions and illustrations commemorative of the character, progressiveness and energy of the man. Surmounting the whole work is a bust of John Magee, in bronze. It is four feet eight inches in height and weighs nearly 1,000 pounds. The likeness is good and the expression of the face natural.

The Bache Auditorium is one of the notable buildings of the Wellsboro of to-day. It is located on the southeast corner of East avenue and Pearl street, and owes its existence to the liberality and public spirit of William Bache, assisted by a few other citizens. It was erected in 1894 at a cost of $16,000, and was planned and supervised by William C. Kress. It is a frame building sheathed on the outside with sheet steel, made to imitate brick. The seating capacity is 1,100, and it is fitted throughout with the latest improved opera chairs. The stage, which is 40x70 feet, is unusually large, and there is a full equipment of stage scenery and accessories. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It was opened to the public in November, 1894, under the management of William C. Kress. During the past year it has been managed by A. P. and O. H. Dartt.

The business interests of the borough are in the hands of men of enterprise and public spirit. The stores are well-stocked and the goods tastefully and attractively displayed. Five hotels cater to the wants of the traveling public, each being managed by an experienced and popular landlord. The bar is represented by lawyers of ability and reputation, and the medical profession by educated and skillful physicians. Three ably-conducted and neatly-printed weekly papers deal with matters of public and local interest and receive the liberal support of the people of the borough and the county. Each year witnesses the erection of a number of handsome private residences, and, as increase of trade demands it, of new business blocks. Wealth is evenly distributed and the number of needy poor less than in most places of equal population.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DELMAR TOWNSHIP.

CREATION—ORIGINAL DIVIDING LINE—ORIGIN OF NAME—REDUCTIONS OF AREA—PRESENT BOUNDARIES—CHARACTER OF SURFACE—STREAMS—THE "BIG MARSH" ALTITUDE—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLERS—MANUACTURING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

AT the time of its creation, March 26, 1804, the county of Tioga constituted a single township and also a single election district, likewise named Tioga. In 1805 the township of Delmar was created, the line between it and Tioga township being thus described in the report of the survey made by William Benjamin. It reads: "Began at the 93d mile-stone, on the New York state line; thence south twenty-five miles to the Briar Hills, and thence to the line of Mifflin and Lycoming townships," in Lycoming county, embracing all that portion of the county lying west of the line that now forms the eastern boundary of Charleston township.

The name originally given to the township by the pioneer settlers, who were from Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Philadelphia, was Virdelmar, composed of the first syllable of the names of each of the States mentioned. The initial syllable of this composite appellation was dropped when the township was created, leaving the present name, in which the first syllables of Delaware and Maryland are preserved.

By an act of the legislature, approved April 11, 1807, the township of Delmar was constituted a separate election district, it being provided that "the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house of Joshua Emlin." Its area, at this time, embraced nearly two-thirds of the county, out of which, from time to time, new townships were formed, until December, 1873, when the township was established within its present boundaries. It is still, notwithstanding these repeated reductions of area, the largest township in the county. From north to south it is thirteen and one-half miles long. For a distance of nine miles from its northern boundary line, it has an average width of six miles. The remaining portion averages eight miles, by reason of an L-like extension toward the west. The total area is about eighty-five square miles. The borough of Wellsboro, which was taken from it in May, 1830, and which was the first borough created in the county, is situated on the Charleston line, northeast of the geographical center of the township, which is bounded on the north by Chatham and Middlebury; on the east by Charleston and Duncan; on the south by Duncan and Morris, and on the west by Elk and Shippen.

Owing to its oblong conformation and extensive area, the surface and scenery of the township are diversified. The former is broken, consisting of hill and valley, with limited areas of comparatively level upland, the whole forming a scene at once pleasing and picturesque. The rougher portions lie north of Marsh creek, and along

the Shippen, Elk, Morris and Duncan borders. Much the greater portion is, however, under cultivation, the soil, both in the valleys and on the uplands, being fertile and productive.

The streams of Delmar township are numerous and serve the double purpose of diversifying and beautifying its scenery and fertilizing its soil. The watershed extends from a point near school-house No. 9, northwest through the township center, to near school-house No. 15, in the Baldwin district. Marsh creek, the principle stream, is formed by the junction, in the northern part of Wellsboro, of Charleston creek coming from the southeast out of Charleston township, and Kelsey run, which flows from the southwest, having its source near the center of the township. Morris creek, which rises near the southeast corner of the township, and pursues a northerly course, empties into Kelsey creek near its mouth. Marsh creek follows a northwest course to near Stokesdale Junction, where it turns west and flows through a marshy and winding valley to Ansonia, in Shippen township, and there unites its waters with those of Pine creek. The branches of Marsh creek on the north are Baldwin run, Kennedy run and Dents run. From the south it receives the waters of Heise run, which rises about a mile and a half west of Wellsboro. Darling run, which rises in the western part, and Campbell run which rises in the southwestern part of the township, are branches of Pine creek, which crosses its southwest corner. Stony Fork has its headwaters near the center of the township. Its course is south into Morris township, where it empties into Babb's creek. West Branch, a tributary of Stony Fork, rises near the southeast corner of Shippen, and flows southeast into Morris township. Wilson creek rises in the southeastern part of the township, and pursues a slightly southeast course to the village of Morris, where it unites with Babb's creek.

The "Big Marsh" is one of the noticeable physical features, not only of the township, but of the county. It is a level, marshy area, lying principally northeast of Stokesdale Junction, and extending to the Middlebury township line. It is claimed by those who have made the geology of this locality a study, that the original course of Marsh creek was through this marsh, and that instead of flowing toward the west, from Stokesdale Junction, as it now does, it kept on toward the north and united with Crooked creek at Middlebury Center, and thus became a feeder of the Tioga river, instead of a tributary of Pine creek. Old settlers say, that during times of high water, before the days of railroad embankments and other obstructions, the drainage of the "Big Marsh" was toward the north and the south, its waters finding an outlet into Crooked creek on the north, and Marsh creek on the south, thus constituting it a valley watershed, giving it a continuous and unbroken valley drainage in opposite directions. There are several of these valley watersheds in the county, their presence constituting a physicial peculiarity of this section of the State. It has been asserted that a dam fifty-four feet high across Pine creek, at Ansonia, would turn its waters into the Marsh creek valley, and cause them to flow—as it is contended they once did flow—into Crooked creek and the Tioga river.

The mean elevation of Delmar township is about 1,500 feet above tide water. The highest points are about 1,800 feet. The lowest, at Tiadaghton, about 900 feet. The altitude of Wellsboro, railroad level, is 1,295 feet. The township is thickly

settled and well cultivated, its farmers having a good market and trading point in Wellsboro, the county seat. The growth in population and material wealth has been constant. In 1880, the first census taken after the township was established within its present boundaries, showed 2,524 inhabitants, and that of 1890, 3,081.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

It is a matter of considerable diffiiculty to definitely determine who was the first settler in Delmar township, outside of the present limits of Wellsboro, upon the site of which Benjamin Wistar Morris settled in 1800. Within the next few years a number of gentlemen—either his relatives, friends or business acquaintances—became interested with him in the settlement and devlopment of the lands of the township, and several of them, following his example, removed hither and addressed themselves to the difficult work of establishing homes in the heart of a mountain wilderness.

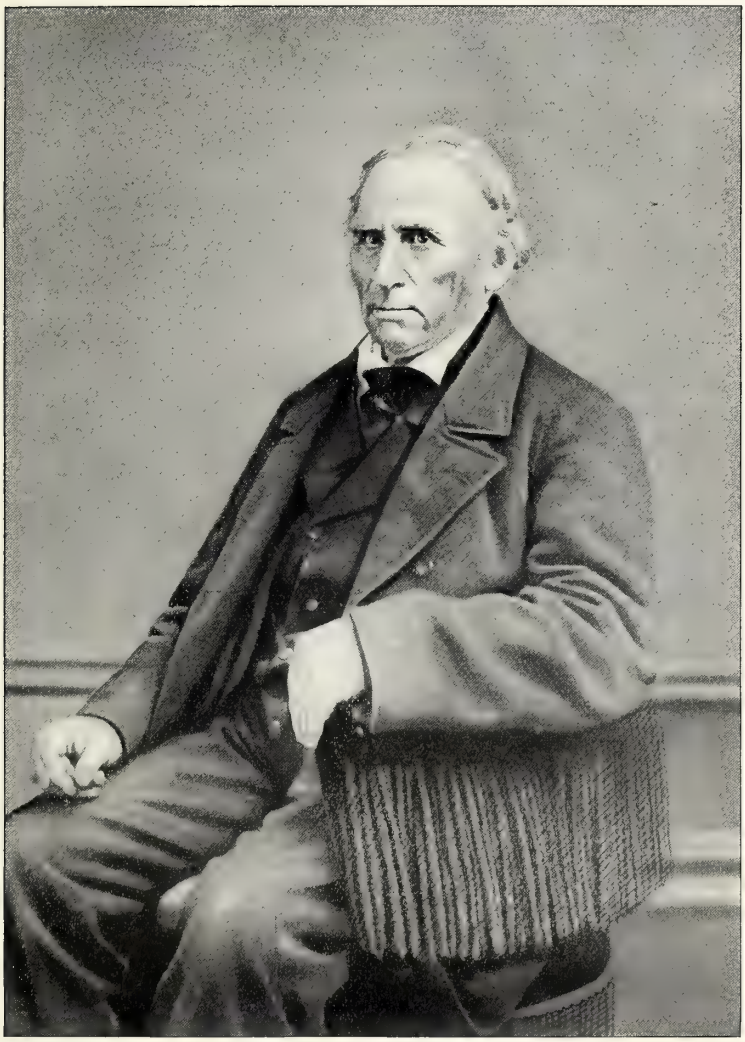
Among those who may be classed as the advance guard of the army of settlers who soon found their way hither, were William Hill Wells and Gideon Wells, brothers of Mrs. Benjamin W. Morris; John Norris, David Lindsey, Alpheus Cheney, Daniel Kelsey, James Iddings, James Dixon, Richard Jackson and Rev. Caleb Boyer.

To William Hill Wells is usually accorded the credit of being the first person to attempt to clear a farm and establish a home in the township. He and his brother located in 1802 about two and one-half miles southwest from the site—inWellsboro—of the old Morris mansion, now occupied by the residence of W. D. Van Horn. Here they remained a few years and then removed from the township, as did also James Iddings, James Dixon, Richard Jackson and Rev. Caleb Boyer, none of whose names appear upon the assessment list of 1812.

When William Hill Wells decided to remove from the township and to return to the vicinity of Philadelphia, he gave his farm and implements to Eben and Hetty Murry, Elias and Maria Spencer and Marcus Lovett, the colored slaves, whom he had brought with him, accompanying the gift of property with the more priceless gift of their freedom and manumission. The white neighbors in time dispossessed them of their property, and to the kindness of John Norris, Eben and Hetty Murry were finally indebted for the home that sheltered them in their declining days. A number of the descendants of these slaves are now residents of Wellsboro.

John Norris, a native of England, where he was born in 1768, and a graduate of Oxford, came to America toward the close of the Eighteenth century and in 1799 located on the headwaters of the First fork of Pine creek, near the present village of Texas, in Lycoming county. In the "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," by Sherman Day, we find the following concerning this old pioneer:

> Mr. John Norris, from Philadelphia, first came about the beginning of the year 1799, to the southwestern part of the county, as an agent for Mr. Benjamin W. Morris, who owned lands in that region. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mordecai Jackson, then a young lad. On Mr. Norris' arrival he erected a grist and saw mill on the waters of Little Pine creek, just within the boundary of Lycoming county. This establishment was known as Morris' Mills. * * * After remaining at Morris' Mills five or six years, and inducing some half dozen settlers to immigrate, Mr. Norris removed to the vicinity of the Big Marsh, and subsequently, in 1807, to the place where he now [1843] lives, within a mile of Wellsboro.



William Eberly

Soon after locating on Little Pine creek Mr. Norris leased a building in which he established a female seminary, he and his wife serving as teachers. While he was thus engaged Benjamin Wistar Morris appears to have persuaded him to undertake the work of promoting the settlement of the lands in and around Wellsboro, and as an inducement to do so deeded to him 200 acres of land adjoining "Morris' Mills" tract. Norris purchased of Morris another tract of 100 acres near the site of Stokesdale Junction, and thus became one of the earliest settlers in the township. Removing within a short time to near Wellsboro, he acquired prominence as a citizen and a public official

David Henry, whose name appears on the assessment list of 1812 as a "single freeman," settled in the northeastern part of the township. James Dickinson, whose name appears on the assessment list for 1816, settled about three miles southwest of Wellsboro. John M. and David Kilburn located between Wellsboro and Stokesdale about 1815. Mordecai M. Jackson, who was a brother-in-law of John Norris, and came with him, was a miller in Samuel W. Fisher's mill. Daniel Harvey Bacon, a prominent and well-known pioneer, settled with his family on Marsh creek, on 320 acres near the Shippen township line, in 1815.

William Eberenz, a native of Germany, came in 1817 and settled about three miles southeast of Wellsboro. Edmund Wetherbee settled between 1816 and 1818 in the Eberenz neighborhood. Allen Butler, a native of Vermont, and father of the late Rev. Selden Butler, of Deerfield township, a prominent Free Baptist minister, settled in 1817 near Stony Fork. William Stratton, an early court crier, located near Wellsboro before 1818. Zenas Field, a native of Massachusetts, came from Vermont in1817, and took up 154 acres of land southwest of Wellsboro. John Borden, who came about the same time, settled in the Stony Fork neighborhood. John Daily, who came about 1818, located south of the borough, near the Charleston line. Robert Francis, who was here in 1819, settled southwest of Wellsboro near Stony Fork. John Allen, Jonathan Austin, Smith Ainsworth, and Benjamin Borden, who were all here in 1820, settled in the neighborhood of Stony Fork. Frederick Hiltbold, also here in this year, settled in the Marsh creek valley, where his descendants still reside. Levi Hardy, John McCowan, Samuel Parrish and William Warriner all settled southwest of Wellsboro. Elijah Wedge settled on the site of Stokesdale between 1818 and 1820, resided there for a number of years and then removed to Niles Valley. Amos Coolidge, who came about 1819, settled south of Wellsboro, in what is known as Coolidge Hollow.

The names given are those of the principal settlers up to 1820. During the next decade the township filled up rapidly, farms being cleared, roads opened and mills and other enterprises established. The principal settlements were in the neighborhood of Stony Fork, the vicinity of Wellsboro, and at Stokesdale Junction, where the earliest mills were established. Year by year the township increased in population, there being a corresponding increase in the area of cleared land, until to-day it abounds in well-tilled fields and is dotted with farm houses, schools and churches all evidencing the presence of a thrifty and prosperous people.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The pioneer enterprises of the township were a saw-mill and a grist-mill erected by Samuel W. Fisher, of Philadelphia, on Marsh creek, below Wellsboro. These

mills are mentioned in an advertisement of Benjamin Wistar Morris in November, 1806, and were erected in order to grind the grain of the settlers in and around Wellsboro and provide them with lumber needful in building their homes. Mordecai M. Jackson had charge of the grist-mill as early as 1816. In 1819 John Norris became the owner of these mills and ran them until 1827, when the saw-mill ceased to be operated "in consequence of decay." About 1830 Norris sold the grist-mill to Mordecai M. Jackson, who had filled the position of miller under himself and Samuel W. Fisher. He rebuilt the saw-mill and carried on both enterprises until 1847, when he sold the grist-mill, then the only one running, to John Dickinson. In 1856 Mr. Dickinson added a saw-mill, and both mills were operated by him until 1880, when they were abandoned and a steam grist-mill erected in Wellsboro, near the railway station, by himself and Alanson Spencer, who had been his miller for twenty-four years. This mill is now owned and operated by Mr. Spencer. The old grist-mill, which may still be seen near the railroad, on Marsh creek, below the borough, though often repaired, is the building erected by Samuel W. Fisher more than ninety years ago, and is probably the oldest building in the county. It is certainly the oldest landmark in Delmar township, and unless torn down or burned bids fair to round out a century before falling into entire decay.

About 1818 Samuel W. Morris erected a large grist-mill and a saw-mill on Marsh creek, near the site of Stokesdale Junction. Mordecai Moore, whose name appears on the assessment list of 1812, had charge of the grist-mill, the saw-mill being in charge of George March. The site of these mills was then known as "The Marsh," and the settlers, many of whom were sufferers from chills and fever, attributed the prevalence of these malarial diseases to Mr. Morris' mill pond. About 1828 a number of them, from the Crooked creek neighborhood, in Middlebury township, as well as from the vicinity of the mill, disguised themselves as Indians, made a raid on the dam and tore it away. The remains of this old dam are still visible, and it is frequently alluded to as a "beaver dam," by those unacquainted with its origin and history. After the raid of the "Creek Indians," as they styled themselves, Mr. Morris made no further attempt to operate the mills.

In 1823 William Hoadley erected a grist-mill at Stony Fork, which he operated until 1834. Samuel Parrish erected a saw-mill at Stony Fork in 1825, which was run by himself and Zenas Parrish until 1833. In 1826 David Kilburn erected a distillery near Stokesdale, which he appears to have operated about three years. In 1830 or 1831 Allen Butler and Simeon Houghton erected a saw-mill near Stony Fork. It was run until 1841, Wellman Butler, Pharas Houghton, Jeremiah D. Houghton and Oliver Bacon being interested in it at different times. In 1841 William Eberenz erected a saw-mill on a branch of Stony Fork, about three miles southwest of Wellsboro, which he operated for nearly forty years. In 1832 Archibald Nichols & Company erected a saw-mill at Round Island, on Pine creek. Within a year it was transferred to Wilcox, Gates & Company, and afterwards had various owners. Among other early mill owners and operators were George Kress, who operated a saw-mill on Marsh creek near Stokesdale; Aaron Niles, Reuben Herrington, Russell Hewitt, Edwin Royce and Scoville & Osgood, who erected a mill on Pine creek, above Round Island.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools were established in Wellsboro, which early became the educational center of the county. As the township was settled subscription schools were started and were maintained until the going into effect of the public school law of 1835, after which public school districts were established and school buildings erected for the accommodation of the children of the various districts. Among the early teachers were Beadle Skull, Robert Campbell, Lyman Walbridge, Erastus P. Deane and Israel Stone. There are now thirty-one schools in the township in which thirty-two teachers are employed, and school is taught on an average of seven months in the year.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Baptist Church of Delmar originated in a conference held April 15, 1837, in the Butler school house. Those participating were Samuel Parrish, Elizabeth Parrish, Cornelius Putnam, Cynderilla Putnam, Joseph Butler, Olive Butler, Thomas Horton, Anna Horton, Isaac C. Horton, Rosanna Horton and Susan Horton. Covenant meetings were thereafter held monthly. Among those added by letter or baptism were: Nelson Field, James Campbell, Emma M. Campbell, Abigail Horton, Sally Ann Horton, Lucinda Field, Mary Field, Elizabeth Wilcox, Simon Wilcox, Caroline Catlin, Melissa McClure, Harriet Hildreth, Lucy Ann Hildreth and Susan Lawton. The foregoing, except Olive Butler, who joined the Mormons, became members of the church, which was formally organized March 7, 1838. Several ministers of the gospel, among them Rev. Sidney Smith, had preached in this place occasionally before the organization of the conference. Soon after its organization Rev. B. R. Swick came frequently from Hector, New York, preaching and performing pastoral duties. The names of the regular pastors are as follows: Revs. Ethan A. Hadley, 1840-41; Abijah Sherwood, 1841-44; Comfort M. Beebe, 1845-50; Abijah Sherwood, 1851-54; Myron Rockwell, 1854-58; Levi Stone, 1858-60; James Van Patten, 1861-62; Myron Rockwell, 1863-64; Philander Reynolds, 1864-65; Alexander Smith, 1867; William A. Smith, 1868-69; G. W. Remington, 1870-72; Philander Reynolds, 1872-75; James A. Boyce, 1875-85; A. B. Browe, 1887-88; Fisher Wilson, 1889; D. L. Lappeus, 1890; J. T. Bradford, 1893-94, and Philander Reynolds, 1895-96. A house of worship was erected and occupied in 1845, but was not completed and dedicated until 1851. It was used until 1894, when a new church was built one mile further south at Stony Fork. A parsonage lot was purchased and a parsonage erected in the early history of the church. It was afterwards sold and the present parsonage built in 1878. The present membership of the church is 125. A Sunday-school has been maintained almost from the beginning of the church's history. It now numbers sixty-eight pupils. Wilbur F. West is the superintendent.

Marsh Creek Baptist Church was organized December 2, 1880, and was the outgrowth of a revival held by Revs. Alfred Ward and James A. Boyce in the Kennedy Run school house. The names of the original members are as follows: Manuel Skelton, George W. Mason, Charles Sanders, Charles McCaslin, Jay Munson, M. P. Kelsey, Charles Hart, Daniel Barrett, Thomas Hunt, Alfred Ward, Edward Mason, Sarah Skelton, Charlotte Mason, Mrs. Charles Sanders, Mrs. Charles McCaslin,

Nettie Barrett, Martha Kelsey, Phoebe Rolles, Esther Barrett, Helen Hunt, Emma Campbell, Clara Paine, Caroline Holiday, Lois Beeman, Eleanor Travor, Anna Hunt, Clara J. Sanders. The pastors of this church have been as follows: Revs. James A. Boyce, 1881; Alfred Ward, 1882-83; S. F. Mathews, 1884-85; no pastor, 1886-90; E. B. Cornell, 1891; J. L. Williams, 1893-94; B. M. Posten, 1895, and W. E. Braisted, 1896. In 1894 the society dedicated a neat frame house of worship costing $1,000. It is pleasantly located near the mouth of Heise run. This church now numbers twenty-seven members. There are sixty-six pupils in the Sunday-school of which Mrs. E. L. Beeman is the superintendent.

The Delmar Free Baptist Church was originally organized during the thirties as the Stony Fork Free Will Baptist church. After flourishing for a time it went down and was revived in 1843. Some years afterward another church, known as the Middle Ridge Free Will Baptist church, was organized, and continued in existence until about 1874, when it merged with the church at Stony Fork, which then took its present name. A charter was applied for and the society incorporated September 15, 1875. In 1876 the present house of worship at Draper was completed at a cost of $2,200. Among the early ministers of this church were Elder Gowner, Calvin Dodge and Selden Butler. Since 1866 the pastors have been as follows: Revs. Jacob Ingerick, 1866; Nathaniel Hart, 1868; David A. Pope, 1869; Asa Dodge, 1871; O. C. Hills, 1874; A. G. Downey, 1881; George Donnoker, 1883; O. C. Hills, 1885; Hiram Witcher, 1890. Rev. G. N. White, the present pastor, took charge in 1896, the pulpit having been vacant for several years before his coming. The church now numbers twenty-seven members, with thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Mrs. Mary Lawton is the superintendent.

The Delmar and Shippen Free Baptist Church was organized April 1, 1894, with the following members: Elihu J. Dartt, Amelia Dartt, Stephen R. Campbell, Henry Darling, P. O. Darling, George Scranton, Rebecca Scranton, Walter Scranton, Samuel Scranton, W. M. Wilson and Ida Wilson. The pastor since the organization has been Rev. O. C. Hills. The church now numbers forty-eight members. There are seventy pupils in the Sunday-school of which O. J. Navil is the superintendent. In 1895 the society erected a frame house of worship, costing $1,500, in the Kennedy postoffice neighborhood.

The Coolidge Hollow Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of a class organized over forty years ago. Among the early members were Amos Coolidge and wife, Charles Coolidge and wife, Wesley Coolidge and wife, Joshua Peet and wife, Lyman Meachan and wife, and William Coolidge and wife. Meetings were held in the school house, the society being in the Wellsboro charge until 1886, when it was placed in the Round Top charge. In November, 1892, a neat church building costing $1,100 was completed. The church now numbers twenty-five members. The Sunday-school, which is in charge of Mrs. E. Watkins, has a membership of thirty-five pupils.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Middle Ridge was organized in 1858, the original members being Elijah Phillips and wife, Philura Phillips, Jackson Kennedy and wife, Oliver Phillips and wife, Alvah Kennedy and wife and Henry Wilson and wife. The early meetings were held in the Kennedy school house. The church was first placed in the Wellsboro and in 1876 in the Delmar charge,

and is now in the Ansonia charge. The following named ministers have served this church as pastors since 1871: Revs. O. P. Livingstone, 1871-74; J. D. Reyna, 1874-75; A. A. Kennedy, 1875-76; E. D. Rawson, 1877-78; P. M. Jerolman, 1878-80; A. G. Cole, 1880-81; E. W. Harned, 1882-83; J. E. Russell, 1883-84; G. H. Allatt, 1884-85; W. H. Ferrell, 1885-86; C. D. Rowley, 1886-87; A. T. Percy, 1887-92; J. S. Fausey, 1892-95, and Rev. G. W. Doane, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1895. This church was incorporated in 1881 and a church building erected in the Kennedy postoffice neighborhood. It now numbers about thirty members and maintains a Sunday-school of fifty-five pupils, of which C. C. Maynard is the superintendent.

The Dexter Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1864. Meetings were held in the school house and with the Middle Ridge church until 1894, when the present house of worship was erected at a cost of $1,500. Previous to 1876 this church was in the Wellsboro charge, since which time it has been in the Delmar and Ansonia charges and has been served by the same pastors as the church at Middle Ridge. The present membership is fifty-six, with eighty pupils in the Sunday-school, which is in charge of Mrs. George B. Mathers. There is also an Epworth League of eighty members.

Cemeteries and graveyards, owing to its extensive area, are to be found in various parts of the township. One of the oldest is the graveyard adjoining the old Baptist church building at Stony Fork. The new cemetery, a few rods south, was incorporated May 4, 1886. The only incorporated cemetery in the township beside the one at Stony Fork is the West Branch Cemetery. It was incorporated November 27, 1882. The people of that portion of the township adjacent to Wellsboro bury their dead in the cemeteries in that place.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Stony Fork is situated in the southern part of the township, in the Stony Fork creek valley. The first store was opened here over forty years ago by Ebenezer Sherwood, whose successors were Peter G. Walker, Guernsey & Borden, Hiram S. Hastings, J. S. Coles, M. S. Coles & Company, and J. W. Hastings. In 1869 W. F. Horton opened a drug store and has continued in business to the present. In 1885 James A. Boyce erected the building now occupied by Dort Brothers, and conducted a general store in it until the fall of 1886, having for a partner Robert Steele, to whom he sold. In 1890 Mr. Steele sold to Oren A. and William J. Dort. M. S. Coles, who carries on a general store and hotel in the northern part of the village, erected the building now occupied by him in 1883.

The village proper was laid out about thirty-five years ago by J. S. Coles, who bought the land, previously used as a farm, from Leonard Palmer. He divided it into lots and sold them to whoever desired them, either for business or residence purposes. A postoffice had, however, been established previous to the purchase of this land by Mr. Coles, the first postmaster being Hiram S. Hastings. His successors have been J. S. Coles, Elizabeth Hoadley, Charles Orr, W. F. Horton, Sylvester Houghton, M. S. Coles, C. S. Houghton, Oren A. Dort and W. D. Allen, the present incumbent, who was appointed October 1, 1895. A daily stage conveys the mail to and from Wellsboro.

After J. S. Coles purchased the village site he erected a hotel building and carried on a hotel for a number of years. Among those who succeeded him as landlord were George W. West, Charles Walker and Edward Campbell. The present hotel building was erected in 1883 by M. S. Coles, who carries on a general store in the same building.

About 1865 John S. Fitch located in the village and began the practice of medicine, remaining until 1870. The profession is now represented by Dr. J. M. Gentry, who is the only physician in the township. He located in Stony Fork in June, 1884, and has built up a large and lucrative practice.

The Stony Fork Creamery Association was incorporated May 4, 1886, the directors being John W. Hastings, George Hildreth, James Vandegriff, W. S. Boatman and Julius Dort. This creamery has been in operation to the present time and has done much to make Stony Fork a dairying center. It is run on the co-operative plan. A feed mill and planing mill is operated by J. W. Bartle.

A number of secret societies have their meeting place in the village. Stony Fork Lodge, No. 564, I. O. O. F., was organized in August, 1886, with thirty-two members. The present membership is 112. This lodge owns a large and well-furnished hall building adjoining the old hotel property. Marinda Lodge, D. of R., organized in 1890, also meets in this hall, as does Stony Fork Castle, No. 23, K. G. E., organized with over thirty charter members. The present membership exceeds 100. Stony Fork Grange, No. 1,033, P. of H., was chartered July 1, 1891. It owns a hall building, originally erected for a store, which was purchased in the spring of 1894 for $1,000. This grange is strong and prosperous.

Stokesdale is the name of a village, situated on Marsh creek, a mile and a half north of Wellsboro. The first settler here was Elijah Wedge, who located on the village site in 1820, resided there a number of years, and then removed to Niles Valley. The village owes its existence to the establishment of the present tannery, in 1871, by Bailey, Lowell & Company. This firm consisted of John W. Bailey, F. K. Wright, O. B. Lowell and Edward G. Schieffelin. Wright and Schieffelin were the managers. In 1880 Wright and Bailey sold out to James H. Humphrey, of New York, and the firm became Schieffelin & Company. On October 17, 1883, the Wellsboro Leather Company was incorporated with a capital of $200,000, the stock being owned as follows: George H. Danforth, New York, $99,000; Edward G. Schieffelin, Wellsboro, $100,000, and M. F. Elliott, Wellsboro, $1,000. The company became the owner of the Stokesdale tannery property, including 175 acres of land and eighteen dwelling houses. On May 1, 1893, the control of the property was transferred to the Union Tanning Company, a member of the United States Leather Company, which operates a number of other sole leather tanneries in the county. This tannery, when operated to its full capacity, turns out 800 sides of sole leather a day. Edward G. Schieffelin, who has held the position of superintendent since 1891, is the only one of the original owners now connected with the enterprise. D. M. Lounsbury, the foreman, has been in the employ of the various owners since 1875. He also acts as station agent. A store, formerly carried on by the company, is now run by J. L. Landrus & Company. A postoffice was established here March 6, 1877. Edward G. Schieffelin, the first postmaster, held the

office until January 19, 1893, when the present incumbent, J. L. Landrus, was appointed.

Stokesdale Junction, situated three miles north of Wellsboro, at the "Big Marsh," is the junction of the Fall Brook and Pine Creek railways. The station was established here in 1883, upon the completion of the Pine Creek railway. Trains to and from Wellsboro connect here with trains to and from Corning and Williamsport.

Tiadaghton is the name of a railroad station in the Pine Creek valley, on the Pine Creek railway, near the southwestern corner of the township. A postoffice was established here in July, 1882, the first postmaster being Stephen Warriner. His successors have been B. H. Warriner, F. B. Osborn, H. J. Austin, and the present incumbent, Howard P. Beckwith, who was appointed in March, 1896. There are two stores in the village; the general store kept by F. B. Field & Son, and a grocery store carried on by Howard P. Beckwith, who also keeps the village hotel. A large steam saw-mill is operated by F. B. Field & Son. The Tiadaghton and Fahnastalk railroad is a line seven miles long which winds its way up the mountain, penetrating the forests in Elk township. The motive power is Shaw-gear engines, built especially for heavy grades.

Kennedy is a postoffice situated in the southwestern part of the township, near the head of Campbell run. The office was established here in 1881. O. J. Navil, the first postmaster, held the office until August, 1894, when Della Gross was appointed. She removed to Ansonia and was succeeded by Nellie Kennedy, the present incumbent. This is the meeting place of Kennedy Grange, No. 903, P. of H., which owns a hall building here and has a large membership.

Olmsville postoffice was established in 1883, at the home of S. A. Kilburn, about four and a half miles southwest of Stony Fork. He held the office until June, 1896, when J. D. Wilcox was appointed.

Knapp postoffice is situated in Broughton Hollow, on Wilson creek, in the southeastern part of the township. Daniel Knapp, the first postmaster here, held the office until his death, when the present incumbent, Miner Benjamin, was appointed.

Delmar is the name of a postoffice five miles southwest of Wellsboro. The office was established ten years ago. S. A. Hampton held the office of postmaster until 1890, when he was succeeded by D. D. Stubbs, the present incumbent.

Draper is the name of a postoffice on Stony Fork creek about a mile and a half southwest of Stony Fork. The postoffice was established here in November, 1888. The first postmaster, E. B. Carvey, held the office until 1889, when J. N. Warriner was appointed. In February, 1895, he resigned and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Albert Osborn. A store was opened here in the fifties by William McNitt, and was afterwards kept by Simon Wilcox, who also operated a steam grist mill until it was destroyed by fire. The present store was opened in 1892 by J. N. Warriner.

Balsam is the name of a postoffice situated about three miles southwest of Wellsboro, on the Stony Fork road. The office was established in May, 1895. Lizzie Hakes, the first postmaster, held the office until June 26, 1896, when G. B. Close, the present incumbent, who also carries on a general store, was appointed. A cheese factory, which was established here about twenty years ago by A. P. Cone, is now operated by Field & Avery. Middle Ridge Grange, No. 385, P. of H., one of the

oldest granges in the county, owns a two-story hall building here in which meetings are held regularly. This grange is one of the strongest in the county. It was incorporated April 18, 1881.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTIONS OF AREA—BOUNDARIES—DRAINAGE—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—POPULATION—THE PIONEERS—MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

CHARLESTON township was organized in December, 1820, and was taken from Delmar. It originally embraced the greater portion of the area of Duncan township, which was organized in December, 1873, and was taken from it, Delmar and Morris townships. In February, 1883, all that portion of its area lying east of Duncan was added to Bloss township. It is now about five and one-third miles from east to west, by ten and one-third miles from north to south, and contains about fifty-five square miles. Its boundaries are Middlebury on the north; Richmond, Covington and Bloss, on the east; Bloss and Duncan, on the south, and Delmar and Wellsboro on the west.

The drainage of the township is toward all points of the compass, the streams having their sources in marshy upland areas—with one or two exceptions—near the center of the township. Charleston creek, one of the principal streams, rises in Duncan township, pursues a winding course, first toward the northeast and then toward the northwest, through the southwestern part of the township, and enters Wellsboro's limits north of the State road. Its valley is traversed by the Wellsboro and Antrim railroad, constructed in 1872, Catlin Hollow run rises northeast of Cherry Flats and pursues a northwest course to the northwest corner of the township, when it passes into Middlebury township. It is fed by a number of small branches. Hill's creek rises near Whitneyville and flows north into Middlebury township. Elk run rises near the southeast corner of the township, pursues a northerly course to Cherry Flats, when it turns east into Covington township. Babb's creek rises in the Welsh settlement, southwest of Cherry Flats, and flows southeast into Duncan township. From the different courses of these streams it will be seen that the township forms a watershed between the Tioga river on the east, Babb's creek on the south, Marsh creek on the west, and Crooked creek on the north. The general surface is, therefore, considerably elevated, the average of the uplands being 1,600 to 1,800 feet above the sea level. Though

mostly upland, the township, except in the southern part, is not rough. Much of its upland area is comparatively level, and the slopes into the valleys gentle enough to permit hill-top, hill-side and valley to be cultivated. Many of the finest farms in the county are in this township, which has enjoyed a constant and progressive growth. In 1840 it had 1,010 inhabitants; in 1870, 2,014; in 1880, 2,193, and in 1890, 1,889. The falling off in the latter year was due to the loss of territory added to Bloss township in 1883.

THE PIONEERS.

Isaiah Washburne, a native of Connecticut, came into the county before 1805 and cleared the land that now forms a part of the site of Cherry Flats. This land lies on both sides of the line between Charleston and Covington townships. A few years later he sold his clearing to Levi Elliott, who with his brother, Nathaniel, became early settlers on the village site. Timothy Culver, who, it is said, came as early as 1805, settled near Cherry Flats, and gave it its name, from a small flat, forming its site, which was then covered by a thick growth of cherry trees. Aaron Gillett was another early settler on the village site, removing from the mouth of Mill creek, Tioga township, where he had located in 1798. He remained at Cherry Flats until 1811, when he removed to Richmond township and settled permanently at Canoe Camp.

Caleb Austin, who came about 1806, located on what is now the county poor farm, near where the State road crosses the western line of the township, and enters Wellsboro. This road was opened from Towanda, Bradford county, via Covington and Cherry Flats, to Wellsboro, in 1808. Its completion greatly forwarded the early settlement of the township.

Peter Shumway came from Massachusetts in 1805, remained a year near Mansfield, and then settled on Shumway Hill, where his grandson, W. P. Shumway, still resides. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and his great-grandson, Peter E. Shumway, of Wellsboro, has in his possession a discharge signed by George Washington, showing that his ancestor was a "soldier in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment," and that he "faithfully served the United States six years and three months." It also recites that "the above Peter Shumway has been honored by the Badge of Merit for six years' faithful service." This is surely a priceless heirloom.

Israel Greenleaf, a Revolutionary soldier, came at the same time as Peter Shumway and located north of him. He afterwards removed to Wellsboro and became an early hotel keeper there.

Roswell Bailey, a native of Vermont, came into the county about 1802 and located in Tioga township. About 1810 he removed to what is now known as the Dartt settlement, in Charleston township, and there became a pioneer settler. Here he engaged in farming and lumbering until his death. The tombstone over his grave in the Dartt settlement cemetery bears the following inscription:

Rozel Bailey,
Killed by the upsetting
Of his waggon,
Oct. 24, 1840.

At the time of his death he was engaged in hauling heavy castings for his saw-mill. The team ran away, while going down hill, upsetting the wagon and crushing him under its load. His sister, Betsey, came into the county with him, and in 1812 became the wife of Jonathan Lawrence. On February 11, 1891, being then a resident of Mansfield, she celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, and lived nearly a year longer.

Nathan Niles, Jr., a son of Nathan Niles, a pioneer of Tioga township, located on the State road, near the Delmar line, before 1810. In 1811 Col. Justus Dartt, a Revolutionary soldier, and a colonel in the Vermont militia after the Revolution, came into the township and founded what is still known as the Dartt settlement. Thomas Prentiss, who settled near Shumway Hill, and Elijah Starkweather, who settled at the foot of that hill, were all in the township before 1812, in which year Sylvester Bailey and David Greenleaf, "single freemen," were residents of the township.

The assessment list of 1816 for Delmar township, which then embraced Charleston, contains the names of the following taxables, residing within the limits of the latter township: Caleb Austin, Roswell Bailey, Justus Dartt, Sr., Justus Dartt, Jr., David Henry, who settled on the State road; James Henry, James J. Porter, who located in the Dartt settlement; Andrew Wetmore, who settled on Wetmore Hill, near the Delmar line, and Oliver Willard, who located on the State road. For the year 1818 the names of Calvin Brown, Daniel Parker, Leonard and John Porter, Moses Wheeler, Asahel Wetmore and Sleeman Shumway appear. Jesse, William and Nelson Catlin, who came about 1818, settled northwest of the Dartt settlement on Catlin Hollow run.

In 1819 Joel Culver was living near Cherry Flats; Gideon Dewey and John Daily in the Dartt settlement; Daniel Dennison in Catlin Hollow; Orlando Willard, Isaac Wheeler and Calvin, Eli and Benjamin Gitchell, on the State road. The names of Frederick Hiltbold, Thomas Sampson, who settled at Cherry Flats, and Vine Seagers, who settled near Shumway Hill, appear on the list of 1820.

The foregoing embraces the names of the principal settlers of the township up to its organization. Many of their descendants occupy the old homesteads, and take high rank among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent farmers of the county.

The oldest living citizens of the township are Holman Morgan, born November 17, 1801, and Edward McInroy, born December 25, 1801. Mr. McInroy has resided in Catlin Hollow since 1837, and Mr. Morgan has been a resident of the county since 1844. He now resides in East Charleston. Miss Hannah A. Wilson, who died at her home in the township, September 12, 1896, was born near the Young school house in 1814, and was a daughter of Daniel Wilson, who settled there about 1812.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The pioneer saw-mill of the township appears to have been the one erected by Justus Dartt, between 1816 and 1818, in the Dartt settlement. This mill was built on Catlin Hollow run, and was operated by Mr. Dartt until 1829 or 1830. About 1819 Timothy Culver and Oliver Willard established a carding machine near Cherry Flats, and ran it two or three years. In 1830 or 1831 Elmer Bacon, father of Dr.

M. L. Bacon, of Wellsboro, and Benjamin Gitchell erected a saw-mill on Charleston creek, below Round Top. In 1837 Mr. Bacon became sole owner and operated the mill until 1846. About 1831 Roswell Bailey erected a saw-mill on Catlin Hollow run in the Dartt settlement. Mr. Bailey continued as a lumberman and mill operator until his death, heretofore referred to, October 24, 1840.

In 1827 Dr. Jacob Schieffelin purchased several thousand acres of land in the northern part of the township, on Hill's creek. Here he settled in 1828, and in 1830 he erected a saw-mill, which he ran about ten years. From this time forward mills were established rapidly in various parts of the township, and changes of ownership were frequent. Among those whose names appear on the earlier assessment lists of the township as mill owners or operators were: Philemon Culver, 1831; Watrous Seely, 1834; Erastus Smith, 1835-36; Wilson W. Bailey, 1837; R. W. Bailey, 1838-42; Asahel Culver, 1837-39; Joseph Bacchus, 1840-50; Richard I. Moon, 1838-42; Erastus Smith, 1840-47; David Smith, 1841-47; George Spratt, 1841-43; James Borst, 1842-48; William Dennison, 1843; Levi Aaron and Levi H. Elliott, 1843-48; David Morgan, 1843; Chester Partridge, 1843, and many others, among whom were Cyrus Wright and Dexter Catlin, who erected a mill on Catlin Hollow run between 1845 and 1850. In the latter year it was owned and operated by Cyrus Catlin. About 1849 or 1850 Philemon Culver erected a grist mill on Charleston creek, near the present county farm. It was operated by him for a number of years and subsequently by Robert Brundage, Bailey & Wright, Burton Shrader and S. L. Herrington. It was destroyed by fire about 1886, and was not rebuilt.

These early saw-mills and their successors have all passed away, the forests which fed them having been cleared off years ago, and the land on which they stood reduced to cultivation. The transformation was wrought slowly but effectively, and represents, in the hundreds of attractive homes that dot the hills and vales of the township; the highly cultivated farms that surround them; the schools and churches that have been established, and the rural villages that have grown up with the passing years, the patient industry and intelligent effort of four generations of an earnest, frugal and hard-working yeomanry.

SCHOOLS.

The early schools of Charleston, like those of other townships of the county, were maintained by subscription, and before the settlers were numerous enough in any one neighborhood to erect a school house, were taught in private dwellings. The earliest schools were established in the Dartt settlement and at Cherry Flats, the school buildings being log structures, replaced later by frame buildings. Perhaps no other township in the county has paid more attention to education or can boast better public school buildings than Charleston. Its school districts are small, and the pupils have shorter distances to travel than in other townships. Good teachers—usually graduates of the State Normal school at Mansfield—are employed, and fair salaries paid. There are at present twenty schools in the township, in which school is maintained six months in the year.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace for Charleston township; Benajah H. Ives, 1825; Jacob Babb, 1826; Chauncey Alford, 1827; David

Ellis, 1830; Joseph Aiken, 1832; John R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson, 1834; Daniel Holiday, Jr., 1835; Simeon Houghton, 1836; Levi I. Nichols, 1836; Alanson E. Niles, 1840; Carlisle Atherton, 1840; Joel Culver, 1844; Isaiah Wilson, 1845; John Gibson, 1850; James Kelly, 1851; re-elected, 1856; Holman Morgan, 1856; re-elected, 1861, 1878, 1883 and 1888; Charles Close, 1861; re-elected, 1866; George W. Avery, 1866; Thomas D. Elliott, 1869; D. A. Evans, 1871; D. P. Benedict, 1873; Ira Johnston, 1882; William R. Jones, 1887; re-elected, 1892 and 1897; and C. H. Scouten, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Charleston Baptist Church was at first a branch of the Middlebury Baptist society and was formed as such August 26, 1843. On November 3, 1843, a conference to organize a separate church met and the church was formally organized April 30, 1844, with the following named members: Almira Catlin, Mary Wilkinson, Hannah Tipple, Lewis Bacon, Clarissa Mudge, Henry Bailey, Betsey Bailey, Isaac Wheeler, Amy Ann Wheeler, Matilda Dartt, James E. Smith, Emily M. Smith, Oliver Elliott, Clarissa Dartt, George Dartt, Calvin F. Butler, Catherine Madison, Lucy Davis, Rachel Partridge, Martha Lewis, David Lewis, Jane Hart, Maria F. Marvin and Robert Burley. At the time this church was organized, Rev. J. T. Coffin was pastor of the Middlebury church, and the new church fell under his care. His successors have been: Revs. Samuel Bullock, Elder Burman, C. Beebe, 1851; Levi Stone, 1855-59; J. Ingerick, 1860-62; P. Reynolds, 1863-65; C. A. Stone, 1867-68; M. Rockwell, 1873; N. L. Reynolds, 1875; D. T. Van Doren, 1877-81; V. P. Mather, 1882-84; H. M. Wolf, Jr., 1886-88; W. H. Porter, 1890-94; B. M. Posten, 1895-96, and Will E. Braisted, who took charge June 1, 1895. The early meetings were held in the school house. About 1854 the Baptists and Methodists joined in the building of a union church, in the Dartt settlement and also in Catlin Hollow. Within the past twenty years the Dartt settlement church has become the property of the Baptists and the Catlin Hollow church of the Methodists. The Charleston Baptist Church has now about 140 members. A Sunday-school with a total membership of eighty is maintained, of which Oris Smith is superintendent.

The Old School Baptist Church, the pioneer church of Cherry Flats, was organized sometime during the forties by Elder Eli Gitchell, who preached for the society over twenty years. Among the original members were Levi, Oliver and Levi H. Elliott, Norman Rockwell and members of the Ely, Wheeler and other families. When the present Baptist church building was erected this society owned a one-fourth interest in it, and held services every fourth Sunday. After a few years their membership began to be absorbed by the Regular Baptist church and soon dwindled away until the society passed out of existence.

The Regular Baptist Church of Cherry Flats was organized June 3, 1854, with the following membership: Oliver Elliott, Isaac Wheeler, Amy Ann Wheeler, Clarissa Mudge, Jane Hart, William West, Caroline A. West, C. Whittemore, Rachel Whittemore, Edwin Whittemore, Julia A.Whittemore, Julia A. Macumber, Eveline S. Culver, Ann Johnson, Levi Stone, Juliana Stone, Albert Stone, Emma A. Stone, Noah Wheeler, Thomas D. Elliott, Josephine Gillett, Mariah Gillett, Rachel Davis, Nancy

B. Mudge, Eliza Wheeler, Beluvia Fenton, May Whittemore, Alvira Bacon, Isaac E. Rumsey, Jacob Johnson and Margaret Reese. The names of the pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. Levi Stone, 1855-57; M. Rockwell, 1858-59; Philander Reynolds, 1862-65; C. A. Stone, 1867-69; M. Rockwell, 1873; F. Purvis, 1874; D. T. Van Doren, 1877-81; V. P. Mather, 1882-84; H. M. Wolf, Jr., 1886-88; W. H. Porter, 1890-92; James Jones, 1893-95; T. C. Davis, 1895-96. This church has no pastor at present. A frame church building was erected in 1855, during the pastorate of Rev. Levi Stone. It is still in use, having been kept in good repair. The church now numbers seventy-three members. There are sixty-two pupils in the Sunday-school, the superintendent of which is Mrs. Emma Bowen. P. P. Bliss, afterwards famous as a singer and an evangelist, became a member of this church September 8, 1855.

The Regular Baptist Church of East Charleston was organized in 1862. It was admitted to the Tioga Baptist Association in 1867 and incorporated June 1, 1867. The following names were signed to the petition: Rev. C. A. Stone, pastor; Chester Partridge and D. P. Benedict, deacons; Thomas D. Elliott, L. H. Robbins, Jeremiah Dockstader, John J. Niel and Charles D. Ferry. Mr. Stone continued as pastor until 1870, when for three years there was no pastor. Mr. Rockwell was pastor in 1873, after which time the church seems to have died out.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Catlin Hollow was organized about 1850. Among the early members were Cyrus Catlin and wife, Joel Catlin and wife, Edward McInroy and Dexter Catlin and wife. On September 15, 1854, the "Methodist and Baptist Union House, Catlin Hollow, Charleston township," was incorporated, the incorporators being Henry Bailey, president; Dexter P. Catlin, secretary; Edward McInroy, treasurer, and Cyrus Catlin and Joel Catlin, wardens. The incorporators erected a house of worship in Catlin Hollow, which was used by the Methodists and Baptists up to about 1880, when the building and grounds became the property of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Catlin Hollow, which was incorporated May 14, 1881, the incorporators being George Borden, Wesley Saxbury and James Boyce. The building was then thoroughly repaired and refurnished. This church was for a number of years in the Wellsboro charge, and between 1855 and 1860 in the Charleston charge, and has since been served by the pastors of the church in East Charleston. It has a large membership and maintains a well attended Sunday-school.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Charleston was the outgrowth of a class, the early members of which belonged to the church in Catlin Hollow. The society was incorporated February 13, 1857, the incorporators being Chauncey Dartt, Joseph Wilcox, Marcus Benedict, Harvey Adams and Alonzo Whitney. This church was constituted a separate charge before 1860, since which year it has been served by the following pastors: Revs. R. L. Stillwell, 1861; C. L. F. Howe, 1862; J. Shaw, 1863; C. Weeks, 1864-66; W. Statham, 1867; G. S. Transue, 1871-73; H. C. Moyer, 1874; G. W. Howland, 1875-76; J. V. Lowell, 1877 ; M. S. Kymer, 1878-79; Charles N. Patterson, 1881-82; G. W. Howland, 1883-84; A. G. Cole, 1885-86; H. J. Owen, 1887-1888; A. W. Decker, 1889-91; F. A. Peterson, 1892-95, and Rev. W. L. Clough, the present pastor, who came in 1896. Meetings were held in the school house and in the Union church in the Dartt settlement until 1877, when the present

house of worship was erected. The pastors of this church also serve the churches in Catlin Hollow and Cherry Flats.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Round Top was organized in 1863. Up to 1886 it was in the Wellsboro charge and was served by the pastors of the Wellsboro church. In 1886 it was made a separate charge and the pulpit supplied by appointment of the presiding elder until 1892, when Rev. L. A. Davis became pastor. He served until October, 1895, when Rev. Cornelius Dillenbeck, the present pastor, took charge. The early meetings were held in the school house on Shumway Hill and later in Coolidge Hollow. In 1891 a neat frame church building was erected, costing $2,000. The church now numbers ninety-five members. A Sunday-school of 118 pupils is maintained. In the summer of 1896 a parsonage, costing $700, was purchased.

Mt. Zion Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized about 1846, the early meetings being held in school houses. In 1861 a church building costing $1,000 was erected at Round Top. Among the ministers who have served this church have been Revs. Mr. Chapman, Stephen A. Leonard, Francis Strang, Elijah Peak, Seth Clark, John Haverly, Warren Whitmore, Holman Morgan and Samuel Mills. The present pastor is Rev. Caradoc Jones, who is also the pastor at the county poor house. This church maintains a good Sunday-school.

The Welsh Congregation and Society of Charleston was organized in 1840. An application for a charter was filed in the court of quarter sessions, Wellsboro, February 20, 1849, but the charter was not granted until November 15, 1856. The original petitioners were David W. Rees, David Edwards, William Bowen, David Morris and John Morris. A small chapel was erected about 1850 and used as a place of worship until 1867, when a church building, costing $1,500, was erected on the farm of David Bowen. Among the ministers who served this church as pastors were the following: Revs. John Davis, Richard Jones, Evan Davis, Philip Peregrine, J. F. Calkins, Henry Harris, F. Tilo Evans, James Evans, Abram Jones and Caradock Jones, who took charge in November, 1895. The present membership of the church is fifty, with about the same number in the Sunday-school, which is in charge of Fred Evans, superintendent.

The First Christian Church of Charleston was incorporated in 1872, the following named persons being the charter trustees: Joel Culver, Alonzo Kimball, Ephriam Hart, Alanson Thompson and Jeremiah Klock. A church building was erected on the State road, a short distance east of the county farm. Services were maintained regularly for several years. Lately, however, the society has so decreased in membership that no pastor has been employed, and no services held. A Sunday-school is, however, still maintained.

CEMETERIES.

The cemeteries of Charleston, owing to its large area, are numerous. Most of them were originally family graveyards which later became places of public burial. Among the earliest of these may be mentioned the cemetery adjoining the Baptist church at Cherry Flats, where members of the Elliott and other early families lie buried; the old graveyard on the Caleb Austin place, now a part of the county farm; the old burial ground in the Dartt settlement, and the cemetery near the Methodist

Episcopal church in Catlin Hollow. The incorporated cemeteries are the Shumway Hill cemetery, the East Charleston cemetery and the new cemetery in the Dartt settlement. The first was incorporated December 12, 1868; the second August 18, 1876, and the last April 11, 1881.

SOCIETIES.

The secret and benevolent societies of the township are confined to the Patrons of Husbandry and the Knights of the Maccabees, the different lodges of which have large memberships and are well attended. Charleston Valley Grange, No. 54, P. of H., is one of the oldest granges in the county. It was organized December 20, 1873, and now numbers 116 members. It meets at Round Top, in a hall building erected for its use in 1886-87 by a stock company. Aurora Grange, No. 874, P. of H., was organized March 8, 1889. It meets in the Packard building at Cherry Flats, and has nearly sixty members. Union Grange, No. 1107, P. of H., was organized March 6, 1891, with thirty-four members. In 1892 it erected a hall building in Catlin Hollow, at a cost of $800. It is prosperous and its membership is rapidly increasing. East Charleston Tent, No. 88, K. O. T. M., was organized November 17, 1893. It now has about fifty members and meets in the hall over Waldo Spear's store in East Charleston, which is also the meeting place of East Charleston Hive, No. 88, L. O. T. M. Catlin Hollow Tent, K. O. T. M., was organized March 7, 1896, with eighteen members. It meets in the Grange hall in Catlin Hollow.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Cherry Flats is situated on the State road, near the headwaters of Elk run, and was named by Timothy Culver, from a small flat forming part of its site, once covered with a thick growth of wild cherry. The line dividing Charleston from Covington township runs through it from north to south, a few feet east of A. J. Richards' store. The early settlement of the place has already been given. A post-office was established here about 1845. Norman Rockwell, the first postmaster, held the office until 1856, when Col. N. A. Elliott was appointed. His successors have been Abraham Johnson, Irving Harkness, G. S. Parsons, L. M. Rose, appointed in September, 1889; Albert F. Packard, April, 1892, and John C. Secor, the present incumbent, July 23, 1893. A daily mail is received by stage from Wellsboro. The first merchant was Oliver Elliott, who opened a general store in 1850, and continued in business until 1868, when he removed to Mansfield. The second store was opened in 1850 by Col. N. A. Elliott. Simeon F. Utter, William Adams, Norman Rockwell, J. W. Elliott and G. S. Parsons were among the earlier merchants. There are now two general stores in the place, one of which is kept by A. F. Packard and the other by A. J. Richards. Col. N. A. Elliott opened a hotel in 1851. In 1858 he sold it to Christopher Williams, who kept it until it burned down in 1861. It has had no successor. There are three churches in the village. The Baptist church, which is the oldest, is in Charleston township; the Methodist Episcopal and the Second Adventist across the line in Covington. The Cherry Flats Cheese Factory was established in May, 1893, by F. E. Zimmer, of East Charleston. Its patrons are residents of the eastern part of Charleston and western part of Covington townships. The average annual output is 70,000 pounds.

Whitneyville, or East Charleston postoffice, is situated in the northeastern part of the township, within a mile of the Richmond township line. One of the earliest settlers here was Asa G. Churchill, whose name with that of John Churchill appears on the assessment list of 1823. The name of Lemuel Churchill appears two years later. Tyrus Rice, another early settler in this neighborhood appears on the assessment list of 1838. The village, however, owes its existence to, and takes its name from, Alonzo Whitney and Capt. Nelson Whitney, who settled on its site in 1848. The father pursued farming until his death, May 1, 1881. The son, Capt. Nelson Whitney, devoted himself to farming until 1858, when he opened a general store, and soon did a business of about $20,000 a year. He also became interested in the East Charleston Cheese Factory and other enterprises. Among those who have succeeded him as merchants in the village have been Holman Morgan, John Kohler, and others. Waldo Spear, the present merchant, has been in business since 1883. A postoffice was established here about forty years ago, the first postmaster being Alonzo Whitney. Among his successors have been Elias Tipple, Miss Carrie Stone and Waldo Spear, the present incumbent, who came in 1883. A daily mail is received by stage from Mansfield. A carding machine and steam saw-mill were established over thirty years ago by Alonzo Whitney, and are now operated by Capt. Nelson Whitney.

The East Charleston Cheese Factory was established in 1863 by a stock company. It has been operated for several years past by F. E. Zimmer, who also operates factories in Cherry Flats and Canoe Camp.

The Dartt Settlement is situated on Catlin Hollow run, north of the center of the township. The pioneer settler here was Col. Justus Dartt, heretofore mentioned. He was the first postmaster of the office which was established there nearly three-quarters of a century ago. He continued to hold the office until his death. His successors have been Cyrus Dartt, John W. Bailey, James G. Dartt and C. B. Bean, the present incumbent. Mr. James G. Dartt, who held the office for many years, received a check for three cents, being the balance due him by the government upon final settlement. It is said to have been the smallest check ever cashed in the county. The first school in the township was taught, and the first saw-mill erected in the township was built here. The Union church, erected here about 1857 by the Methodist and Baptists, was one of the first houses of worship in the township. It is now owned by the Baptists. In the old cemetery lie the remains of Col. Justus Dartt and Roswell Bailey, as well as of other early settlers.

The Welsh Settlement is the name given to a section of the township southwest of Cherry Flats, in which a number of Welshmen and their families settled between 1840 and 1850. The earlier ones to locate were Thomas Evans, Lewis Lewis, Miles Harris, David G. Edwards, David Morris, Rees Morris, David Reese, John Jones and John E. Jones. Soon after coming they established a church in which worship has been regularly maintained to the present time. The members of this settlement enjoy a reputation for industry, thrift and honesty, and are among the most prosperous and successful tillers of the soil in the township.

Round Top is the name of a village on Charleston creek in the southwestern part of the township. It derives its name from the peculiar shape of the roof of the first school house, which was known as the "Round Top School House." A



W. T. Thurman

postoffice was established here in 1872, the first postmaster being Samuel Morgan. His successors have been George Rabb, Charles Close, Mrs. Jane Close and E. G. Close, the present incumbent, who took charge November 29, 1889. In 1872 Samuel Morgan opened the first store in the village. He sold it, in 1873, to Charles Close. After Mr. Close's death, in 1883, his widow carried on the business. In 1888 her son, E. G. Close, became proprietor. The Wellsboro and Antrim railroad, completed in 1872, passes through the village, in which there are now two churches, a grange hall, a public school building and a cheese factory, besides a number of private residences. The Round Top Cheese Factory was established in 1865 by a stock company. It was operated by Charles Close from 1870 until his death in 1883, and by his widow until 1888, since which time it has been run by E. G. Close. It has an annual output of 60,000 pounds of cheese.

Hill's Creek is the name of a settlement on Hill's creek near the northern line of the township. The pioneer here was Dr. Jacob Schieffelin. In 1827 he purchased a large body of land in this section of the township, on which he located in 1828. In 1830 he built a saw-mill and for a number of years thereafter was a leading lumberman. In 1863 Solomon Bennett and Ira Newhall erected a steam saw-mill here, and soon afterward sold it to Luther Bennett and George P. Card. Among the early settlers in this part of the township were Chauncey Ferry, Charles Ferry, Sr., Chester Partridge, Tilden Cruttenden, Virgil Sweet, Marcus Benedict, John Sampson, Capt. William Hill, whose name the creek bears, Thomas Kelly, James Roach, James Abernathy and Elisha Keeney.

CHAPTER XXV.

MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES.

MIDDLEBURY township was created in September, 1822, and was taken from Delmar and Elkland townships. In May, 1831, a strip two miles wide from east to west was taken from it on the west and added to Chatham township. It is situated north of the center of the county, is bounded on the north by Farmington township; on the east by Tioga and Richmond townships; on the south by Charleston and Delmar townships, and on the west by Chatham township, and contains about forty-eight square miles. The township is rugged and mountainous. The principal stream is Crooked creek, which enters the township near the center of the

western boundary line; flows southeast to Middlebury Center, and there takes a northeast course, leaving the township near the northeast corner. Its branches are Cumberland creek, formed by Norris brook and Catlin Hollow run; Hill's creek, Stephen House run, Losey creek, White creek and Shingle School House run. The altitude in the Crooked creek valley ranges from about 1,100 feet at Hammond to 1,192 feet at Niles Valley, railroad grade. The mountains rise to an altitude of 1,800 to 2,000 feet above sea level. Owing to the numerous creek branches and to a gradual widening of the Crooked creek valley as it approaches the Tioga township line, a fair proportion of the area of the township is tillable. Its alluvium valley soils are very fertile and are especially adapted to the raising of tobacco, large quantities of which have been produced during recent years. Cereal grains, grasses and orchard fruits are also produced. The farmers of the township are, as a rule, prosperous. The township has had a steady and progressive growth. In 1840 there were 725 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,500; in 1880, 1,737, and in 1890, 1,658.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It is a difficult matter to determine who was the first white person to settle within the present boundaries of Middlebury township. The honor appears to belong to Elisha White, whose name is found on the census roll of 1800, and who came during that or the preceding year. He was a native of New England, and settled on the site of Holidaytown, where his son, Daniel White, born in 1815,—the oldest living person born in the township—still resides. Some of the immediate descendants of the old pioneers claim that Abner Kelsey settled before White, but the absence of his name from the census roll, would indicate that he did not come until later. Kelsey settled just below Middlebury Center, on Crooked creek, about where A. B. A. Briggs now resides. Roswell Ives settled on the 200 acres adjoining Elisha White on the north. John Ives, second, between Holidaytown and Middlebury Center, and Jesse Losey on Hill's creek. The Loseys and the Ives' were pioneers in Tioga township and borough, and are mentioned in the chapters devoted to them. The years of their coming into Middlebury cannot be definitely ascertained, but they were among the very earliest settlers. Their names appear on the assessment list of Delmar township, which then included Middlebury, for 1812.

Richard Goodwin, a native of New Hampshire, settled two miles below Middlebury Center in 1807, on land a portion of which is now owned by his grandson, George H. Goodwin. Thomas Keeney , a native of Hartford, Connecticut, settled in the autumn of 1815 just above Holidaytown. Elijah Wedge came into the county in 1815 and located at Stokesdale, but a few years later removed to and settled at Niles Valley. John Roe, a native of Vermont, also came in 1815, and settled on Crooked creek. Edsell Mitchell, a native of Tioga township, and reputed to be the first white child born in the county, came in 1816, and settled on the farm below Holidaytown, now occupied by his sons, Thomas E. and William A. Jacob Hymes, another early settler on Crooked creek, was in the township in 1816. John Losinger came about 1817 and is said to have been the first settler on the site of the village of Niles Valley, where he was operating a distillery two years later. Elpheus Button and James Bryant settled about 1820, in which year Aaron and Erastus Niles removed from Wellsboro and settled at Niles Valley. Aaron purchased the

Losinger land, the latter removing to the next place south, where he continued the manufacture of whiskey. In 1820, also, Solomon Westbrook settled near the mouth of Hill's creek. In 1823 George Abbott was living on the site of Keeneyville; Isaac Losey on Losey creek, in the western part of the township, having settled there about 1818-20; Jacob Kiphart near Keeneyville; Israel P. Keeney near Holidaytown; James Martin, William I. Millard, Jedediah Millard and James Maxwell below Holidaytown; Thomas Boyes near the Chatham township line; Jesse Streeter, David Sloat and Cornelius Saxbury near Keeneyville; Amasa Thompson below Holidaytown, and Smith and Harry Cornell on Crooked creek below Holidaytown. In 1824 Sala Cole, a native of Windham, Connecticut, settled on the old Cole homestead near Hammond, and Simon Snyder Chamberlain on Crooked creek. About 1824 Archibald Hazelett settled on the site of Middlebury Center, and between 1825 and 1830 Thomas Leete settled on Crooked creek near Hammond. In 1829 John West, a native of Massachusetts, settled on the farm owned and occupied by the late Nathan T. West near Middlebury Center. Sylvester and David Beckwith, who had previously located in Tioga, settled near the Tioga township line on Crooked creek. Here Sylvester erected, and for a number of years operated, a saw-mill. These were the principal settlers up to 1830. The farms they located upon were confined mainly to the Crooked creek valley. Tioga village was the nearest trading point for a number of years. Lumbering was the principal industry until the farms began to be cleared. The pioneers passed through the usual experiences and endured all the hardships of frontier life, except having to deal with a savage foe. By patient industry they laid the foundations of the prosperity now enjoyed by their descendants, besides establishing schools and churches, and doing their duty toward the upbuilding of the county.

EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES.

In 1820, when Aaron Niles came into the township, John Losinger had a small distillery on the site of the "Old Red Store," at Niles Valley. After selling his land to Niles, he removed to the adjoining place on the south and there resumed distilling. This appears to have been the pioneer enterprise in the township. John and Fred. Losinger afterwards erected a saw-mill on Norris brook. It was run by an over-shot water-wheel. In 1854 it gave place to a steam saw-mill erected by Solomon Bennett and John M. Randall. A store was run in connection with this mill. The firm afterwards became S. Bennett & Son, and later Bennett, Diamond & Randall. A grist-mill was erected in 1868. It was destroyed by fire in 1880. The saw-mill was operated until 1888. Another early saw-mill was erected on Crooked creek, near the Tioga township line, by Sylvester Beckwith, and operated by him for a number of years. The first grist-mill in the township was built on Crooked creek, above Middlebury Center, by Amasa Thompson, about 1830, or, perhaps, earlier. About 1835 he built another mill above the mouth of Hill's creek, below Holidaytown. It was run by himself and his son, Nathaniel Thompson, for a number of years. Nathaniel Thompson sold it to T. E. Mitchell. In 1885 William T. Compton secured the property and operated the mill until his death in 1890, when he was succeeded by his son, Jesse C. Compton, the present owner. It is devoted to custom work, and is known as the "Central Mills."

Elisha White built a saw-mill at Holidaytown over sixty years ago. It was afterwards operated by Benjamin Holiday, until about 1852. Charles and George Herrington built a grist-mill on Crooked creek, above Middlebury Center, about 1846. It was burned in 1848. About this time Joseph Lyons had a small feed-mill on his place near Niles Valley. About 1850 Arvine Clarke built the first steam saw-mill in the township, on Crooked creek, just above Hammond. From 1852 to 1860 Judge Levi I. Nichols and his son, W. A. Nichols, ran a steam saw-mill just above Middlebury Center. In 1866 Henry J. Shaff and Newbury Cloos, Jr., built a saw-mill on Losey creek, which they operated until 1894.

The Niles Valley Tannery, the leading manufacturing enterprise in the township, was established in the summer of 1871 by O. B. Lowell & Company. In 1884 they were succeeded by L. H. Lappell & Company. May 1, 1893, the property was acquired by the Union Tanning Company, and is one of the series of tanneries now operated by them in the county. This tannery manufactures what is known as Union Crop sole leather, and uses about 4,000 tons of hemlock and oak bark annually. About forty men are employed. James H. Orford is the superintendent, and S. H. Orford, foreman. The store, formerly run in connection with the tannery, is now carried on by Thomas Clarendon.

The Keeneyville Cheese Factory was built in 1885 by A. J. Smith, who ran it two years. It is now operated by A. C. Close. This factory has a capacity of from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds of cheese annually.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school in the township was taught in a log building, which stood just south of Daniel Holiday's barn. One of the early teachers here was Calvin Cowley, known as "Black Hawk." About 1827 Amanda Hill, a daughter of Ebenezer Hill, taught a school in Edsell Mitchell's barn. A school house was afterwards built across the road from Thomas E. Mitchell's residence, in which the Baptist church was organized in 1832. This building was used for about twenty-five years. Among the teachers here were Charles Churchill, Henry Warner, Mary Ann Bentley, Nancy Otterson, Rowena Porter, John Stevens and Chester Dolph. Schools were established at an early day also at Niles Valley and Keeneyville. In June, 1889, the old school house at Keeneyville was washed away by the great flood and a new one, costing $1,000, erected on higher ground to replace it. Good school buildings have also been erected at Hammond, Holidaytown, Middlebury Center, Niles Valley and other places in the township, in all of which competent teachers are employed, and the latest and best methods of instruction followed.

The office of justice of the peace of the township has been filled since its organization by the following named persons: Jacob Babb, 1826; Reuben Cloos, 1827; Lucius Barto, 1827; Chauncey Alford, 1827; Martin Bowen, 1831; Samuel Snow, 1832; Jesse R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson, 1834; A. M. Compton, 1834; Daniel Holiday, 1835; re-elected, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1880, 1881; Simeon Houghton, 1836; Levi I. Nichols, 1836; Stephen Babcock, 1836; John C. Whitaker, 1836; Richard Ellison, 1839; Sylvester Beckwith, 1840; Oliver Briggs, 1840; David Beckwith, 1845; Benjamin King, 1850; Willis B. Daily, 1855; George D. Keeney, 1859; re-elected, 1864, 1869, 1881, 1886, 1891; Oliver P. McClure, 1860; A. J.

Smith, 1870; Thomas Keeney, 1871; William C. Stevens, 1874; C. J. Smith, 1876; S. I. Hayes, 1886; re-elected, 1891, 1896, and Lemuel F. Smart, 1896.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Middlebury is one of the oldest Baptist churches in Tioga county. The first steps toward organizing it were taken at a meeting held September 4, 1830, of which Rev. Samuel Grinnell was moderator and Edsell Mitchell clerk. July 2, 1831, a meeting was held, of which Elder Grinnell was moderator, at which it was voted to invite a council to meet on the third Wednesday of August, 1831. This council met August 17, 1831, and formally organized the First Baptist Church of Middlebury. The following was the order of exercises: Prayer of recognition, by Elder Elisha Booth; charge to the church, by Elder Thomas S. Sheardown; hand of fellowship, given by Elder Platt. September 10, 1831, Edsell Mitchell was appointed clerk, and Thomas Keeney, deacon. The names of the original members, as nearly as they can be ascertained, were Elder Samuel Grinnell, and Rosanna, his wife; Thomas Keeney, Edsell Mitchell, Nancy Mitchell, Chauncey Mann, Jeremiah Churchill, Nathan Abbott, Simeon Babcock, Charles Orchard, Michael Cady, Annette Flood, Katherine Matson, Martin Flood, Matthew Hymes, Rachel Stout, Mary Keeney, Elizabeth Churchill, Sally Cady, Zilpha Losey and Patience Churchill. The meetings of the church were held in the old school house on the Mitchell place. It was not, however, until 1890, in which year the church was incorporated, during the pastorate of Rev. Fisher Wilson, that the society succeeded in erecting its own house of worship. It now has a neat frame church building, representing an outlay of $1,700. A Sunday-school was organized May 23, 1891, with a membership of fifty, of which V. W. Lewis is the superintendent. The church now has about sixty members. The following named ministers have served as pastors since its organization: Revs. Samuel Grinnell, 1831-35; W. S. Smith, 1835-36; J. T. Coffin, 1842-44; Samuel Bullock, 1845; Elder Burman, 1847-48; C. Beebe, 1851-52; Elder Smith, 1855-57; Levi Stone, 1857; Elder Marriott, 1858-59; G. P. Watrous, 1863-65; C. A. Stone, 1867-69; C. Beebe, 1870; C. K. Bunnell, 1871-72; G. P. Watrous, 1873; H. E. Ford, 1874-76; D. T. Van Doren, 1877-79; George Crocker, 1882; R. K. Hammond, 1883-84; H. M. Wolf, Jr., 1886; S. Z. Batten, 1887; Fisher Wilson, 1890-91; W. H. Porter, 1892-94; S. P. Brundage, 1895-96; A. C. Bennett, 1896-97. The first prayer meeting in the township was held at the house of Edsell Mitchell. He was also superintendent of the Sunday-school for over forty years.

The Hammond Regular Baptist Church was organized at Hammond, July 31, 1894, with thirty-four members, as follows: G. L. Cole and Frank Pease, deacons; A. G. Hammond, clerk; Emmer H. Steele, treasurer; S. P. Spaulding, H. L. Stevens, Frank Hammond, C. H. Stevens, and Frank McKinney, trustees; and Martha, Amy, Keith and Callie Hammond, Daisy Hymes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Farr, Jenny Farr, Lulu Nichols, C. G. Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. C. Cutter, Arthur Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stevens, Paul and Jenny Stevens, Mrs. Frank Pease, Morgan Pease, Mr. and Mrs. J. DeGrote, and Caroline, Emma and Louisa Root. The first pastor was Rev. W. H. Porter, who remained one year, when he was succeeded by S. J. Brundage. A. C. Bennett, the present pastor, who also has charge

of the churches at Tioga and Holidaytown, came in the autumn of 1896. A neat house of worship was dedicated February 21, 1895. The church now numbers forty-seven members. There are fifty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Arthur G. Hammond is the superintendent. A Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, with fifty members, was organized February 25, 1895. It is composed of the young people of the church.

The Keeneyville Free Baptist Church was organized in 1840 as the "Chatham and Middlebury Free Will Baptist Church," and was composed of the societies then existing in Chatham and Middlebury townships. In 1846 each society took a separate name, the one under consideration, being known as "Middlebury Free Will Baptist Church," until June 3, 1895, when it was incorporated as the "Keeneyville Free Baptist Church." The church was organized in Keeneyville by Elder Jesse Bennett, and among the original members were George Abbott, the first deacon, and Linda, his wife; Mrs. Reuben Stevens, Rachel Slote, Sarah Carpenter, Mrs. Hodskiss, Peter Huntsinger and Solomon and Sophronia Huntsinger. Nathan West, who joined in 1844, was a deacon for many years. About 1848 or 1849 the place of worship was removed to the Losey Creek school house, where the society held services for about thirty years, and then returned to Keeneyville, where a neat church building, costing $1,200, was erected in 1895. Elder Jesse Bennett was the first pastor; Rev. Selden Butler was pastor for about twenty-five years. A. G. Downey served from 1882 to 1885; O. C. Hills and Wesley Ingerick each one year; William Smith and wife came in 1890, and J. C. Warren, the present pastor, in 1894. The church now numbers twenty-four members.

The Free Baptist Church of Holidaytown was organized in 1888 by Rev. O. J. Moon, and the society incorporated September 2, 1889, by A. J. Dickinson, A. D. West, C. F. Sweet, George H. Rozell and Jacob Doan. It now numbers ninety members. The names of the pastors are as follows: O. J. Moon, 1888-89; H. M. Abbey, 1889; R. M. Cloud, 1893-94; J. C. Warren, 1895-96. The old house of worship, erected as a union church about 1858, and occupied for many years by the Regular Baptist society, was purchased at sheriff's sale in 1889 and is now the property of the society.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Middlebury, otherwise known as the "Shingle School House Church," was organized about fifty years ago. It has been in the Little Marsh and Farmington charges, except since 1893, when it was placed in the Keeneyville charge. Among the pastors who have served the society are Revs. Purvis, Ford, Charles Weeks, J. W. Miller, 1881-84; J. C. Stevens, 1884-86; W. M. DuBois, 1886-87; A. G. Cole, 1887-92; C. R. Morrow, 1892-93; W. R. Kenyon, 1893-94; A. Scrimshaw, 1894-95; A. T. Percy, 1895-96, and Uri Mulford, 1896-97. The society was incorporated July 7, 1884, in which year a house of worship, costing $1,400, was erected.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Keeneyville, incorporated May 9, 1892, was organized as the Keeneyville charge in 1893. Previous to that time it had been in the Little Marsh and East Charleston charges, and was served by the pastors appointed to those charges. The present society is the outgrowth of a class organized a number of years ago. Since it was organized as a separate charge the pastors—who have also served the churches at the Shingle school house and at Niles Valley—

have been as follows: Revs. W. R. Kenyon, 1893-94; A. Scrimshaw, 1894-95; A. T. Percy, 1895-96, and Uri Mulford, 1896-97. A church building costing $2,200 was erected in 1892, in conjunction with Middlebury Lodge, No. 844, I. O. O. F. This church has a growing membership.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Niles Valley, incorporated October 1, 1888, is the outgrowth of a Methodist class organized in 1862 or 1863. Among the original members were Joseph E. Lyon—the first Methodist in the valley—Abram Lyon, Mary Lyon (wife of DeLong Cutter), Sarah Lyon (wife of Lorenzo Cutter), Augustus Lyon, Lydia Lyon (wife of Orlando Jones), Mrs. T. Carpenter, James H. Niles and Emily, his wife, and John Diamond. The meetings were held in the school house. In 1886-87 a church building, costing $1,200, was erected. The pastors since the erection of the building have been Revs. H. J. Owen, 1887-90; A. W. Decker, 1890-92; F. A. Peterson, 1892-93; W. R. Kenyon, 1893-94; A. Scrimshaw, 1894-95; A. T. Percy, 1895-96, and Uri Mulford, 1896-97. Previous to 1893 this church was in the East Charleston charge. It is now in the Keeneyville charge. There are nearly fifty members in the church and forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which William Manning is the superintendent. There is also an Epworth League of thirty-four active members.

CEMETERIES.

The Holidaytown Cemetery Association, incorporated February 5, 1875, by Daniel Holiday, V. B. Holiday, Daniel White, Samuel H. Hays and W. W. White, own and control the old burying ground south of the village of Holidaytown. Here lies buried Jesse Losey, the first settler on the site of the borough of Tioga. He died March 12, 1844, aged 85 years. Here rest also the remains of the members of the Ives, West, Wedge, Archer, Dickinson, Holiday, Keeney and other early families. There is another burying ground on the side hill northwest of the village, in which a number of interments have been made. It is now on private property, and interments have ceased.

The Middlebury Cemetery Association, incorporated August 3, 1865, own a burial ground of one and a half acres at Hammond. The incorporators were: Daniel G., Henry A., Ezra I., George O., Martin and James M. Stevens, A. C. and Heber Cole, J. H. Westbrook, John Starkey, Chauncey LaForce, Cephas Bailey, A. A. M. Lane, Calvin Hammond, George Potter and William Chase.

The Niles Valley Cemetery Association was incorporated April 28, 1881, by Philander Niles, E. M. Niles, J. A. Fletcher, Abram Lyon and Henry Wedge. The burial ground owned by this association is situated on the hillside southeast of the village of Niles Valley. The remains of many of the early settlers of Niles Valley and Middlebury Center are buried here.

The Keeneyville Cemetery is situated west of the village of Keeneyville. It is neatly fenced and well kept, and is the resting place of many of the early settlers at Keeneyville and in the western part of the township. There is also an old neighboring burying ground on Losey creek, in the northwestern part of the township.

The Shingle School House Cemetery, near the Shingle school house, north of Keeneyville, is also an old burying ground. It is not incorporated.

The French Hill Cemetery Association was incorporated September 24, 1894, by

A. D. Shaff, S. J. Roe, N. T. French, P. D. Shaff, John Brown and James Shaff. This cemetery is situated in the northwestern part of the township at what is known as French hill.

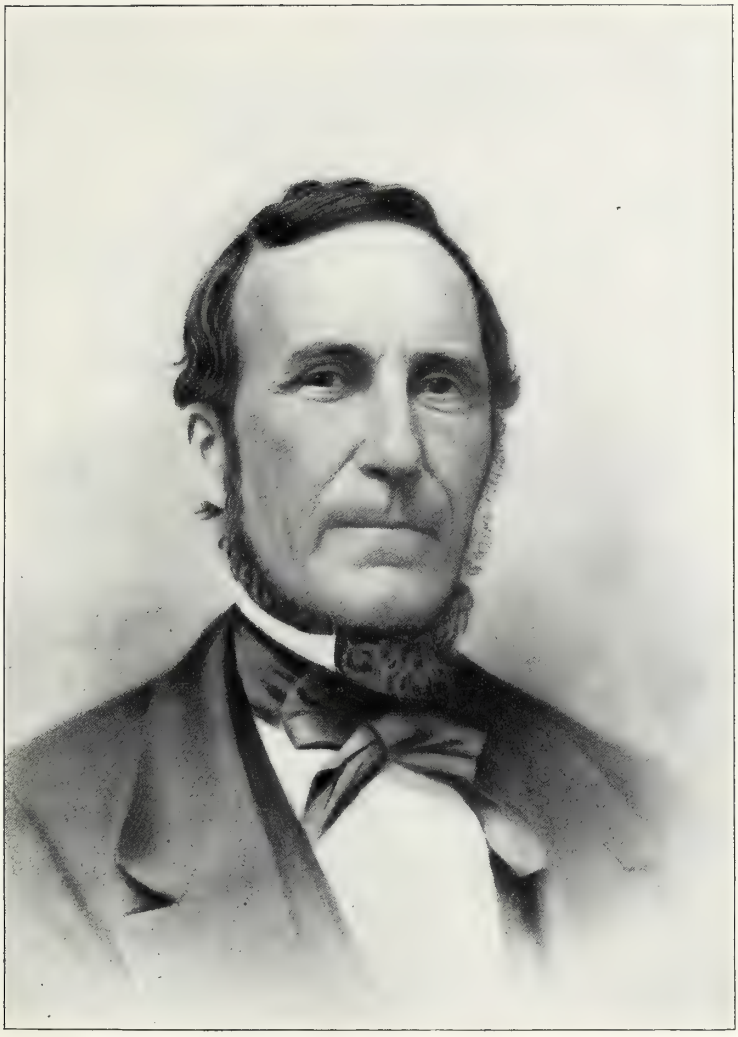
SOCIETIES.

Middlebury Lodge, No. 844, I. O. O. F., was organized June 27, 1873, with nine members. It now has 160 members and is one of the most prosperous lodges in the county. In 1892, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church of Keeneyville, it erected a building costing $2,200, and at the present time has $5,000 in the treasury. Middlebury Grange, No. 705, was organized May 14, 1874, with a large membership, and was incorporated August 24, 1891. It now has a membership of 135, owns a fine hall, with spacious carriage sheds and extensive grounds, and is prosperous. Niles Valley Grange, P. of H., was organized in 1889. It meets at Holidaytown and has a membership of seventy-five. Keeneyville Tent, No. 167, K. O. T. M., was organized May 3, 1893. For the past two years it has been the banner tent of the county and now numbers eighty-five members. Keeneyville Hive, No. 77, L. O. T. M., was organized April 18, 1895, and contains thirty-five members.

VILLAGES.

Holidaytown, or Crooked Creek Postoffice, is situated about a mile and a half south and east of the geographical center of the township, on Crooked creek. It was named Holidaytown for Daniel Holiday, who has resided in the village since 1832. The first settler here was Elisha White, who came in 1799 or 1800, and whose son, Daniel White, born here in 1815, is still living, his present residence being but a few rods distant from the site of the old cabin in which he was born. The first store was kept here from 1830 to 1835 by Daniel Holiday, who built a tavern in 1832, which he kept until 1857. It was burned in 1861. Another building was erected about 1870. I. P. Keeney was landlord here for three years, and was succeeded by H. P. Holiday, who closed the house as a hotel in 1892. The postoffice was established in 1829. Thomas Keeney was the first postmaster. He kept the office where his son Thomas now resides. His successors have been Benjamin Holiday, Edsell Mitchell, Ezra Potter, S. I. Holiday, John R. Redington, M. P. Kelsey, I. A. Newhall, E. C. Westbrook, A. J. Smith, M. G. White, T. M. Archer, W. J. Brown and H. L. Hays, the present incumbent. Previous to S. I. Holiday's appointment the office was kept at the home of the postmaster. Since then it has been either in the hotel or one of the stores. The present merchants are H. L. Hays and M. G. White, each of whom keeps a general store. There are two church buildings—the Baptist and the Free Baptist churches—and a public school building in the village. A planing-mill, shingle-mill and wagon shop is operated by George Baker. The station of the Fall Brook Railroad Company is in charge of Van Buren B. Holiday, who has filled the position since the opening of the road in 1873. Dr. James L. Beers, the resident physician, located here in 1889, and has built up a lucrative practice.

Niles Valley is situated near the southern boundary line of the township. It is at this point that Norris creek, after flowing almost due east out of Chatham township, where it has its source, turns north. At the tannery it unites with Catlin Hollow run to form Cumberland creek, which, after flowing a short mile, unites with



John C. Robb

Crooked creek at Middlebury Center. Just south of Niles Valley is the Big Marsh—the watershed of the valley. In times of high water, it is said, the water flows from this marsh north toward Norris brook and south toward Marsh creek. There is evidence going to show that this stream formerly flowed into Crooked creek and thence to the Tioga river. This matter is, however, more fully dealt with in previous chapters. It is said that Norris brook takes its name from a Mr. Norris, who was the first settler on the site of Niles Valley. It is more than probable, however, that it was named for John Norris, an early settler on the Big Marsh, who, in 1813, was appointed prothonotary and recorder, and afterward became one of the leading men of Wellsboro. John Losinger is usually spoken of as the first actual settler on the site of the village. In 1820 when Aaron Niles came and bought his land he had a small distillery on the site of the "Old Red Store." After selling his land to Niles he moved south to the adjoining place and resumed distilling. In 1820, Erastus Niles, a brother of Aaron, and David Greenleaf settled on the village site. In 1852 there were living in and around the village, Aaron Niles, Erastus Niles, Philander Niles, Joseph E. Lyon, Samuel Wedge and John Losinger. A postoffice was established in 1859, with Jerome B. Niles as postmaster. The office has since been held by John Dimond, John Fletcher, T. D. Rouse, John Fletcher and Stephen McInroy, who was appointed in July, 1893. The first store in the village was opened in 1868 by John T. Purvis, and conducted by him until 1885, when he retired from business. The store at the tannery was opened in 1871, and is now carried on by Thomas Clarendon. Fletcher & Wedge conducted a general store for several years. George R. Adams, who has been in business six years, and C. A. Stratton, who began business in March, 1894, are the present merchants. The Niles Valley tannery and the Methodist Episcopal church are dealt with elsewhere in this chapter. John T. Purvis, who was appointed when the road was opened in 1873, is the Fall Brook Railroad Company's station agent. The Niles Valley Hotel was opened in 1860 by G. W. Lloyd, and kept by him until his death in 1870, since which time the house has been carried on by his widow.

Middlebury Center, known for many years as "Potters," is situated south of the center of the township, at the junction of Cumberland and Crooked creeks. The first settler here was Archibald Hazelett, who located about 1824. The place took the name of "Potters" from Henry H. Potter, who came in 1843, and who, for over thirty years, kept hotel on the west side of the toll road. His sons, A. W., Benjamin and G. W., also kept this hotel. It was closed in 1892, and has since been used as a family residence. Before Potter's coming, Taft Aldrich and William T. Compton kept a log tavern near the same site. In 1884 the present Starkey House was built by H. M. Lowell. Its landlords have been H. M. Lowell, W. W. Finch, William Brown, A. M. Hazelett and Henry J. Shaff, each of whom kept it one year. In 1889 John Starkey bought the property. The buildings burned May 10, 1891. The present house was built on the same site and opened in the fall by Mr. Starkey, who still owns it. The postoffice was established in 1845, the first postmaster being Henry H. Potter, who kept it continuously till 1877, except between 1857 and 1861, when Henry New, the tollgate keeper held it. Archibald Hazelett held it from 1877 to 1881; H. M. Lowell, 1881-85; Frank Starkey, 1885-93, and George F. Davis, who was appointed in September, 1893.

Keeneyville is situated on Crooked creek, in the western part of the township. It was named in honor of Elias Keeney, a blacksmith, who settled on the village site previous to 1835. The village is now regarded as the largest and most important one in the township, notwithstanding the disadvantage of being distant several miles from the railroad. A postoffice was established here about 1856, R. F. Wilson being the first postmaster. The following named persons have since held the office: Jesse Keeney, M. W. Staples, A. J. Smith, J. C. Roe, Levi Beck, R. G. Close and Jared Davis, who was appointed in July, 1894. The first store was started before the Civil War by Charles O. Etz. The succeeding merchants were Chase & Hymes, Silas Staples, Hugh W. Wellington, Card, Staples & Son, Richard Keeney, and M. C. Potter, 1864 to 1889. In February, 1896, there were two general stores—Close Brothers, and A. J. & M. J. Smith, and one furniture store, kept by J. W. Roe. The first hotel in the village was opened in 1860 by R. L. Wilson. His successors were W. Stevens, M. C. Potter, John Carl, W. H. Wood and Gilbert B. Owlett. Dr. J. L. Blatchley also kept hotel for a number of years. The names of the physicians who have practiced here are: Dr. Leonard, Dr. Wiley, Dr. J. L. Blatchley, who remained over twenty years; Dr. Augustus Niles, who removed to Wellsboro, in 1893, after having practiced fifteen years, and Dr. Luther N. Cloos, who read medicine under Dr. Niles, and who bought his residence and practice in 1893. The village is in the midst of a rich agricultural section and has grown to be an important trading point. Its churches and the public school are well attended, and the different secret and beneficiary societies, which meet in the village, have a large membership and are prosperous.

Hammond is the name of a station and postoffice on Crooked creek, in the eastern part of the township. The postoffice was established here in 1873, since which time the office of postmaster has been filled by Alexander McLean, Frank Hammond, D. Carlton and W. H. Carlton, the present incumbent, who was appointed in March, 1892. Mr. Carlton also carries on a general store, the only one in the place. The railroad station agent is J. E. DeGrote.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—AREA AND BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—STREAMS AND DRAINAGE—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

FARMINGTON township was created in February, 1830, and was taken from Elkland township. It is nine miles in length from east to west, has an average width of four miles and contains about thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by the boroughs of Osceola, Elkland and Nelson, and a part of the township of Lawrence; on the east by Lawrence and Tioga townships; on the south by Middlebury, and on the west by Chatham and Deerfield. Lying midway between the Cowanesque river, on the north, and Crooked creek, on the south, this township forms a part of the watershed between the two streams. Its surface is rugged, hills and valleys alternating. With but few exceptions, however, the former are tillable from base to summit, and at least seventy-five per cent. of the area of the township is under cultivation. It is distinctively an agricultural township and one of the best in the county. The drainage is principally toward the north and east. Thorn Bottom and Cummings' creeks, which rise west of the center of the township, flow northeast into Nelson township. The valley of the former, on account of its picturesque beauty, is known as Pleasant valley. Elkhorn creek rises near Farmington Hill and flows southwest into Tioga township, uniting with Crooked creek at Tioga. A few of the smaller tributaries of Crooked creek rise in the southern part of the township and flow south into Middlebury township. The township was heavily timbered when first settled. This has been cleared away, except a few acres here and there. The pine and hemlock has been manufactured into lumber. Owing to its small streams the township has not had many saw-mills within its boundaries, and the pine and hemlock logs have, as a rule, been hauled to Osceola, Elkland, Nelson, Tioga and other milling points, and there manufactured into lumber.

The township has no villages and it is claimed for it that there has never been a license granted to sell liquor within its boundaries. It has grown slowly but prosperously, and is in many respects the model farming township of the county. In 1840 it had 503 inhabitants; 1870, 997; 1880, 995, and 1890, 907.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It is a difficult matter to determine who was the first white man to settle within the present boundaries of Farmington township, or to definitely fix upon the year of his coming. Lemuel Cady, a carpenter and joiner, is credited with locating at Osceola about 1810. In 1812, so his living descendants say, he went into Farmington town-

ship, and bought 200 acres of land near what is now known as the Cady school house, but his name does not appear upon the assessment rolls of Elkland township, from which Farmington was taken, until 1817. In 1818 he returned to Osceola where he remained until 1823, when he went back to Farmington, bought a tract of land near his former location and became a permanent resident. He worked at his trade until 1839. The name of David Bryant appears on the assessment list of Delmar township for 1812, the territory of which then included Farmington, and so far as can now be learned, he appears to have been the first permanent settler. He located on the State road, on what was long known as the Bryant homestead. He was still a resident of the township in 1831, the year of its organization. The name of David C. Bryant makes its appearance on the assessment list of 1819. The name was spelled "Briant" by the assessors. The names of Ezra Cummings and Chandler W. Chamberlain, both residents of the township at its organization, appear on the assessment list of 1823, as does also that of Jacob Cummings. Martin Bowen's name is on the assessment list of 1828. In this year also appears the name of John McCallum. His descendants say he was the fifth settler in the township. The assessment list of 1829 contains the name of William Gee, whom his descendants say came in 1824. Moses Atwood appears to have settled about 1829. James Cook came in 1830 and erected a saw-mill. Peter Moury came previous to 1831, as did also Asa Moury. It has been stated that in 1828 there were but four log cabins in the township, and that in 1830, when the first election was held, there were but eleven voters. If this be true, the township must have grown rapidly during the next year, inasmuch as the assessment list of 1831 shows sixty-five persons, who were assessed as owners of seated lands and personal property within its boundaries. Among the more prominent of these, in addition to those already named, were Ives Chamberlain, Zebediah Clark, James Works, John and Daniel Crippen, Jacob Lichenthaler, David Cummings, Job Herrick, Lockwood G. Hoyt, Freeman Place, Alva Cummings, John C. Robb, Samuel P. Babcock, Jonathan Sobres, Nathan Bottom, Charles Carr, Randall Drake, George Stanley, William Perrigo, Johnson Butts, Henry B. Turk, Harvey Foster, Hiram Merritt, Samuel and Daniel Buckbee, and Abner Webster. Descendants of most of these pioneers are still to be found in the township. Like the early settlers in other townships of the county, they felled the forests, cleared the lands and planted homes for themselves and their descendants and lived to see the township transformed from a wilderness to a thrifty and prosperous agricultural community.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

James Cook erected a saw-mill on Elkhorn creek in 1831. In 1838 he was suceeded as owner by Ephanetus Cook, who sold to Northrop Young in 1849, who was succeeded in 1853 by Lyman Fisk. This mill was afterward changed to a steam mill and was operated until 1882, being owned at the time by A. J. Fisk. Peter Moury operated a saw-mill from 1844 to 1847. These appear to be the only saw-mills erected in the township.

The West Farmington Cheese Factory, located near the Cady school house, was erected in the spring of 1895. It is owned and operated by E. A. Bean, of Knoxville, and has an output of 70,000 pounds of cheese annually.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school was taught in the township in 1836 and was located in what is now known as the House district. Within the next few years school buildings were erected in other parts of the township. Although the public school law went into effect in 1835, the schools were supported by subscription until 1850. Ten schools are now maintained within the township, there being an average of seven months school each year. Good school buildings have been erected and a liberal policy pursued in supplying them with furniture, globes, maps, charts, etc. Competent teachers are employed and are paid fair wages.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the township: Martin Bowen, 1831; Samuel Snow, 1831; A. M. Compton, 1834; John C. Whitaker, 1836; Richard Ellison, 1838; Chandler W. Chamberlain, 1840, John C. Robb, 1840; Rockwell W. House, 1845; John A. Kemp, 1845; re-elected, 1850; John Peters, 1850; Seneca Horton, 1855; J. B. Redfield, 1855; Reuben T. Hall, 1858; M. D. Bosard, 1860; James Beebe, 1863; re-elected, 1868; Andrew J. Doane, 1864; A. J. Smith, 1866; J. M. Shaw, 1869; William Campbell, 1869; Aurel J. Fisk, 1874; Edgar D. Fish, 1877; re-elected, 1882; R. S. Lugg, 1879; J. H. Merritt, 1885; re-elected, 1890, 1895; Justus Leonard, 1887; re-elected, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Congregation of Farmington was organized February 10, 1844, at the house of Johnson Butts near Farmington Hill. The constituent members were Johnson and Lucy Butts, John C. Robb, Miss Prudence Crippen, Mrs. Prudence Foster, and Josiah H. and Mary Ann Foster. The elders have been Johnson Butts, Peter M. Close, John C. Robb, Harvey Foster, P. L. Butts, O. H. Blanchard and D. P. Close. Rev. S. J. McCullough, who organized the church, was its pastor till 1848. His successors have been Revs. Thomas E. Woodcock, J. Gordon Carnahan, F. Rand, 1859; Fred Graves, 1866; S. A. Rawson, 1873; Benjamin Russell, 1880; C. B. Gillette, 1881; R. G. Williams, 1885; S. P. Gates, 1889; J. I. Campbell, 1890; John H. Elliott, 1892, and W. C. McCormack, who took charge in January, 1896. He is also pastor of the church at Tioga. A church edifice was erected in 1851 at a cost of $1,200, and has been repaired as needed. The congregation is a strong one. Services have been held with but occasional interruption since the society was organized and a good Sunday-school maintained. The society was incorporated February 14, 1853, upon the petition of John Harrower, Peter M. Close, Isaiah H. Foster, Johnson Butts, John C. Robb and Leverett L. Wilson.

The Farmington Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1845. The following are the names of the original members: Daniel S. Buckbee, S. P. Buckbee, Mrs. Hannah Buckbee, Miss Katie Buckbee, Mrs. John Crippen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. John Edgbert, Mrs. Katie Tremain, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Mulford, and H. B. Turk. The following named pastors have served this church: Revs. G. W. Terry, Mr. Grandin, A. R. Jones, Mr. Davison, E. D. Rosea, Mr. Christian, R. L. Stillwell, James Duncan, J. M. Powell, J. H. Austin, 1860-63; G. N. Packer, 1863-64; C. L. F. Howe, 1864-66; V. Brownell, 1866-67; W. M. Haskell, 1867; W. H. Rumsey, T. L. Weaver, John Van Kirk; Harvey Lamkin,

1873-76; C. J. Bradbury, 1876-77; G. W. Howland, 1877-79; Harvey Lamkin, 1879-81; J. W. Gamble, 1881-83; J. D. Requa, 1883-85; R. E. Thomas, 1885-86; F. A. Peterson, 1886-88; W. L. Linaberry, 1888-89; C. M. Gardner, 1889-91; D. O. Chamberlayne, 1891-92; L. P. Thurston, 1892-95; Uri Mulford, 1895-96, and D. E. Stiles, who took charge in October, 1896. The society was first organized by Daniel Buckbee, and services were held in a log school house. In 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. A. R. Jones, a church edifice was erected on Farmington Hill, at a cost of about $1,500. The society now numbers sixty-three members. There is a good Sunday-school and a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Farmington—also known as the Pleasant Valley Church—was organized in November, 1883, by Rev. James Scovill, pastor. The following are the names of the original members: S. C. Doane, class leader; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Teachman, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Dusen, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Cady, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Casbeer, Mrs. Charles Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Seely, and Mrs. Redfield. The names of the pastors are as follows: Revs. James Scovill, 1883-85; M. D. Jackson, 1885-86; William S. Crandall, 1886-88; D. L. Pitts, 1888-90; Melvin J. Smith, 1890-91; J. W. Miller, 1891-94; A. G. Cole, 1894-96, and W. J. Wilson, who came in October, 1896. The first trustees were Rev. Charles Weeks, Simeon Cady and Aaron Baker, under whose supervision a church building costing $1,300 was erected in 1883, on land purchased from Simeon Cady. It stands in the valley of Thorn Bottom creek, in the midst of a prosperous agricultural section. There are at present fifty members in the society, which is in the Osceola charge. There are sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Aaron Baker is the superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The Farmington Cemetery Association was incorporated December 2, 1872. The cemetery owned and controlled by this association embraces two acres of land and was opened in 1854. It adjoins the Presbyterian church. The incorporators were James Beebe, R. H. Close, O. H. Blanchard, Reuben T. Hall, O. L. Butts, George White, James L. Robb and P. M. Close. It is neatly fenced and well cared for. It has been for nearly half a century the burial place for the families resident in the eastern part of the township.

The Union Cemetery Company of Farmington was incorporated December 5, 1873. The incorporators were Andrew Van Dusen, Edgar M. Stevens, James E. Peters, J. B. Redfield, Carlos H. House, William Welch, A. B. Wright, William Pierce, Willard Cass, E. D. Fish, Charles Edwards, William Van Dusen and Milo Anderson, all representatives of old families in the western part of Farmington and eastern part of Chatham townships. This cemetery, known as the Peters cemetery, is situated on high ground near the old parsonage. It contains the graves of many of the first settlers of the township.

The Cemetery Association of North Farmington was incorporated April 13, 1882, by J. W. Teachman, Osceola; Warren Phelps, Farmington, and Rev. Charles Weeks, Nelson. This cemetery is located about half a mile east of the Pleasant Valley church, on the road to Nelson. The land was given by Rev. Charles Weeks and wife. The deed and charter require that the money derived from the sale of lots shall

constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be devoted to keeping the grounds in proper condition and repair. The first interment was made here in 1851. It was a family burying ground for many years.

The Moury Cemetery, a family burying ground, was incorporated April 20, 1886, by Jonathan and Charles W. Mourie, Daniel Moury, Ira H. Moury and Henry Moury. This was the private burying ground of the Moury family. It was incorporated to preserve it in perpetuity as a cemetery.

Besides these incorporated cemeteries there are several private burying grounds in different parts of the township. Among these may be mentioned the Gee burying ground, and the Jacob Prutsman burying ground. All the public and private cemeteries are well cared for and contain an unusually large number of handsome marble and granite monuments.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

The West Farmington Postoffice was established about 1858, the first postmaster being C. H. House. His successors have been Ansel Wright, John Hammond, Rockwell House, Adelbert Van Dusen, Willard Cass and Elizabeth Cass, the present incumbent, who was appointed in July, 1895.

Farmington Hill Postoffice, in the eastern part of the township, was established in 1861. There have been but two postmasters, Reuben T. Hall, who held the office until November 27, 1882, when George White, the present postmaster, was appointed. Farmington Hill Grange, No. 841, which was organized March 8, 1888, meets in a hall near the Farmington Hill Methodist Episcopal church. It now numbers sixty-four members.

Elbridge Postoffice was established in 1883. J. E. White was the first postmaster. His successors have been Charles McCallum, J. E. White, Mrs. C. B. Moury, J. B. McCallum, and Mrs. C. B. Moury, the present incumbent. Mrs. Moury also carries on a general store. The office is near the center of the township. Elbridge is also the voting place of the township.

Odle Corners Postoffice, in the western part of the township, near the Deerfield township line, was established in July, 1893. Mary Odle, the postmistress, has kept a store here for twenty years.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ELKLAND BOROUGH.

THE OLD TOWNSHIP OF ELKLAND — ITS ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES — REDUCTIONS OF AREA — ORGANIZED AS A BOROUGH — ENLARGEMENT OF BOROUGH LIMITS — PIONEER SETTLERS — VILLAGE GROWTH — LATER ENTERPRISES — SCHOOLS — HOTELS — BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS — POSTMASTERS — PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS — NEWSPAPERS — CHURCHES — CEMETERIES — SOCIETIES.

IN 1814 the township of Elkland—now no longer in existence—was organized. Its territory, taken from Delmar township, extended along the New York state line from the ninety-third to the one hundred and fourth mile-stone—a distance of eleven miles. It extended north and south a distance of ten miles, and embraced within its boundaries the present boroughs of Nelson, Elkland and Osceola, all of Farmington, and parts of Lawrence, Deerfield and Middlebury townships. In December, 1816, a part of the township of Lawrence was taken from it, and in September, 1822, another portion of its territory went to Middlebury township. In February, 1830, the territory of the township of Farmington was taken from it. Those several reductions confined it to a narrow strip, about eight miles long, from east to west, by two and three-fourths miles wide, from north to south. By an act of the legislature, approved April 10, 1849, its territory was still further reduced by the creation of the borough of Elkland, to which, from time to time, additions have been made. In January, 1857, all that part of the township not embraced in Elkland borough limits, lying west of a line extending through the center of that borough, from north to south, was erected into the township of Osceola, and in December, 1857, all lying east of the same line became the township of Nelson, and Elkland township passed out of existence. By the subsequent extension of the Elkland borough limits south of the Cowanesque river, the townships of Osceola and Nelson both suffered material reductions of area. There is still left, however, a narrow strip between the southern boundary of Elkland and the northern boundary of Farmington township, the western half of which belongs to the borough of Osceola, and the eastern half to the borough of Nelson. Some years ago a movement was afoot to annex this strip to Elkland borough and thus give it and Osceola and Nelson boroughs more symmetrical boundaries, but for some reason the annexation was not made.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

A man named Baker Pierce, who died in 1815, and whose remains were buried in the old pioneer graveyard at Osceola, appears to have been the first settler within the boundaries of Elkland borough. Just when he settled or how long he remained cannot now be ascertained, but it must have been during the earlier years of the first decade of the present century. The next to settle was the Taylor family, who located



E. L. Pattison

at Barney Hill. This family consisted of Mrs. Permelia Taylor and her three sons, Ebenezer, Philip and Mitchell, who emigrated from the Delaware Water Gap, New Jersey, to the Wyoming valley, thence to Pipe Creek, below Owego, from which place, in 1806, they came to the Cowanesque valley. Ebenezer and Philip soon afterward removed to Osceola. The latter, his mother and his brother, Mitchell, all died before 1815, and were buried at Barney Hill. In 1882, their resting place being disturbed by the building of the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad, Capt. Charles R. Taylor and Charles Tubbs—descendants in the fourth generation of Mrs. Permelia Taylor—removed their remains to the cemetery at Osceola.

It appears that William Courtright acquired title to the land first bought and settled on by Philip Taylor, which, in 1814, he conveyed to Lintsford Coates. The Coates family came early, as early, so it has been stated, as 1806. In 1808, however, Timothy Coates, Sr., acquired the title to 170 acres of land, situated between the lands of Cyprian Wright and those of Amasa Culver, and covered by warrant No. 233, within the limits of what is now Nelson borough, and later he and his son, Lintsford, bought land and became residents of Elkland. The exact year, is, however, difficult to ascertain. Daniel Holiday was here previous to 1810, in which year his son, Daniel, now a resident of Holidaytown, Middlebury township, was born.

In March, 1811, came a colony from Elmira and Southport, New York, consisting of Samuel Tubbs, Sr., his sons, Samuel, James and Benjamin, and his sons-in-law, John Ryon, Jr., David Hammond and Martin Stevens. The members of this colony became the owners and occupants of all the land from Barney Hill on the east to the Stull farm on the west, including the Davenport Island and farm on the south side of the river. John Ryon, Jr., and his brother James, settled in the center of Elkland, which became known as Ryonsville. John Ryon, Sr., who joined the settlement later, was the first postmaster of the village, and resided there until his death in 1832. John Ryon, Jr., early became a prominent and leading spirit. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1816, a member of the legislature in 1822 and 1823, and a member of the state senate in 1824. He was the first merchant of the village and its most prominent citizen. In 1848 he removed to Lawrenceville, where he died July 22, 1859. Samuel Tubbs settled on what is now known as the Dorrance farm, and soon became identified with the material growth of the village. David Hammond settled on the old Hammond homestead, now owned by Mrs. C. L. Pattison.

The names given are those of the pioneers who settled within the borough limits, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them. In time the village took the name of Elkland, growing steadily year by year. It is now one of the most prosperous and progressive boroughs in the county.

VILLAGE GROWTH.

As early as 1815 Col. Samuel Tubbs and his sons excavated a mill race around the south side of what afterward became known as Davenport Island, and erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Col. Lemuel Davenport, who came about 1820, or soon after, acquired this property and owned and operated the mills. In 1870 they were purchased by Hon. John W. Ryon, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. In 1885 the grist-mill was changed to a roller-mill. In 1890 the machinery, etc., was re-

moved to a site north of the Fall Brook railroad, at the head of Parkhurst street, and the present mill erected. In 1894 a grain elevator with a capacity of 14,000 bushels of grain was built. During the latter part of 1895 the mill was completely remodeled and the latest improved machinery added. It is now a 500-barrel mill, and is one of the best equipped in the State. John W. Ryon, Jr., is in charge. William Martindell is the superintendent and head miller. About 1840 D. B. Schoff erected a water-power saw-mill on the river in the southern part of the village, and operated it for a number of years. It was torn down in 1869 by George Dorrance.

The first store in the village was opened about 1824 or 1825 by John Ryon, Jr., and Robert Tubbs. In 1828 Joel Parkhurst, who had previously been in business with his brother in Lawrenceville, came to Elkland, joined with and later bought them out. He became within a few years, not only a leading business man, but the wealthiest citizen of the Cowanesque valley, maintaining at the same time a well-deserved reputation for liberality, enterprise and public spirit. In 1832 George L. and Samuel Ryon opened a store and continued in business until 1843. About 1833 Timothy S. and David Coates engaged in merchandising and lumbering, continuing until 1854, when Clark Kimball, of Osceola, succeeded David. Other changes occurred previous to Mr. Coates' retirement in 1859 or 1860.

As the country became more settled, the village grew slowly, new stores being started, a school house built, a church organized, and such other trade and industrial enterprises set on foot as the condition and necessities of the people demanded. In the winter of 1839-40 James Tubbs, father of Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, and who is still living, taught a school in the village. Recently, in a reminiscent article published in the Elkland *Journal*, he described this school and the pupils who attended, and closed with the following description of the village:

> At the time of my school Elkland was a mere hamlet, not even a four corners, as there was no street from Skinner's store to the river. On what is now Buffalo street two families lived—Anson Blackman's and Alvinzi Foote's. Stanley, the tailor, had just occupied the house in which Dr. Rockwell now lives. Martin Stevens, carpenter, and Asaph Johnson lived on the farm where the Postal Telegraph Company's office is, and Benjamin Tubbs on the lower part of the Dorrance farm. The leading citizen was John Ryon. He had been representative and senator, and at the time of my school had a seat upon the bench as associate judge. He gave the land where the school house was built; the land for the cemetery, and the site for the Presbyterian church, which had then been built about one year. His son, John W., has become my most distinguished scholar, having been a member of Congress. Elisha B. Benedict was the physician of the place, and Rev. Octavius Fitch, the Presbyterian minister. Joel Parkhurst, who settled in Elkland eleven years previously, kept a store on the site of the *Journal* office, and was the postmaster. The mail arrived twice a week at the postoffice. There was no bridge across the river.

LATER ENTERPRISES.

The Elkland Tannery was established about 1851 by James Hancock on the south bank of the Cowanesque river. He was soon succeeded by S. G. Tabor & Son. In 1853 Joel Parkhurst acquired the property, which he continued to own until 1873, when he sold it to Joseph Cornelius. He owned and operated it in connection with his sons until 1893, when it passed into the hands of Proctor, Hunt & Co, of Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Cornelius retaining an interest in the business. In

January, 1893, the tannery was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on the present site, north of the Fall Brook railroad, beginning operations November 11, 1893. The new tannery has a capacity of 600 hides per day and is one of the largest in the county. F. M. Cornelius is the superintendent. The company also owns and carries on a large general store.

Decker & Metcalf's Sash, Door and Blind Factory was established about 1857. They ran it nearly twenty years. The property had various owners afterwards, finally falling into the hands of C. L. Pattison, who removed the plant north of the railroads and incorporated it with the furniture factory.

The Pattison National Bank is the successor of a private bank established in 1867 by Joel and John Parkhurst, under the firm name of J. & J. Parkhurst. In October, 1869, C. L. Pattison was admitted and the name changed to J. Parkhurst & Company. On August 1, 1889, John Parkhurst retired and his son, L. K. Parkhurst, was admitted. The name was then changed to C. L. Pattison & Company. In June, 1890, Mr. Pattison and his wife became sole owners. C. L. Pattison died April 10, 1896. Soon after his death steps were taken to re-organize the institution as a national bank, and on June 2, 1896, a charter was secured for the Pattison National Bank, so named in honor of the deceased financier, which was formally organized by the election of the following officers: Orville Pattison, president; Jerome Bottom, vice-president; W. Burton Foote, cashier; S. A. Weeks, teller, and Orville Pattison, W. Burton Foote, and S. A. Weeks, of Elkland; Jerome Bottom and J. D. Campbell, of Nelson; J. T. Gear and I. M. Edgcomb, of Knoxville, and John W. Hammond, of Osceola, directors. This bank is ably conducted, occupies a handsome building, erected expressly for its use, at a cost of $15,000, and is one of the strongest financial institutions in the county.

The Cowanesque Valley Oil Company was incorporated in July, 1877, the incorporators being Garrett W. Benson, Olean, New York, and John Parkhurst, Charles L. Pattison, Benjamin Dorrance and J. C. Edwards, of Elkland. An oil well was sunk on the Hammond place southwest of the borough. Oil and gas were both found, but in limited quantities.

The Tioga Telephone Company was incorporated November 28, 1881, the incorporators being James Horton, Westfield; J. W. Hammond, Osceola; J. D. Campbell, Nelson; Charles L. Pattison, Elkland, and Austin Lathrop, Jr., and G. R. Brown, Corning, New York. The capital stock is $2,500. This company operates a line of telephone in Tioga and Potter counties. In Tioga county it includes the boroughs of Nelson, Elkland, Osceola, Knoxville and Westfield.

The Elkland Furniture Association (Limited) was incorporated March 25, 1882, by Charles L. Pattison, William L. Simmons and Abram Coon, with a capital stock of $6,287.34. Its object was the manufacture and vending of furniture of every description. The plant was installed in ample buildings north of the railroad, and a large business soon built up. In 1890 one hundred hands were employed. The factory was destroyed by fire January 7, 1893. A movement to rebuild was immediately set on foot, but was not successful.

The Favorite Folding Chair Company, with a capital of $26,300, was incorporated May 5, 1883, for the purpose of manufacturing chairs of every description. The incorporators were B. H. Parkhurst, John Parkhurst, L. K. Parkhurst, Richard

K. Skinner, J. C. Edwards, C. L. Pattison, of Elkland; E. B. Campbell, of Nelson, and H. F. Evans, of New York. This company continued in operation for several years.

The Elkland Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of toys and novelties, was established in Elkland in January, 1887. F. W. Crandall, the superintendent, is the son of Asa Crandall, known as the maker of Crandall's building blocks and who ran a furniture factory in Covington in 1840. Mr. Crandall was in the same business in Montrose, Pennsylvania, where his large factory burned August 27, 1886, involving a loss of $46,000. His present plant is located in the old chair factory building. From sixty to seventy-five men are constantly employed, the annual output amounting to about $40,000. Toys and novelties are shipped to all parts of the world.

The Elkland Carriage Works was established in the old rink building in 1889, by B. H. Parkhurst, and operated until his suspension in 1893. Over sixty hands were employed, the annual output exceeding $100,000. A factory building north of the railroad was erected in 1890. This property is now owned by the National Advertising Company, who purpose engaging in the manufacture of snow shovels and other articles of utility.

The Elkland Planing Mill was established in 1890 by E. B. Campbell and J. C. Edwards. Since August, 1895, it has been run by I. H. Fields, who employs eight hands. In addition to his planing mill business Mr. Fields engages in the manufacture of hardwood bedsteads.

The Elkland Foundry was established in 1891 by C. B. Bailey. It was destroyed in the fire of January 7, 1893, and rebuilt in the following spring. It is now operated as a foundry and machine shop by William Wilhelm.

The Elkland Basket Works was established in 1893 by C. B. Bailey and F. G. Bemis for the manufacture of fruit and farm baskets. About seventy-five hands were employed, the output amounting to about $60,000 annually. The plant was removed to Coudersport, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1896.

The Elkland Pure Oil and Gas Company was organized in February, 1896, for the purpose of making a thorough test for oil and gas on lands leased for that purpose. The officers are F. W. Crandall, president; M. G. Fitzpatrick, secretary; A. W. Campbell, treasurer; George C. Signor, R. P. McCann, F. T. Smith, J. W. Ryon, Jr., Jay Beard, J. C. Dulso, G. S. Walker, Charles Cornelius, W. G. Humphrey, C. B. and C. E. Bailey, directors. A well was sunk about half a mile southwest of the village, and gas and oil both struck, but not in paying quantities.

The Elkland Bicycle Club was organized in July, 1894, as a stock company, with B. H. Parkhurst, president; Dr. W. H. Humphrey, vice-president; George C. Signor, corresponding secretary; Fred W. Crandall, treasurer, and Fred T. Smith, secretary. This club owns twelve acres of enclosed ground northwest of the business part of the borough, containing a half-mile track, grand stand, judges' stand, etc. Race meetings are held here each season, and state records have been made on this track.

SCHOOLS.

The early schools in Elkland, as in other places throughout the county, were supported by subscription, and until the building of the first school house in 1827,

were taught in any house that could be secured for the purpose. The year when the first school was opened has not been ascertained, but it was probably as early as 1814 or 1816. Among the first teachers were Henry Womer, Miss Mary Ryon and Harriet B. Wright. Miss Wright, who afterwards became the wife of Ira Bulkley, taught a term of thirteen weeks beginning June 14, 1824, in an old log dwelling house "located where C. L. Pattison now resides." She had eighteen pupils—eight boys and ten girls. They were John, Amariah and Hannah (wife of George L. Ryon) Hammond; Esther Wright (second wife of Ira Bulkley); Elizabeth Cook (wife of Orsemus Rathbone); Willis and Nancy (wife of Brockhurst L. Baker) Hammond; George L. and Harris T. Ryon; Benson, Elizabeth and Charles Tubbs; Maria Coates (wife of Lorenzo Cook); Edward, Charlotte and Hester Buck; Phebe Mascho, who died young, and her brother Charles; and a girl named Rifle, who lived in the family of John Ryon, Sr. Miss Wright's pay for teaching was "calculated at one dollar per week, or one bushel of good merchantable wheat." In 1892 her sister Esther, one of her pupils, who became the second wife of Ira Bulkley, dictated for publication an article which appeared in the Elkland *Journal*, in which she said:

> Elkland, at that time, did not show signs of becoming a village. It had no tavern, nor store, nor shop of any kind—not even a distillery. There was no church in the Cowanesque valley, and the itinerant Methodist ministers who passed this way once in six weeks, held preaching services in some barn in the summer season. John Ryon, Sr., was postmaster and kept the office at his dwelling house, at which the mail arrived by carrier on horseback, once a week (Tuesdays). "John Ryon, Esq.," as my father wrote his name among the patrons of my sister's school, was at that time a member of the state senate, deservedly popular, a most generous and obliging gentleman.

In 1827 the first school building was erected. It is still standing just west of the Presbyterian church and is occupied as a dwelling by James Brocksley. It was built by Rodney Shaw, afterwards a well known citizen of Mansfield. At the raising there was used one and one-half gallons of whiskey, bought of H. Freeborn, of Shaver's Point—now Lawrenceville—for fifty cents. This school house was also used as a church until 1835. It was built by subscription. One of the early teachers here after the adoption of the public school system was James Tubbs, who taught in the winter of 1839-40. In the article already quoted from, he says: "I had no blackboard. My only classes were in spelling and reading. Grammar was not a branch of study in my school. In arithmetic I had no class. Each student began and ciphered as far as he or she could in the science of numbers with my assistance. In teaching geography the same method was pursued. Considerable attention was given to penmanship."

The second school house was built in 1855, and was a two-story frame, with rooms for two departments. In 1876 Joel Parkhurst proposed to give the district a new brick school house, costing $4,000, provided the people would raise a fund of $1,500, to be placed at interest and the interest used to keep the house in order and purchase apparatus. The offer was accepted and the building erected. It ranks as third among the school houses of the county. Prof. M. F. Cass has been principal of this school since 1891, and has proven himself an able, efficient and popular educator.

HOTELS.

For some time previous to 1836, a man named Smith kept a wayside inn on the site of the old Case Hotel—now the Sandbach House. In the year named Leander Culver bought it, and became the first regular hotel keeper in the village. In 1851 he built the present building, which has since had numerous landlords, among whom were Charles Ryon, Life Blackman, David Dunbar, John E. Westlake, A. J. Fillman, Peter Duvall, Fred Bunnell, "Sandy" Simpson, A. D. Graves, W. R. Coles and T. D. Case. In September, 1894, after Mr. Case's death, the property was purchased by Mrs. Mary Sandbach, of Wellsboro, who placed her son, Richard E. Sandbach, in charge as manager. The name was changed to the Sandbach House. It is well conducted and popular.

In 1841 D. B. and J. W. Schoff built a hotel near the Dorrance farm. It burned in 1867. In the same year another hotel was built on its site by Enos D. and Leander Culver. About 1871 it was converted into a dwelling, and since 1880 was owned by C. L. Pattison.

The Signor House was built about 1880, Robert Traver being the first landlord. In the spring of 1886 George C. Signor bought the property, and in the summer of 1894 rebuilt the hotel, expending $2,000. The building was thoroughly remodeled inside and out, and is now one of the best hotels in the county. Mr. Signor is a popular landlord and commands a large share of the traveling patronage.

The Arlington Hotel was opened in July, 1891, near the Fall Brook railroad depot, by Robert Traver, as landlord. It was destroyed by fire December 17, 1893, being owned and occupied at the time by J. G. Parks.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The borough of Elkland was incorporated by a special act of the legislature, approved April 10, 1849, and in May following the first election was held at the house of J. L. Davenport, resulting in the election of John Parkhurst, burgess, and Leander Culver, J. L. Davenport, J. C. Whitaker, D. B. Schoff and Joel Parkhurst, councilmen. The following are the names of the burgesses since elected: John Parkhurst, 1850; W. T. Humphrey, 1851; E. I. Kelsey, 1852; Edward Kennedy, 1853; S. E. Hunt, 1854; Truman Sanford, 1855; Joel Parkhurst, 1856-60; F. G. Loveland, 1861; Kasson Parkhurst, 1862; John Parkhurst, 1863; John Chase, 1864; Joel Parkhurst, 1865; J. C. Whitaker, 1866; Joel Parkhurst, 1867; T. S. Coates, 1868; Joel Parkhurst, 1869-74; C. P. Evans, 1875; R. K. Skinner, 1876; T. D. Chase, 1877; W. W. Wright, 1878; Henry Miner, 1879; G. T. Harrower, 1880; T. Coates, 1881; R. P. McCann, 1882; John Parkhurst, 1883; W. H. Redfield, 1884; E. G. Webb, 1885; John Parkhurst, 1886; J. E. Wilcox, 1887; John Brown, 1888-89; G. G. Dorrance, 1890; John Brown, 1891; Joseph Smith, 1892; G. S. Walker, 1893; Charles L. Pattison, 1894, served until his death, April 10, 1896; E. B. Campbell, 1896, and J. C. Edwards, 1897.

The names of the persons serving as justices of the peace during the existence of Elkland township are as follows: John Ryon, Jr., 1816; Cyprian Wright, 1819; Nathaniel Seely, second, 1819; Amariah Hammond, 1825; Reuben Cloos, 1827; Martin Bowen, 1831; Samuel Snow, 1832; A. M. Compton, 1834; John C. Whitaker,

1836; re-elected, 1840; Richard Ellison, 1838; re-elected, 1840; Luke B. Maynard, 1841; re-elected, 1853; William Barker, 1844; G. C. Blake, 1847; Daniel Shumway, 1847; Albert M. Loop, 1849; Andrew K. Bosard, 1850; re-elected, 1855; Allen Seely, 1855, and G. H. Baxter, 1857.

The following named persons have served as justices of Elkland borough: Charles Ryon, 1850; re-elected, 1855; Joel Parkhurst, 1850; John Parkhurst, 1855; re-elected, 1860, 1865; Enos L. Culver, 1860; F. G. Loveland, 1864; re-elected, 1869, 1874, 1882, 1889; T. C. Coates, 1870; E. B. Benedict, 1872; A. A. Amsbury, 1874; W. B. Meade, 1876; J. C. Whitaker, Sr., 1880; John S. Ryon, 1880; William Potter, 1883; C. C. Ward, 1884; re-elected, 1885; Windsor Gleason, 1888; re-elected, 1893; Robert P. McCann, 1890; John S. Ellis, 1894; re-elected, 1895; Alonzo Porter, 1895.

POSTMASTERS.

A postoffice called "Ryonsville" was established in the village in December, 1822, John Ryon, Sr., being the first postmaster. In 1830 he was succeeded by Joel Parkhurst, who was succeeded in June, 1834, by Samuel Ryon. In 1838 George L. Ryon was appointed. About this time the name of the office was changed to Elkland. He was succeeded in 1839 by Joel Parkhurst, whose immediate successors were John and J. G. Parkhurst. The next incumbent was Frank G. Loveland, who was succeeded in 1886 by John S. Ryon. In 1889 E. G. Webb was appointed. He was succeeded May 28, 1894, by Robert P. McCann, the present incumbent. In 1890 Elkland was made a presidential office and brought within the civil service rules.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

In 1830 Seth John Porter came to Elkland and began the practice of medicine. He was also a minister of the gospel and, as stated elsewhere in this chapter, organized the first church in the village. He remained until September, 1833, when he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and soon afterwards died. Dr. Elisha B. Benedict, also a minister of the gospel, came about 1831, and practiced until his death in 1872. In January, 1849, Dr. William T. Humphrey, a native of Bainbridge, New York, and a graduate of the Albany Medical College, came to Elkland from Addison, New York, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He remained until 1857, when he removed to Osceola, where he has continued in practice to the present time, with the exception of three years and seven months spent in the service during the Civil War. Dr. W. W. Wright, a native of Greene county, New York, came with his parents to Tioga county in 1844, graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1848 and began the practice of his profession in Elkland in 1850, and is still engaged in active practice. W. E. Hatheway, a homeopathic physician, located about 1876 and practiced several years. Dr. Thomas N. Rockwell located in Elkland in 1887 and continued to practice until his death, January 30, 1896. Dr. W. G. Humphrey, a son of Dr. W. T. Humphrey, began practice in Elkland in 1890 and has continued to the present time.

Col. R. T. Wood, who is still a resident of the borough, began the practice of law in Elkland in 1853. S. D. Brooks came in 1855 and remained until 1867. Kasson Parkhurst practiced but a short time, during and after the Civil War. John S. Ryon

was admitted to the bar in 1877 and has practiced in Elkland to the present time. Colonel Wood and himself are the resident attorneys.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Elkland *Journal* was established by Edward M. Bixby, April 4, 1876, and was edited and published by him until February 19, 1878, when he was succeeded by Messrs. Ryon & Ward, who were succeeded by Wood & Buckbee. In May, 1878, Fred L. Graves assumed control. On January 1, 1882, he was succeeded by J. J. Van Horne & Brother, who continued as editors and publishers until July 10, 1891, when the property was purchased by Will C. Griffiths. Mr. Griffiths greatly improved the paper both in typographical appearance and as a medium for local and general news. Lack of paying support, however, compelled him to suspend publication in the fall of 1896.

CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church of Elkland was the name of a church organized in 1832 at Elkland by Rev. Seth John Porter. The gospel had been preached in the valley before 1800 by itinerant ministers and by lay preachers of local repute, belonging to the Methodist and Baptist denominations. In 1830 Seth John Porter came into the valley to practice medicine. It soon became known that he was also a minister of the gospel and a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary. He began to preach in the old school house where James Brocksley now resides, and in 1832 organized a Congregational church, composed of the following members: Elihu and Henrietta Hill, William and Anna Barker, Hubbard and Eunice Clark, Anna Bacon, Clara Tubbs, Jane Christian, Almina Christian, Lydia Clark, Margaret Blend, Jane Blend, Polly Johnson, Nancy Rathbone, Hannah Hammond and Sylvina Bacon. Elihu Hill was chosen deacon. The membership of this church was scattered from Beecher's Island along the valley almost to Knoxville, a few residing across the State line on the north, while others came from Brookfield and Farmington townships. The church increased in membership, and in August, 1834, a second Congregational was organized at Beecher's Island, by Rev. David Slie. September 26, 1834, these two churches met at the Ryon school house and united into a church to be called First Congregational Church of Elkland. January 23, 1835, at the house of Amasa Culver, in what is now Nelson, this church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and became a church of that denomination. During the years 1830-33 the churches mentioned were ministered to by Rev. Seth John Porter. Octavius Fitch came in 1833 and remained one year; Oren Johnson came in 1834 and remained two years.

The Presbyterian Church of Elkland and Osceola is the successor of the First Congregational church already mentioned. It was organized, as already stated, January 23, 1835. For a time meetings were held in the school house at Elkland, in the Bulkley school house in Osceola, in Deacon Elihu Hill's barn and in private dwellings. In the fall of 1837 and winter of 1838 a rough board structure, 32x48 feet, was erected, where the Presbyterian church now stands, on land given by John Ryon. It was roofed with boards, "looked like a political wigwam," and was called the "Tabernacle." There were forty-six slips or pews in this church, each pew

having a door. The pew holders were stockholders, and held their pews or slips in perpetuity. One of the certificates of stock still in existence reads as follows:

> This certifies that Hannah Stevens has become a stockholder in the association known as the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation, of Elkland, to the amount of twenty-five dollars, in consideration of which sum, the payment of which is acknowledged, Slip No. 15, valued at twenty-five dollars, in the house of worship owned by the association aforesaid, is hereby conveyed to said Hannah Stevens, her heirs and assigns, forever.

The "Tabernacle" burned in the spring of 1853, and was not rebuilt until 1868. In 1851, while the township of Elkland still existed, and before there was any territory known as Osceola, this same church built a second church edifice in what is now Osceola, in which, after the burning of the church in Elkland, services were held, as well as occasionally in Elkland. In 1868 a building used as a union church by the Presbyterians and Methodists was erected. It may be well to say here that the church in Elkland and the one in Osceola form one society, incorporated December 26, 1844, as "The Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Elkland," the corporate name being changed December 2, 1874, to "The Presbyterian Church of Elkland and Osceola." The same ministers and same officers have served both congregations. Ground was broken for the present church building, known as the "Parkhurst Memorial Church," July 9, 1889. It is located on the original church lot, is 87x73 feet, and is one of the handsomest and costliest church buildings in northern Pennsylvania. The foundation is of native blue stone, the masonry being broken-range, rock-face ashler. The edifice proper is of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The architecture is an adaption of the Romanesque. It was built as a memorial to the late Joel Parkhurst, by the members of the Parkhurst family, consisting of B. H. Parkhurst, Mrs. C. L. Pattison and Mrs. J. B. Grier. It cost, including furnaces, organ, etc., $17,000. It was furnished by the congregation at a cost of $1,500. A pulpit set, costing $130, was given by Mrs. Rebecca Parkhurst and L. K. Parkhurst as a memorial to John Parkhurst. The names of the pastors who have served this church, as well as the church in Osceola, are as follows: Revs. E. D. Wells, 1835-36; Oren Johnson, 1837-38; Octavius Fitch, 1839-40; Darius Williams, 1841; Lewis R. Lockwood, 1842-44; E. Bronson, 1845; D. Harrower and John Saylor, 1848; B. F. Pratt, 1849; H. E. Woodcock, 1851; Lewis R. Lockwood, 1852; David M. Smith, 1855; Joel Campbell, 1856; Joshua Lane and Thomas S. Dewing, 1857; Edward Kennedy, 1858; Elisha Bly Benedict, 1866, and John Cairns, 1870. Rev. Solomon H. Moore, D. D., the present pastor, took charge in 1879. Besides the congregation at Osceola, he has charge of the church in Knoxville. There are in the church in Elkland 125 members, and in the Sunday-school 100 pupils. A parsonage costing $1,500 was purchased in 1886.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Elkland was incorporated April 23, 1879. It originated in a class organized over fifty years ago, its members being drawn from the church at Osceola, at that time in the Knoxville charge. The first meetings were held in the school house. In 1856 a house of worship—used as a union church—was erected. On September 25, 1891, the present building was dedicated. It is a handsome frame edifice and cost $5,800. The old building was moved back of the new one and is used as a Sunday-school room. Since its organization this church

has been served by the same pastors as the one in Osceola, the history of which is given in the chapter devoted to that borough. The church now numbers about 125 members, with about sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which W. E. Cornelius is superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The pioneer cemetery was on Barney Hill. Here Mrs. Permelia Taylor and her sons, Philip and Mitchell Taylor, and other early settlers, were buried. In 1882 the bodies of Mrs. Taylor and her sons were removed to Osceola and re-interred in the cemetery at that place.

The Presbyterian Graveyard near the Presbyterian church is another early burial place. Interments were made here up to about twelve years ago. A large number of those who died in Elkland during the earlier years of its history were buried in the cemetery at Osceola.

The Highland Cemetery Association of Elkland was incorporated January 26, 1885, by L. K. Parkhurst, B. H. Parkhurst, G. G. Dorrance, C. L. Pattison and J. S. Ryon. The capital stock of this association is $2,000, and the cemetery owned and controlled by it is situated on the hillside in the northern part of the borough.

SOCIETIES.

Within the past twenty-five years a number of secret, social and benevolent societies have been organized in Elkland, some of which had but a brief existence. The pioneer society, Elkland Lodge, No. 1360, K. of H., was organized January 16, 1879, with twelve charter members, and is now in a prosperous condition. Cowanesque Union, No. 534, E. A. U., was organized January 26, 1887, and has a good membership. J. Edgar Parkhurst Post, No. 581, G. A. R., was organized April 5, 1889. It now numbers among its membership twenty veterans of the Civil War. Elkland Tent, No. 213, K. O. T. M., was organized April 9, 1894, with twelve members. It is growing and prosperous.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OSCEOLA BOROUGH.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION—UNUSUAL AREA—THE VILLAGE OF OSCEOLA—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—THE WORD "COWANESQUE"—ITS DERIVATION AND DEFINITION—"PINDARVILLE"—ORIGIN OF NAME—POPULATION—LANDS AND SETTLEMENT—EARLY AND LATER INDUSTRIES—INNS AND HOTELS— SCHOOLS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—PHYSICIANS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

IN January, 1857, all that part of the old township of Elkland, lying west of a line extending north and south through the center of the borough of Elkland, was erected into the township of Osceola, which, in 1878, acquired a large accession of territory from the township of Deerfield, giving it an area of 7,800 acres. November 29, 1882, the entire township was incorporated as the borough of Osceola, thus giving it the largest territory of any borough in the county. Like Nelson, Osceola is a township with a borough organization, the greater part of its area being made up of farming lands. The borough center is in the village of Osceola, on the north bank of the Cowanesque river, at the mouth of Holden brook. The elevation here, railroad grade, is 1,166 feet, the hills on either side of the valley rising from 400 to 600 feet higher. The Cowanesque river follows a generally northeast course through the borough territory, leaving the larger portion of its area to the north of the stream. Between the north bank of the river and the foot of the hill, extending from the mouth of Holden brook to Academy Corners, in Deerfield township, a distance of over four miles, is an island of varying width containing about 1,600 acres, to the existence of which, before the water was drained off, the river owes its name, the word Cowanesque meaning, in the Indian language, "the river of the long island." Its etymology is thus set forth by Capt. J. W. Powell, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C., in reply to a letter of inquiry from Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola:

> The word Cowanesque seems to be no other than Ka-hwe-nes-ka, the etymology and signification of which is as follows: Co for Ka, marking grammatic gender and meaning *it;* wan, for hwe-n, the stem of the word o-whe-na, *an island;* es, an adjective, meaning *long;* que, for ke, the locative proposition, meaning *at* or *on;* the whole signifying *at or on the long island.*

The island conformation is still partly preserved by Island Stream, fed by springs and creeks from the north hill. The principal tributaries of the river are Holden brook—named after William Holden, the first settler at its mouth—and Camp brook on the north, and Windfall brook on the south. Red House Hollow creek is a tributary of Holden brook, and Brier Hill creek of Windfall brook. That portion of the borough lying in the river valley is composed of level alluvial bottom lands, very fertile and productive; that lying along Holden brook, Windfall brook, and on either

side of the river valley, is broken and hilly, the hills terminating in a series of abrupt elevated knobs. The land lying just east of the village of Osceola was at one time a swamp, which was reduced by ditching into Camp brook.

Before the establishment of the postoffice in 1851, what is now the village of Osceola was known as "Pindarville," due to the fact that in 1840 Robert H. Tubbs contributed some poetic effusions to the *Lawrence Sentinel*, dating them from "Pindarville." The name attached itself to the place and was in common use for ten years. When an application for the establishment of a postoffice was made, the names "Pindarville," "Bridgeport" and "Osceola" were suggested. A public meeting decided in favor of "Osceola," the name of the once famous Seminole chief. The name was afterwards applied to the township and later to the borough.

Notwithstanding its extensive area the greater portion of the population of the borough is within the limits of the village of Osceola. The number of inhabitants in 1860 was 450; 1870, 523; 1880, 790, and in 1890, 838.

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT.

The greater portion of the lands within the borough boundaries of Osceola were purchased from the State of Pennsylvania by, and were patented to, John and James Strawbridge. Warrants, covering other tracts, were issued to William Lloyd, Robert Blackwell, T. M. Willing and Thomas Willing. Each of the tracts purchased by John and James Strawbridge bore a distinguishing name. Those covered in part by the village of Osceola were named "Chatham" and "Huntingdon." The others bore such names as "Coventry," "Cornwall," "Colchester," "Confidence," "Pleasant Valley," "Spring Garden" and "St. James." The warrants for the first five of these tracts were obtained May 17, 1785, and the surveys for "Chatham" and "Huntingdon" made June 22, for "Coventry" and "Cornwall" June 23, "and for "Colchester" September 2, 1786. The surveys of the other tracts were made in 1792, 1793 and 1794. In naming their tracts the Strawbridges followed an English fashion. To these original grantees from the State the present owners of the lands within the borough limits trace their titles.

As was the case in many other places in the county, the permanent settlers of Osceola were preceded by those who made but a temporary stay, whose names even have not, in all cases, been preserved. They were usually squatters, who embraced the first opportunity to sell out and move further west, leaving to others the task of clearing and cultivating the lands. The first actual settler, who came to stay, was William Holden, who had made a previous settlement at Lawrenceville, as early as 1788. Holden, who was a bachelor, came about 1795 and built his cabin on the eastern bank of Holden brook—which was named for him—near its mouth, within the present village of Osceola. His main employment was building post and rail fences for new settlers. Following William Holden came a number of temporary settlers, some of whom came before 1800, and all of whom had moved elsewhere not much later than 1810. Among these was Cooper Cady, who settled on the Cowanesque near the Elkland borough line, and who afterwards removed to Troupsburg, New York. Then came Caleb Griggs, who built a cabin on the Cowanesque below the Tubbs grist mill. A man named Smith became the first settler on the John Tubbs place. Griggs and Smith died and were buried here. The second settler

upon the village site of Osecola was Nathaniel White, whose deed from George Strawbridge, as administrator and owner, was dated December 31, 1807. Daniel Phillips was the first settler near the mouth of the Island Stream, and James Whitney on the Charles L. Hoyt place. Whitney sold his land to Henry Mott. White, Phillips and Mott afterwards removed to Marietta, Ohio. John Parker, a Mr. Randall, Nathan Lewis, who made a clearing, still known as "Lewis' lot," on the hill side, north of Osceola, and a man named Sesher, were also temporary settlers. Sesher had a cabin on Island Stream. It burned one night about 1800, and he was never seen or heard of afterwards. There were rumors of foul play, but the guilt of the crime, if crime there was, was never fixed on anyone.

In 1800 Israel Bulkley came from his native town of Colchester, Massachusetts, and settled upon the tract previously occupied by Sesher's cabin. He also purchased the possession of Randall. Bulkley had a Connecticut title, but afterwards purchased the land from the owner of the Pennsylvania title. He was a man of means and enterprise and brought with him from Connecticut an improved breed of cattle and other live stock, established a blacksmith shop, dealt in merchandise, built a grist mill, carding mill and distillery, and was a land surveyor and an agent for the Strawbridge estate. He planted a nursery from which the first orchards in Tioga county were raised. He was the owner of a negro female slave, whose freedom was subsequently purchased by one of her own race.

The Taylor family, consisting of Mrs. Permelia Taylor and her three sons, Ebenezer, Philip and Mitchell, emigrated first from the Delaware Water Gap, in New Jersey, to the Wyoming valley, where they participated in the Pennamite War; from thence to Pipe Creek, below Owego, and in 1806 to the Cowanesque valley. They first settled at Barney Hill, below Elkland. Ebenezer first bought out Caleb Griggs in Osceola, but soon sold to his brother Philip. He next bought the farm known as the John Tubbs farm, which he sold to Robert Tubbs. His third purchase was the farm of Henry Mott, known as the C. L. Hoyt farm. Here he made his home and resided during the remainder of his life.

Paul Gleason, a native of Charleston, Massachusetts, settled on the farm now owned by George Baker. His father, Abner Gleason, came later. He was the first shoemaker here, and established a shop in front and a little to the east of the residence of Charles Tubbs. In front of this shop was the only grindstone in the neighborhood. Lemuel Cady, a native of Connecticut, and a carpenter, came about 1810, but removed to Farmington township in 1812.

The Tubbs family came into the Cowanesque valley from Newtown, now Elmira, New York, in 1811. Samuel, Sr., and his sons Samuel, James and Benjamin, located in Elkland. Robert, as already stated, purchased a farm from Ebenezer Taylor, in Osceola, living the first year in a small log house near the site of the grist mill. In 1817 Samuel Tubbs, Jr., removed from Elkland and purchased part of the Daniel Phillips farm. Nathaniel Seely, a native of Southport, New York, came in 1812, and purchased the farm of Nathaniel White—upon which the main part of the village of Osceola is built—and later the Nathan Lewis lot. He was a farmer, an early hotel keeper, and justice of the peace from 1820 to 1840.

Andrew Bozzard (now spelled "Bosard"), a native of what is now Monroe county, Pennsylvania, came in 1813, and purchased a part of the farm originally

occupied by John Parker. He was the first carpenter and joiner to become a permanent settler. He became a saw-mill owner and a manufacturer of household furniture, spinning wheels and coffins. In 1823 Stennett Crandall, a native of Rhode Island, and a shoemaker, settled on the B. F. Colvin farm on Holden brook. Here he had a shop in his dwelling and worked at his trade. Abel Hoyt came in 1835 and bought a part of the Parker farm. Reuben Cook, to whom a more extended reference is made in the chapter on Nelson, returned to the valley in 1820, from Marietta, Ohio, and became a resident of Osceola, remaining until his death, June 25, 1829.

EARLY AND LATER INDUSTRIES.

The first saw-mill within the borough boundaries was built between 1812 and 1816 by Ebenezer Taylor and Andrew Bozzard on Holden brook, about a mile above its mouth. This mill was burned in the latter year. In 1828 Andrew Bozzard and Truman Crandall erected a mill half a mile further up the stream. Mr. Bozzard soon afterward became the sole owner of this mill, which was operated by him until 1852, and after that by his son, Arthur F. Bosard. In 1837 Robert Tubbs erected a saw-mill on the north bank of the Cowanesque river, near the Elkland borough line. This mill is still in operation and is now owned by L. B. Cadogan. It has been several times enlarged and improved. In 1849 a saw-mill was built near the mouth of Island Stream, by Culver & Slosson, and was driven by water brought in a race from the Cowanesque river. It burned in 1860. A steam saw-mill, driven by a thirty-horse-power engine and rigged with a circular saw, was built in 1864 by George Sharp Bonham on Holden brook, and was run up to a few years ago.

Israel Bulkley erected a flutter-wheel grist mill in 1814, the water being taken from the Cowanesque river in a race to the Island Stream. This mill site was north of the Charles Bulkley residence. It had one run of buhrs and was operated until 1829. In 1850 Robert Tubbs built a four-run grist mill near his saw-mill. Since 1871 steam power has been used during low water in the river. This mill descended to H. and J. Tubbs, sons of Robert, and has had several owners. It is now owned and operated by L. B. Cadogan.

A log distillery was built previous to 1812 by Israel Bulkley near his grist mill. He paid one dollar a bushel for corn, and whiskey was correspondingly high. He quit the business before 1816. Andrew Bozzard built a log distillery in 1816 on the highway in front of the Alvers Bosard residence, getting water from a spring on the north side of the road. He ran this distillery about six years. In 1818 George Parker built a distillery, also of logs, on the north side of the road, opposite the C. B. Hoyt residence, which he operated until 1824. It became a popular drinking resort.

A carding mill was erected in 1814 by Israel Bulkley. It was driven by the water power used at his grist mill. In connection with it he also had a fulling mill, both in charge of Henry B. Trowbridge. In 1827 Josiah Holcomb engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware in Osceola, procuring black ash knots from the swamp and fashioning them into sugar bowls, salt dishes and whiskey kegs, some of which are still preserved in the homes of the old families. A potash manufactory was established in 1839 by Robert Tubbs. In 1841 he added a pearling oven to his works.

He hauled the potash and pearlash to Ithaca, New York, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania, whence they were shipped to New York and Philadelphia. He operated his works until 1843. In 1827 he began the manufacture of brick, continuing at intervals for a number of years, and in 1829 built one of the first brick houses erected in Tioga county. The mason work was done by Stephen Potter, of Potter Brook. This house is still standing, in good repair, and is used as a residence. Andrew K. Bosard began the manufacture of brick in 1848, and continued about twenty-five years, when he sold out to Henry Seely, who ceased business about 1880. A kiln of limestone was burned in 1848, on Holden brook, by Philip Taylor. The quality of the lime was poor and the enterprise abandoned. Two kilns of tar were burned in 1838 by Isaac Van Zile, who hauled his knots and pitch-pine wood from Norway Ridge. He continued the business two or three years. A few kilns of tar were also burned in 1839 by Jacob Rowley, on the farm now owned by Charles Tubbs. Charcoal was burned as early as 1810 by Israel Bulkley. Until coal came into use, it was used for blacksmithing, and charcoal pits were generally put up and burned by the blacksmiths.

The first blacksmith shop was built in 1810 by Henry Mott. In 1815 Godfrey Bowman built a small log shop, which he carried on until 1818, when he was succeeded by Bela Graves, who made a specialty of cutting tools and trap springs. Bartholomew Thing opened a shop in 1822, and was succeeded by Lewis Lowell Carr, who worked at his trade here from 1824 to 1830. About 1825 George Bulkley established a shop on his farm—later a part of the Charles Bulkley farm—and carried it on until 1850. In 1828 William Barker built a shop, and carried it on until 1860, when he was succeeded by his son George. In 1850 Oliver Rice Gifford opened a shop which he carried on for many years. All these shops, except that of George Bulkley, were in the village of Osceola.

The Banking House of Morgan Seely was established in 1877 and has been successfully conducted by its founder ever since. It enjoys the reputation of being a safe and sound financial institution. On April 1, 1897, the name was changed to the Cowanesque Valley Bank, with Morgan Seely, president; Frank J. Seely, vice-president, and Ed. M. Seely, cashier.

Two attempts to discover petroleum oil at Osceola have been made, and two wells sunk, but without success. The first was made in 1865, when the Osceola Oil and Mining Company—chartered July 24, 1865—was organized with a capital stock of $500,000, the incorporators being B. F. Paxton, S. P. Wolverton, J. R. Barker and H. S. Marr, of Northumberland and Schuylkill counties, Pennsylvania. A well was drilled to the depth of 800 feet on the Charles Bulkley farm, by Joseph Barker, but no oil was found. In 1879 a stock company was formed, the officers of which were Hoyt Tubbs, president; Charles Tubbs, secretary, and Morgan Seely, treasurer. A test well was drilled by Hoyt Tubbs on the lands of Allen Seely, to a depth of 1,300 feet without striking oil. The well was then abandoned.

In 1852 Hoyt Tubbs and Truman Crandall erected a tannery on the Cowanesque river, opposite the mill pond. Mr. Crandall disposed of his interest to Lyman P. Hoyt in 1857. He conducted the business until 1860, from which time until 1864 the tannery lay idle. In the latter year Robert Hammond leased the property. In March, 1866, the building was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. In 1866

R. Hammond & Company built the present tannery upon Holden brook in the northern part of the village of Osceola and operated it until May 1, 1893, when it passed into the control of the Union Tanning Company. The output of this tannery averages about 100 sides of sole leather a day. The superintendent is Robert Hammond, and the foreman John Duly.

In 1854 Enoch M. Steen and Eleazer Clark built a sash, blind and door factory, which they operated until 1863, when they sold out to Hoyt Tubbs and V. C. Phelps. This factory was operated until 1872, when it shut down, having had various owners. In 1872 a cheese factory was established on Holden brook by William Bosard and James F. James. In 1875 it was purchased by Hoyt Tubbs and A. F. Rose, who conducted it until 1877, when it shut down.

INNS AND HOTELS.

The first "Inn" was opened in Osceola in 1812 by Nathaniel Seely. No liquor license was required in those days and the public patronized the bar as well as sought his place for the purpose of being fed and lodged. He continued in the business until 1830. In 1824 George Parker opened a house. He was succeeded in 1830 by Aaron Buck. The place was purchased by Abel Hoyt in 1835, who closed it as a house of public entertainment. The Osceola House was built on the site of the present hotel in 1851 by Allen Seely, who kept it until 1861. He had numerous successors, among them James Atherton, Joseph Weaver, Charles Culver, John S. Seely, Stewart Daily, W. E. Cooper, Benjamin B. Barse, Charles Graham, James Martin, Eugene O. Martin, Arthur F. Bosard and Hoyt Tubbs. This house was destroyed by fire in 1870, and rebuilt in 1873, from which time until 1882 it was known as the Bosard House, when it resumed its former name. It was destroyed by fire in 1888. In December, 1891, the present Osceola House, erected by William Wildrick, was opened, with W. A. Newcomb as landlord. Since the spring of 1895 it has been kept by W. R. Colvin.

SCHOOLS.

Mary Ann Landon, the first teacher in Osceola, taught school in 1812 in an old log house upon the Island Stream, near the residence of Abel Hoyt. Among her pupils were Ira Bulkley, Hiram Bulkley, Horace Hill, Elisha Hill, Benjamin Hill, Edwin Hill, Ann Tubbs, Julia Gleason and Nelson Gleason. This was a characteristic, primitive, pioneer school. The children living east of Holden brook crossed that stream on a fallen tree, there being no bridges. From 1814 to 1822 an old log shop, in front of the Vine Crandall residence, was used for school purposes. Still later another log house west of John Tubbs' residence was fitted up for school purposes, and also one on the site of the present Methodist church. Schools were also kept in the dwelling houses of Robert Tubbs and William Barker. The Bulkley school house was erected in 1822 and was the first building erected for school purposes. It was used for twenty years. Among the early teachers in these various schools were John Hammond, 1813; Jonathan Bonney, 1814; Chester Giddings, 1815; Mahala Seelye, 1816; Caroline Gardner, 1817; Nathaniel Seely, 1818-19; Martin Stevens, 1820; William F. Gardner, 1821; Amasa Smith, 1822; Elihu Hill, 1823; John Smith, 1824, and Polly Howland, 1825. In 1836 a new school house

was built on the road leading toward Camp brook. It was burned in 1845. Here taught Andrew Keller Bosard, Robert H. Tubbs, Lavina Leonard, Elizabeth Tubbs, Mary Stull, Harriet Beebe, Edwin R. Hill and Sally Tubbs. From 1845 to 1850 school was held in old houses in the village. In 1849 a new school house was built upon Holden brook by subscription, and in 1859 the subscribers deeded it to the Osceola school district. It was used as a school house until 1869. In 1871 the present school building was erected, at a cost for the lot of $200 and for the building of $2,000. It has since been improved to meet the increasing demands of the district. From 1888 until 1896 this school was in charge of Prof. Artemas Edwards, an experienced and able educator. The present principal is Hugh Sherwood. In 1845 a school house was built by H. B. Cilley in the Brier Hill district. It was destroyed by fire in 1866 and rebuilt. In 1878, by the addition to its area of a portion of Deerfield township, Osceola township, as it was then, and borough, as it is now, acquired the Holden brook district and school house, a portion of Bulkley District, No. 2, and of District No. 11, then of Deerfield township.

The Osceola High School was established in December, 1860, for the purpose of affording facilities for pursuing an academic education. The enterprise was set on foot by a number of leading citizens, who subscribed the necessary money, the second and third stories of the H. & J. Tubbs block being fitted up for chapel, recitation rooms, and apartments for non-resident students. The school opened with 100 students in December, 1860. The faculty was composed of Anderson Robert Wightman, A. B., principal; Samuel R. Thayer, A. B., assistant principal; Jane A. Stanton Wightman, preceptress; Mary Abigail Stanton, assistant preceptress; Prof. Isaac Gunn Hoyt, instructor in music. A large boarding house containing twenty-four rooms, known as "The Castle on the Hill," was built in 1861, and an equipment of philosophical apparatus purchased. Various changes in the faculty were made up to 1866, when the school was formally closed and was succeded by a select school, taught in 1867-68 by James Huntington Bosard, and in 1869-70 by Charles C. Ward.

The Osceola School of Musical Instruction was opened in 1872 by Prof. Isaac Gunn Hoyt. It existed four years, both vocal and instrumental music being taught, and diplomas awarded those taking a full course of instructions.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The township of Osceola was incorporated as a borough November 24, 1882, and the first election held in February, 1883. The office of burgess has been filled by the following named persons: Robert Hammond, 1883; James Tubbs, 1884; M. L. Bonham, 1885-86; Robert Hammond, 1887; Albert L. Tubbs, 1888-90; Hiram Taylor, 1891-93; C. W. Morgan, 1894-96, and D. Baxter, elected in 1897. Hon. Charles Tubbs has held the position of clerk since the organization of the borough.

During the years Osceola was a township, the folowing named persons served as justices of the peace: Isaac B. Taft, 1857; Lyman P. Hoyt, 1858; A. K. Bosard, 1860; re-elected, 1865, 1871, 1875; Norman Strait, 1861; re-elected, 1866; E. E. Bosworth, 1870; C. L. Hoyt, 1872; Morgan Seely, 1876; J. W. Hammond, 1879;

O. S. Kimball, 1880; Morgan Seely, 1882. Since its incorporation as a borough the office has been held by the following named persons: O. S. Kimball, 1885; C. R. Taylor, 1886; re-elected, 1891; L. P. Davis, 1891; James A. Rogers, 1892; Frank R. Hazlett, 1894.

A postoffice was established at Osceola February 16, 1852. The office of postmaster has been filled by the following persons: Enos Slosson, appointed April 3, 1852; James Mapes, September 2, 1856; Joseph Barker, March 28, 1859; H. C. Bosworth, August 7, 1861; Edward E. Bosworth, January 6, 1871; C. H. Bosworth, April 29, 1879; L. P. Davis, May 30, 1886; Ella Strait, April 1, 1890; James A. Rodgers, July 25, 1892, and James Kelly, August 1, 1896.

PHYSICIANS.

The wife of Reuben Cook, familiarly known as "Granny Cook," though not a recognized member of the medical profession, had a large obstetrical practice during the first quarter of the present century. Her fee was invariably one pound of tea. The first regular physician, however, to locate at Osceola was Adolphus Allen, who practiced here from 1813 to 1816. Henry C. Bosworth, a native of Vernon, New York, who graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1837, located at Osceola in 1852, and continued to practice until his death, December 5, 1870. William W. Day, a homeopathist, located at Osceola in 1855, and remained until the autumn of 1867, when he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. In April, 1857, Dr. William T. Humphrey, a graduate of the Albany Medical College, removed from Elkland to Osceola, and still continues in the active practice of his profession. Adelbert J. Heggie, who acquired his medical education in Georgetown, D. C., and in the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, located at Osceola in 1866, remaining about twenty years. Wilmot G. Humphrey, a son of Dr. William T. Humphrey, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1880, and immediately began practice at Osceola. In 1890 he removed to Elkland. Charles H. Bosworth, a son of Dr. Henry C. Bosworth, entered upon the practice of medicine at Osceola, March 1, 1882, and has continued as a resident physician to the present time. Dr. T. N. Rockwell practiced here from August 1 to October 1, 1886, and then removed to Elkland. Dr. E. E. Clark, now a resident physician, began practice in Osceola in May, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Osceola, incorporated August 25, 1879, was organized sometime during the twenties, and was the outgrowth of early camp meetings to which the settlers flocked from near and far. The earliest laborer in this field appears to have been Capt. Ebenezer Taylor, who was a local preacher. His co-laborers were David Jay and Elihu Hill. Meetings were held in cabins, in barns, in school houses and in the open air. The first camp meeting was held on the river bank on the farm of George Newton Bulkley, in September, 1828, and was in charge of Rev. Parker Buell, presiding elder. Rev. Samuel Conant, Peter Sliter and others participated in this meeting. Another camp meeting was held in September, 1829, and a third one in 1835, at each of which a number of persons were converted. Presiding Elder Abel conducted the second, assisted by Revs.

Asa Orcutt, Amos Carey and John Copeland. The third was conducted by Rev. Nathan Fellows, assisted by Rev. Darius Williams and others. From 1861 to 1868 the society worshiped in the Presbyterian church. In 1867 the society was organized anew under the name of "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Osceola." February 25, 1868, a church building, costing $3,000, was dedicated, and in 1881 a parsonage built at a cost of $1,500. The names of the ministers, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, who have served this church are as follows: Revs. Asa Orcutt, Amos Carey, John Copeland, Caleb Kendall and I. J. B. McKinney, 1820 to 1830; Revs. Bell, Dewey, Nathan Fellows, David Fellows, Theodore McElhany and Ralph D. Brooks, 1830 to 1840; Francis W. Conable, Milo Scott, Samuel Nichols John Abbott, J. L. S. Grandin and Henry Bascom Turk, 1840 to 1850; A. D. Edgar, Austin P. Davison, James Duncan, 1854; Samuel Nichols, 1855; R. L. Stillwell, S. P. Guernsey and Elisha Sweet, 1850 to 1860; C. L. F. Howe, 1861; C. Dillenbeck, 1862-63; William E. Pindar, 1864; O. B. Weaver, 1865-67; Isaac Everitt, 1868-70; J. H. Blades, 1871-72; G. C. Jones, 1873-74; Henry C. Moyer, 1875-77; F. M. Smith, 1878; W. D. Taylor, 1879-81; S. M. Dayton, 1882-83; D. W. Gates, 1884; C. M. Gardner, 1885-86; J. O. Jarman, 1887-90; I. K. Libby, 1891-95, and John Segwalt, who took charge in October, 1895. The church now numbers about 100 members. There are sixty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which A. Cadogan is the superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

Those of the first settlers who died between 1795 and 1815 were buried on a triangular-shaped piece of ground on the west bank of Holden brook near its mouth. Rude, inscribed stones marked their resting places. These were broken down and destroyed between 1848 and 1860, during which time the site of this old burial ground was occupied as Culver & Slosson's mill yard. The land is now cultivated as a garden. Here were buried Cooper Cady's wife, a Mr. Smith, Caleb Griggs and wife, Baker Pierce, three children of Daniel Phillips, and others.

The Osceola Cemetery Association was incorporated April 21, 1876, the following named persons being the officers and incorporators: Robert Hammond, president; Russell Crandall, secretary and treasurer; and C. R. Taylor, E. E. Bosworth and George Tubbs. The grounds of this association are on the north side of the Cowanesque road, west of the village. They are inclosed with a neat and tasteful picket fence. Above the ornamental entrance gate is the inscription, "Man goeth to his long home." The first person buried within this inclosure was Abner Gleason, who died about 1812, and who was the owner of the land. In another grave lie the remains of Nathaniel P. Moody, a Revolutionary soldier and a graduate of Yale College. Here also lie the remains of Reuben Cook, the pioneer, of Sarah Cole, his wife; Reuben, his son, and Phelind, his son's wife. Here also rest the remains of members of the Taylor, Tubbs, Gleason, Bosard, Crandall and other pioneer families, whose graves are cared for and whose memories are held in veneration and esteem by their living descendants.

Holden Brook Cemetery is an inclosure of about an acre of ground, on the Philip S. Taylor farm. The first person to be buried here was Silas Overfield

Taylor, who died in 1855, since which time the place has been free for burial purposes to the public.

Fairview Cemetery Association, with a capital of $3,000, was incorporated October 2, 1882, the incorporators being Albert Dearman, Knoxville; Morgan Seely, Osceola, and O. P. Babcock, Elkland. The grounds of this association adjoin those of the Osceola Cemetery Association and are tastefully laid out for burial purposes.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Osceola is the meeting place of a number of representative secret societies, all of which are well attended and prosperous. Osceola Lodge, No. 421, F. & A. M., was organized July 22, 1868, and now numbers thirty-three members. Capt. Alfred J. Sofield Post, No. 49, G. A. R., was organized January 18, 1876, and is one of the oldest posts in the county. Osceola Lodge, No. 843, K. of H., was organized January 8, 1878, and Vidette Lodge, No. 115, K. & L. of H., December 20, 1878. The former has twenty-four and the latter forty-eight members. Osceola Union, No. 219, E. A. U., was organized January 18, 1881, and Osceola Tent, No. 160, K. O. T. M., April 4, 1893. The latter now has upwards of sixty members.

CHAPTER XXIX.

NELSON BOROUGH.

ORGANIZATION—AREA AND BOUNDARIES—STREAMS—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—PHYSICIANS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

THE borough of Nelson was created May 8, 1886, and is simply the township of Nelson incorporated into a borough. It has the same boundaries and the same area as the old township, and embraces within its limits 6,201 acres, or nearly ten square miles. It has an average length, from east to west, of three and a half miles, and an average width, from north to south, of two and three-fourths miles. It is bounded on the north by New York state, on the east by Lawrence township, on the south by Farmington township and on the west by the boroughs of Osceola and Elkland. The Cowanesque river enters it from the west, about a half mile south of the State line, pursues a winding course, slightly southeast, and passes into Lawrence township, south of the center of the eastern boundary line. A number of small branches flow into it from the north and south. Those on

the north beginning at the west are Rathbun or Wright brook, and a stream flowing through the John Mascho farm, known as Drew creek south, and Baldwin brook north, of the State line. The little stream that flows through Nelson village is known as Cook creek, while the one that flows into the river on the C. F. Merritt farm is known as Crowl creek. On the south side of the river are two creeks, Thorn Bottom creek, which rises in Farmington township, and empties into the river above the village of Nelson, and Cummings' creek, which unites with the river near the Lawrence township line. The river valley in the western portion of the borough is level and averages over half a mile in width, above Nelson village. The eastern portion is more restricted and broken. The hills on either side are lower and less bold than those further up the valley, and are tillable, the soil being fertile and productive. The Fall Brook railway passes through the borough, following the north side of the river valley. The Addison and Pennsylvania passes through the northeastern portion and has a flag station, called Nelson, within the borough limits.

The unusual area of the borough, and the large amount of finely farming land embraced within its boundaries make it necessary to distinguish, in writing, between the country proper and the village of Nelson, or Beecher's Island, as it was formerly called. The village of Nelson, though a component of the borough, occupies but a small portion of its area, and lies on both sides of the Cowanesque river, about a mile west of the Lawrence township line. It contains the borough building, two churches, a graded school building, the railroad station, the postoffice, a hotel, and had about 300 of the 540 inhabitants within the borough limits in 1890. For convenience, therefore, and to avoid confusion, it will be referred to by its old name of Beecher's Island, a name familiar to every old resident of the county.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white person to settle within the present borough boundaries was Reuben Cook, Sr. This pioneer, mention of whom is also made in the Osceola, Deerfield and Westfield chapters, was the first white settler in the Cowanesque valley, west of Lawrenceville. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension from the State of Pennsylvania, under the following act, approved June 16, 1823, by Joseph Heister, governor:

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, etc., That the state treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to Reuben Cook, of Tioga county, a Revolutionary soldier, on order, Forty Dollars immediately, and an annuity of Forty Dollars during life; to be paid half yearly; to commence on the first day of January, 1823.

"In May, 1792 or 1793," says Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, "he moved into Nelson township, locating on a little flat north of the present residence of Harris T. Ryon. He lived in a bark cabin all summer, and planted an Indian girdling to corn and turnips. In the fall of that year he built a log house and lived in it three years. An Indian erected his wigwam near by, and they hunted and fished in company in the greatest friendship. The river was full of trout and it was no trouble to kill a deer. He never lived long in a place. At different times he owned valuable farms in Deerfield, Westfield, Osceola and Elkland boroughs. In 1814 he went to Marietta, Ohio, but returned to this valley in 1820, living at Osceola until he died. He pos-

sessed the true pioneer spirit—was always willing to sell out and move west." He was born at "Old Harford, West Division," August 25, 1747, and died at Osceola, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1829. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Cole, was born at Flat Brook, New Jersey, June, 1757, and died at Osceola, March 25, 1833. He lies buried in the cemetery at Osceola. His son, Reuben Cook, was born at Hooper's Patent, on the Susquehanna, below Owego, July 10, 1782, and died in Brookfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1881, in his one hundredth year.

The next settler appears to have been Dorman Bloss. His name is found on the census roll for 1800, as a "millwright." In 1805 he sold a hand grist-mill to Elihu Marvin, of Mansfield, who hauled it from Nelson overland on an ox sled. He did not, however, make purchase of land until January 2, 1807, when he bought a portion of the tract called "Retreat," now within the boundaries of the village of Nelson. He left the valley in 1818.

No further permanent settlement appears to have been made within the borough limits until about 1805 or 1806, when John, Thomas and Hopestill Beecher settled on and around a piece of land—now within the village of Nelson—to which the name of Beecher's Island was soon after given. At that time it seems the Cowanesque river was known as Log creek, and so is described in the deeds to the Beechers, to Dorman Bloss and to other very early settlers in the Cowanesque valley. The lands settled upon by the Beechers are described as "late of Daniel Verden," and were part of a tract called "Retreat." The deeds are dated October 15, 1806, and that to John Beecher was delivered in the presence of Dorman Bloss and Thomas Overton. The name Beecher's Island had its origin in the fact that the land settled on lay between two channels of the Cowanesque river, the one a main and the other a branch channel, the inclosed land being an oblong strip, now forming a portion of the village site.

About 1806 or 1808 Daniel Strait came from Lindley, New York, and located upon what is now known as the Hazlett farm. In 1810 he sold out to John and Samuel Hazlett and removed to Steuben county, New York. The Hazletts came from the north of Ireland. The greater part of the land then purchased is still owned by their descendants. In 1810 Joseph Campbell, Sr., a native of Scotland, also came from the north of Ireland, and settled at Beecher's Island. The Hazletts and his family appear to have been members of the same party and to have crossed the ocean together. His eldest daughter, Sally, was the wife of Samuel Hazlett, and the next oldest daughter, Jane, was married to John Hazlett, at Beecher's Island, April 11, 1811. Amasa Culver, a native of Connecticut, also came in 1810, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by Mrs. Betsey Tubbs. His daughter, Content Culver, who became the wife of Walter C. Bottum, was born within the present borough limits in 1810.

James Daily settled soon afterward. His son, Perry Daily, who died July 18, 1896, was born here in 1814, and at the time of his death was the oldest person born in the township. Cyprian Wright came about 1812 and settled on the land adjoining Amasa Culver, on the east. He kept an early way-side inn, the first in the present borough limits. William Allington settled about 1812 and John and George Allington before 1816. Calvin Chamberlain came about 1815. Amariah Hammond, a native of Connecticut, came in 1817 and settled between Nelson village and Elkland,

near the Byron Shaw place. He taught school in 1821, in a building which then stood near the William Merritt residence, below Nelson village. Samuel Rathbun, a native of New York state, came into Tioga county about 1814 and appears to have resided until about 1817 or 1818 at Lawrenceville, and then to have moved within the present borough of Nelson, and to have settled on and improved the farm now owned and occupied by the widow of his eldest son, Henry Rathbun.

In 1818 Mrs. Sarah Blackwell, of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, a widow, married John Campbell and came to live at Beecher's Island. Her son, Enoch Blackwell, born in Jersey Shore, June 12, 1814, afterwards became prominent as a mill owner and merchant at Beecher's Island. Richard Ellison and James McGinley, Scotch-Irish and Calvinists, were also among the early settlers at Beecher's Island. Among other early settlers, the year of whose coming cannot be ascertained, were George W. Phelps and John Vroman. Walter C. Bottum, a native of Connecticut, came in 1827. His father, Clark Bottum, came later. Walter C. engaged in lumbering and during an active career erected three saw-mills in the Cowanesque valley. In 1830 Artemus Losey, a native of Orange county, New York, settled at Beecher's Island and bought the John Campbell saw-mill, still owned and operated by his son, J. T. Losey. From this time forward settlers came in rapidly, so that in 1835, when the Congregational church was organized, it numbered fifteen members, all residents of Beecher's Island and vicinity. Most of the families already named were represented, as well as those of Samuel Snow, Nahum Kelley, Sabra Daily, Hubbard Clark, William Clark and M. Cummings. Among the more prominent of the later settlers were Henry Smith, who came in 1832; Sylvester Stewart, a soldier of the War of 1812, who came in 1838; John Weeks, also a soldier of the War of 1812, who came the same year; Harris T. Ryon, who came in 1839; Dr. Albert M. Loop, who first came in 1838, went to Illinois, from which he returned in 1840, and permanently settled at Beecher's Island; Daniel Angell, a shoemaker, who came in 1842; Luther Rice, a carpenter, who came in 1843; Samuel Edgcomb, who came in 1845, and Louis Bevier, a tanner, who came in 1849.

MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

John, Thomas and Hopestill Beecher, who settled on Beecher's Island in 1805 or 1806, erected a saw-mill about 1810 on the site of the present J. T. Losey mill, familiarly known as the old Campbell mill. About 1818 this property passed into the hands of John Campbell, who operated a saw-mill on the same site till 1830, when he sold it to Artemus Losey. Mr. Losey, who was a skilled mechanic, added to his lumber business the manufacture of household furniture. He also built several carding machines and a number of melodeons, and was known as a man of energy and enterprise. Since his death, in 1869, the mill property has been owned and operated by his son, J. T. Losey. This mill, one of the oldest in the county, has been rebuilt and improved.

The Nelson Flouring Mill, water power, was originally built by John Campbell about 1818, and owned and operated by him until his death, in 1855, when it became the property of his stepson, Enoch Blackwell. He operated it until his death, in 1884. About 1830 Mr. Campbell established an upper leather tannery in connection with his mill property. For several years during his lifetime, and that of Mr.

Blackwell, this tannery was carried on by lessees. After Mr. Blackwell's death the mill property passed into the possession of his son, E. C. Blackwell, who is the present owner. A store established by Mr. Blackwell's father was carried on in connection with the mill for many years. It burned in 1885. Mr. Blackwell also operates a power cider mill with a capacity of 100 barrels a day.

Among the early saw-mill owners and lumbermen within the present borough limits was Hon. James Ford, of Lawrenceville, the first congressman from Tioga county. He operated a saw-mill on the Cowanesque on the Samuel Rathbun place, in which he had a two-third interest, Samuel Rathbun having the remaining one-third. They conducted it until 1828, when Mr. Ford's interest was bought by Samuel and Alfred Rathbun. Samuel Rathbun in time became the sole owner of the mill, which he operated until his death, in 1847. Walter C. Bottum and Gilbert Phelps & Company erected a mill on Thorn Bottom creek, near its mouth. Mr. Bottum became an extensive operator and erected no less than three saw-mills during the next thirty years. Among those who operated mills, usually as part owners, between 1830 and 1850 were Richard Ellison, John Vroman, John Young, Charles Bottum, Hubbard Clark, Thomas Rathbun, Leander Culver, John Flint, John Brownell and others. At the present time the mill owned and operated by J. T. Losey is the only one within the borough limits.

Luke B. Maynard, whose name appears on the assessment list of 1832, was the pioneer merchant of Nelson. He remained but a few years. Hunt Pomeroy, father of the late "Brick" Pomeroy, the noted editor of the La Crosse (Wisconsin) *Democrat*, opened a store in Nelson in 1840, and had for a partner Hiram Beebe, the first merchant of Lawrenceville. Anson Buck and John Brownell were also early merchants. The old store building, first occupied by Luke B. Maynard, was on the site of the present Newcomb Hotel. It is now owned by John M. Hammond, and stands near his residence. In 1849 G. H. Baxter and G. W. Phelps engaged in mercantile business. The partnership lasted a year, when Mr. Baxter continued as a dealer in groceries and provisions. In March, 1866, A. J. Howell opened a store in Nelson. In the same month of the same year M. B. Seely came to Nelson. Mr. Howell now keeps a grocery store and Mr. Seely a general store. They are the two oldest merchants in the place.

A wayside inn kept by Cyprian Wright was the first within the present borough limits. The "Old Log Hotel," as it is familiarly called by those of the present generation, was the first hotel at Beecher's Island. It was built on the corner north of the present Newcomb House about 1830, by Samuel Snow. In 1835 Amariah Hammond purchased the property, and his son, John M. Hammond, kept the house until 1841. In 1865 it was torn down and a store building erected on its site.

The Newcomb House was erected in 1836 for a store building by Artemus Losey, and was occupied for a number of years by Pomeroy & Beebe. It was afterwards changed into a hotel. Among the early landlords were Hunt Pomeroy and Samuel Edgcomb. Since 1878 this house has been kept by W. A. Newcomb.

The Nelson Separator and Butter Company was organized in 1893, with Byron Shaw, president; C. S. Baxter, secretary; M. B. Seely, treasurer; E. V. Turpening, butter maker, and J. E. Leteer, assistant. The creamery, which was equipped with

modern appliances, was changed to a cheese factory in 1895. It has a capacity of about 100,000 pounds per annum.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The township of Nelson was formally organized as a borough May 8, 1886, in anticipation of which the court had on April 20, the date of incorporation, appointed the following as burgess and councilmen to serve until the next regular election: Henry Baxter, burgess; Philip Tubbs, C. F. Culver, C. F. Margraff, J. D. Campbell, G. H. Baxter and Samuel S. Heysham. The names of the burgesses since elected are as follows: W. A. Newcomb, 1887; C. F. Margraff, 1888-89; M. F. Cass, 1890; C. F. Margraff, 1891-92; J. D. Campbell, 1893-96, and M. B. Seeley, elected in 1897.

The following named persons have been elected justices of the peace for the township, and, since its incorporation, for the borough of Nelson: Anthony W. Lugg, 1858; re-elected, 1864, 1880; Marcus H. Brooks, 1859; re-elected, 1864; C. P. Wright, 1865; re-elected, 1870, 1875; J. D. Campbell, 1868; re-elected, 1873; D. H. Hughy, 1878; C. B. Goodrich, 1882, and William H. Baxter, 1883. Nelson borough: C. R. Copp, 1886; re-elected, 1891; C. B. Goodrich, 1887; re-elected, 1891; A. C. Campbell, 1887; W. H. Baxter, 1889; J. T. Losey, 1894; Byron Shaw, 1896.

A postoffice was established at Beecher's Island about 1832, to which the name of Nelson was given. For what or for whom it was thus named no one now living, of whom inquiry has been made, can tell. The first postmaster was Joseph M. White, who held the office for about twenty years. His successors have been: G. H. Baxter, 1853-56; Dr. A. M. Loop, 1856-61; G. H. Baxter, 1861-79; H. Baxter, 1879-80; M. B. Seely, 1880-85; Dr. A. M. Loop, 1885-89; G. H. Baxter, 1889—died May 5, 1892; Miss Nora Baxter, May, 1892, to May, 1896, and W. H. Baxter, appointed in May, 1896.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. A. M. Loop, one of the oldest physicians in years and practice in the county, began practice at Beecher's Island in 1840. He is the oldest practicing physician in the county. Among those who have since resided there and practiced medicine are: Dr. Aaron Niles, who located in 1875, and remained until 1878; Dr. S. W. Linwer, who came in 1879, and remained eight years, and Dr. W. Rumsey, who came in 1887, and remained two years. The present resident physicians are Dr. A. M. Loop, Dr. Calvin S. Baxter, who came in 1887, and Dr. William B. Stevens, who came in 1891.

SCHOOLS.

In 1821 Amariah Hammond taught a school, below Beecher's Island, near the William Merritt place. Among his pupils was his son, John M. Hammond, born in 1816, who came to Beecher's Island in 1817 with his parents and is one of the oldest living residents of the borough. Samuel Snow was an early teacher here. The earliest school within the village of Nelson or Beecher's Island, is still standing just east of the Presbyterian church. It was built in the later thirties, and is

now occupied as a dwelling. Before the erection of the Presbyterian church, meetings were held in this school house. The Rathbun school house, north of the river in the western part of the present borough, was also one of the earliest school houses, and like the school houses of those days was used as a house of worship. It was built about 1834. Owing to the extensive area covered by the borough, there are four school districts within its limits. The principal school is the graded school of Nelson village. A handsome two-story frame school building erected here in 1876, at a cost of about $3,000, provides ample accommodations for the pupils of District No. 1.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Second Congregational Church of Elkland was organized in August, 1834, its membership being gathered at or about Beecher's Island. They were fifteen in number, consisting of Hubbard and Eunice Clark, James and Mary Campbell, Samuel Snow, Nahum Kelley, Sabra Daily, Dolly and Sarah Bottom, Hannah Culver, Jane Ellison, William and Caroline Clark, Milla Cummings and Eliza Phelps. Samuel Snow was chosen deacon of this church. The first meeting was at the Rathbun farm. September 26, 1830, this church and the First Congregational church, organized in 1832, at Elkland, met in the Ryon school house at Elkland, and united in one church, under the name of the First Congregational Church of Elkland. There were thirty-two members. On Friday, July 23, 1835, this society was changed to a Presbyterian church, under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Elkland. It became the parent of the Presbyterian churches at Beecher's Island and East Farmington.

The First Presbyterian Church of Beecher's Island was organized March 2, 1844. It consisted of the following members to whom letters were granted,—in order that they might form this church—from the First Presbyterian Church of Elkland: Joel and Mary Jewel, Joseph and Anna Campbell, John and Mahala Hazlett, Charles and Mary Ann Lugg, Charles and Lovina Blanchard, Harris T. Ryon, Samuel Hazlett, Edward Mapes, Sarah Campbell, Mary Ann Campbell, Oliver Blanchard, Robert and Susan Casbeer and Enoch Blackwell. James and Joseph Campbell and Joel Jewell were the first ruling elders. Soon after the church was organized Joel Jewell was licensed to preach and became the first pastor. During his pastorate, which continued until May, 1846, the house of worship, still standing, was erected by his brother, Edward Jewell. He assisted in the work of building. This building which stands on land acquired from John Hazlett, represents with the improvements and repairs an expenditure of about $2,000. The names of the pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. Joel Jewell, 1845-46; E. D. Wells, 1846-48; S. J. McCullough, 1848; Rev. John Sailer, 1851; pulpit supplied by various pastors till 1855 when A. C. Woodcock came; J. Gordon Carnahan, still living, December 14, 1856, to September 2, 1858; supplied, 1858-60; Francis Rand, 1860-64; Frederick Graves, 1865-67; S. A. Rawson, 1867-72; Benjamin Russell, 1874-80; C. B. Gillette, 1881-85; R. G. Williams, 1885-88; S. P. Gates, 1889-90, and Hallock Armstrong, who came in July, 1891. Mr. Armstrong was ordained in 1851 and during the fifty-five years of his ministry has missed but two Sundays on account of sickness, and has moved but twice in the

last thirty-four years. The church now numbers thirty-six members. The average attendance of the Sunday-school is fifty. Charles Merritt is the superintendent. There is a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor connected with this church.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Nelson, incorporated December 5, 1867, was organized about forty-five years ago. There are no records of its early history accessible. It has been in the Knoxville, Farmington and Lawrenceville charges and was set off from the latter in 1881. Among its early pastors was Rev. William Potter, who entered the ministry in 1847. The pastors of the various charges named served this church up to 1881, since which time the following named ministers have officiated: Revs. F. C. Thompson, 1881-83; James Scovil, 1883-85; C. J. Bradbury, January to October, 1885; M. D. Jackson, 1885-86; William S. Crandall, 1886-88; D. L. Pitts, 1888-90; J. Melvin Smith, 1890-91; John Miller, 1891-94; A. G. Cole, 1894-96, and W. J. Wilson, the present pastor, who came in October, 1896. The present church building was erected in 1868, and dedicated in September, 1869. It cost $1,600. In 1890 the residence of James Paul was purchased for a parsonage. It cost with repairs $1,000. The church now numbers about sixty-five members. There are forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Rev. Charles Weeks, a retired minister, is the superintendent.

The Cemetery adjoining the Presbyterian church is on ground acquired from John Hazlett at the same time as the lot on which the church now stands. The first funeral service held in the church and one of the first bodies to be buried here was that of Mrs. Charlotte (Baxter) Hoyt, wife of David Hoyt. She died March 1, 1845. Below the village, near the Merritt place, is the old Hazlett family burying ground. With the exception of an occasional family graveyard these comprise the burial places within the borough.

SOCIETIES.

The secret, social and benevolent orders are well represented in Nelson. Nelson Lodge, No. 434, I. O. O. F., which was instituted February 14, 1874, with fourteen charter members, is growing and prosperous. Wallace Bogart Post, No. 362, G. A. R., was organized September 1, 1883, with seventeen members. Notwithstanding deaths and removals it maintains its organization and meets regularly. Nelson Lodge, No. 67, I. O. G. T., was organized March 27, 1893, and embraces in its membership a large number of the young people of the borough. Alert Grange, No. 905, P. of H., was organized January 18, 1890. It now numbers over sixty members and contemplates erecting a hall building in the near future. Nelson Tent, No. 180, K. O. T. M., was organized June 5, 1893. It has now about fifty members and is growing rapidly.

CHAPTER XXX.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHANGES OF AREA—STREAMS, SOIL AND FOREST GROWTH—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS— THE STRAWBRIDGE LANDS—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—EARLY PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

DEERFIELD township, so named from the abundance of deer within its boundaries at the time of its first settlement, was organized in 1814, and was taken from Delmar township. Its original area of about 150 square miles, embraced the territory within the boundaries of Brookfield, Westfield and Chatham townships, nearly all of Clymer, and the greater part of the borough of Osceola. The territory embraced in Westfield, Brookfield and the larger part of Clymer was taken from it in 1821, and that of Chatham, as first created, in 1828. In 1850 the area embraced within the limits of Knoxville borough was separated from it. In 1878 it recovered from the northern part of Chatham a strip two miles north and south, by six miles east and west. The same year an L-shaped strip was taken from its northeastern quarter and added to Osceola. As now constituted, it contains, exclusive of Knoxville, an area of 20,725 acres. It is bounded on the north by the State of New York and Osceola; east by Osceola and Farmington; south by Chatham, and west by Westfield and Brookfield.

The Cowanesque river enters the township from the southwest, and flows through it in a northeasterly direction. Near the Brookfield township line it receives Inscho run and, at Knoxville, Troup's creek, both of which flow from the northwest, out of Brookfield township. At Academy Corners it receives Yarnall brook, which flows north out of Chatham township. Other small, unnamed streams find their way down the ravines on either side of the river valley, which is wider here than in Westfield township, the hills that line it being less bold and precipitous. The valley land is noted for its richness and productiveness, and is cultivated like a garden. The hillsides and uplands are also fertile, and Deerfield, as a whole, ranks among the leading agricultural townships of the county. The altitude above tide water in the river valley will average 1,200 feet; the summits of the hills rise from 400 to 600 feet higher. When the township was first settled its entire surface was covered with a heavy forest growth of white oak, maple, walnut, butternut, buttonwood, pine and hemlock. This has nearly all disappeared before the woodsman's ax, and the land whereon it stood now produces annual crops of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables.

In 1814, when it was created, it contained sixty-three taxable inhabitants. The census returns of 1820 showed a population of 678; 1830, 568; 1840, not separately mentioned; 1850, 721; 1860, 677; 1870, 665; 1880, 908, and 1890, 883.

EARLY SETTLERS.

James Strawbridge, the first white man to settle in the township, is supposed to have located on the site of the village of Academy Corners during the Revolutionary War. Here the settlers who came in 1798 found a log house and a partly cleared field, enclosed with a log fence, on the north bank of the Cowanesque river, and on the south side, near the mouth of Yarnall brook, a nearly completed mill race. One tradition asserts that he was compelled to abandon his home here on account of the hostility of the Indians, at the time of Sullivan's Expedition up the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, while another fixes the date of his settlement six years later, and asserts that he "was driven away by white squatters, who killed his oxen, purloined his plow, and destroyed his crops, on the belief that his claim to title in the lands was antagonistic to their interests." Be that as it may, the fact remains that on May 17, 1785, Strawbridge obtained land warrant, No. 451, which he located June 25, of the same year, on land along the Cowanesque river, and on a portion of which stands the village of Academy Corners. Strawbridge subsequently located other warrants, and also acquired the lands located upon by warrants issued in 1785 and 1786 to Thomas Proctor, and in 1790 to James Stewart. This gave him the ownership of all the land in the Cowanesque valley north of the river within the township. To each tract, according to an English custom, he gave a distinguishing name. The one where he made his first settlement, he called "James' Choice." That on which the borough of Knoxville stands was named "Delight," while the others received such names as "Mount Pleasant," "Blooming Grove," "Fertility," "Richland" and "Spring Field." These lands, as a whole, became known as the "Strawbridge Tract."

It appears that James Strawbridge, the patentee, during his lifetime, executed a mortgage to Jonathan Smith and others, of Philadelphia, as trustees, for the widow and heirs of John Strawbridge, deceased, which mortgage was foreclosed and these lands sold by the sheriff at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1807, when George Strawbridge, a brother of James Strawbridge, became the purchaser, and from him the settlers derived title. January 24, 1822, he conveyed the unsold lands to Jonathan D. Ledyard, his brother-in-law, who on March 6, of the same year, sold to Silas Billings the same lands, amounting to "about 7,000 acres," from whom and his heirs they afterwards passed into the hands of actual settlers. In 1792 and 1793 the lands south of the river were surveyed upon patents issued to Thomas M. Willing, Robert Blackwell and William Lloyd. They were subsequently acquired by William Bingham, the elder, and became a part of the "Bingham Estate."

Although James Strawbridge, either through fear of the Indians, or by reason of the depredations of white squatters, was compelled to leave his improvements on the Cowanesque, he did not abandon the title to either them or the land. In 1797 he approached Ebenezer Seelye, a native of Connecticut, and a Revolutionary soldier, then residing temporarily near Painted Post, New York, and offered him the land, including the improvements, for $2.50 an acre. Seelye accepted this offer, but not caring to venture into the wilderness alone, he offered to William Knox, Sr., the improvements if he would join him. The offer was accepted by Knox, and in

1798 he and his son, William, camped on and enlarged the Strawbridge clearing. In the spring of 1799 the two families journeyed from Painted Post to Nelson, first known as Beecher's Island, and from there traveled up the Cowanesque river on the ice to their new home in the wilderness. The Knox family located on the old Strawbridge clearing and the Seelye family half a mile further east, building a cabin of bark, which was replaced a year and a half later by a log house. These two families thus became the first settlers in the township.

On March 28, 1800, the first male white child born in the Cowanesque valley was added to the household of William Knox. This was James Knox, who died September 20, 1881, having spent his entire life in the township. On May 4th of the same year a daughter, Sally, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Seelye, who afterwards became the wife of Prince King, of Westfield township. She was the first female white child born in the township.

Among the first to settle in the township after the Knox and Seelye families, was Bethlehem Thompson, who located on the Emmer Bowen place, but soon sold out to Reuben Cook. In 1803 John Howland and his son, Dr. Eddy Howland, whose Puritan ancestors came from England in the Mayflower in 1620, settled on what was long known as the Eddy Howland place. They came from Rhode Island. Emmer Bowen, a native of Rhode Island, came in 1804 and bought out Jesse Rowley, who appears to have been here at that time. James Costley, an early grist-mill owner, came before 1805 and settled south of the river opposite Knoxville. Rev. David Short settled in 1806 upon the farm afterward owned by A. H. Bacon, and lived there until 1813. Newbury Cloos settled in 1807, in which year also Joshua Colvin settled near Academy Corners. About this time, also, John and Reuben Short, Jonathan M. Rogers, Curtis Cady, David Short and James Yarnall settled. Mr. Yarnall located on the brook south of Academy Corners that bears his name. In 1808 James, John and William Falkner settled in the eastern part of the township. In 1811 Jonathan, Solomon and Alexander Matteson and their parents came from Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York. Jonathan, with whom the old folks lived, settled on the site of Knoxville, his land embracing the greater part of the present borough area. Solomon and Alexander settled east of him. In 1811 Levi Cook, a blacksmith, the year of whose coming cannot be ascertained, sold his place east of Knoxville to Zadoc Bowen, a carpenter, and a brother of Emmer Bowen, Sr. Joseph Falkner, Sr., a native of the State of New York, was an early settler, and cleared the farm now occupied by the widow of his son, Joseph Falkner. Eleazer Clark, a native of Rhode Island, came on horseback from his native state in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, E. H. Clark. James King, a native of Rhode Island, settled in the western part of the township sometime between 1815 and 1820. About 1821 the family removed to Westfield township. John Wakeley was also an early settler. He removed to Brookfield township in 1827. George Champlin, a native of Rhode Island, came in 1821, worked a farm on shares for a year, and then removed to Potter county. Fifteen years later he settled in Westfield township. Hiram Gilbert, a carpenter, and a native of New England, settled in the township in 1824, worked at his trade for several years, and then embarked in the boot and shoe business in Knoxville. Moses Inscho, well known as a lumberman, came in from Lawrence township in

1825. Nathan Baker, a native of Otsego county, New York, settled in 1828 on the farm now owned by his grandson, Allen Baker. Others came whose names and the year of their coming have not been ascertained, but the names given are, with a few exceptions, those of men who cleared the lands upon which they located, and became permanent residents of the township. In this, as in other townships, there were those who made but a temporary stay, and who always found it more in harmony with a moving and adventurous spirit to be with the advance guard of the westward marching army of civilization.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Lumbering became an important industry in the township soon after its settlement began. The predominance of white pine of a fine quality led to the early establishment of saw-mills, first to supply a growing local demand, and later for shipment. The Cowanesque river was the only highway connecting the settlers of the valley with the outside world. Down this stream, whenever the stage of water permitted, logs and lumber were rafted. All the early mills were run by water power, an under-shot flutter wheel being the one generally used. The usual capacity of a saw-mill was 1,000 feet of pine lumber every twelve hours, an infinitesimal quantity compared with the output of a thoroughly-equipped steam saw-mill of the present day.

In 1804 Eddy Howland built a flutter-wheel saw-mill on the Cowanesque river above Knoxville. In 1818 he sold it to Caleb Smith. About 1826 it became the property of Moses Inscho, who operated it until 1847. He was a well-known and extensive lumberman. A saw-mill was built about 1810 on the Cowanesque river, just below the woolen mills near Academy Corners, by Emmer Bowen and Ebenezer Seelye. It was operated for nearly thirty years. In 1815 Jonathan and Alexander Matteson and Joshua Colvin built a saw-mill on the south bank of the Cowanesque river opposite Knoxville. The first saw-mill on Troup's creek was built in 1820 by Luke Scott. Ten years later it was undermined and destroyed by high water. A saw-mill was built in 1830 on Yarnall brook, about two miles above its mouth, by Reuben Cloos. In 1831 James Yarnall built one near the mouth of the same brook. In 1832 Luman Stevens built a mill farther up the brook near the township line. This mill was operated until 1866. In 1868 Levi Stevens erected on its site a new mill, 32 by 68 feet, driven by a center-vent water wheel. A circular saw was used. In 1873 steam was substituted for water power. This mill burned in 1879 and was rebuilt. In 1848 Joseph Yarnall built a large mill near the mouth of Yarnall brook. Water was taken from the Cowanesque river, and three saws driven by the power obtained. In 1853 this mill was sold to J. W. and H. E. Potter, and operated by them until 1861, when a flood destroyed the dam and otherwise injured the property. In 1848, also, Joseph Dake built a mill on the south side of the Cowanesque. It was run by a center-vent water wheel which operated two upright saws. This mill was owned by various persons until 1880 when it ceased operations. In 1881 Walker & Lathrop, of Corning, New York, erected a mill at the mouth of Inscho run. It was run by steam power. There is no saw-mill now in operation in the township.

A log grist-mill was built by Bethlehem Thompson in 1811, about a mile above Knoxville. It was propelled by an over-shot water wheel, the water being conducted from Inscho run in wooden troughs hewed out of pine trees. This mill was purchased by Abram Smith and operated about ten years. In 1815 Josnua Colvin brought a copper still and other apparatus from Herkimer county, New York, and started a distillery in a log building, near a large spring north of Academy Corners. He made whiskey for home consumption, exchanging six quarts of whiskey for one bushel of rye or corn. In 1818 John Knox purchased Colvin's outfit and built a log distillery by the Strawbridge spring, east of Academy Corners. This he conducted for about five years.

About 1814 Eddy Howland bought a stock of goods and began merchandising in a small way. Most of his sales were for barter, grain, maple, sugar, pelts and lumber being accepted in exchange for goods. In 1877 the "Boss Store" was established by Charlotte A. Inscho at the west end of Troup's creek bridge. With the exception of the stores at Academy Corners, noticed elsewhere in this chapter, these two stores have been the only ones established in the township.

From 1819 to about 1824 or 1825 John Knox carried on a hotel in a hewed-log building, a short distance east of Academy Corners. From 1830 to 1840 Julius and Elanson Seelye operated a lime kiln on the hill north of the woolen factory at Academy Corners. In 1851 Loren Carpenter built a sash and blind factory on the Cowanesque road between Academy Corners and Knoxville. This he operated until 1863. From 1862 to 1870 he was also engaged in the manufacture of brick, burning one or two kilns a year.

In 1820 two tanneries were built, one by Peter Rushmore, on the west side of Troup's creek, above Knoxville, and the other half a mile east of Knoxville, by Martin Bowen. Rushmore operated his tannery about ten years, tanning upper leather and skins to supply home demands. Bowen tanned upper leather on shares for one-half of the finished product. He continued in business till about 1835.

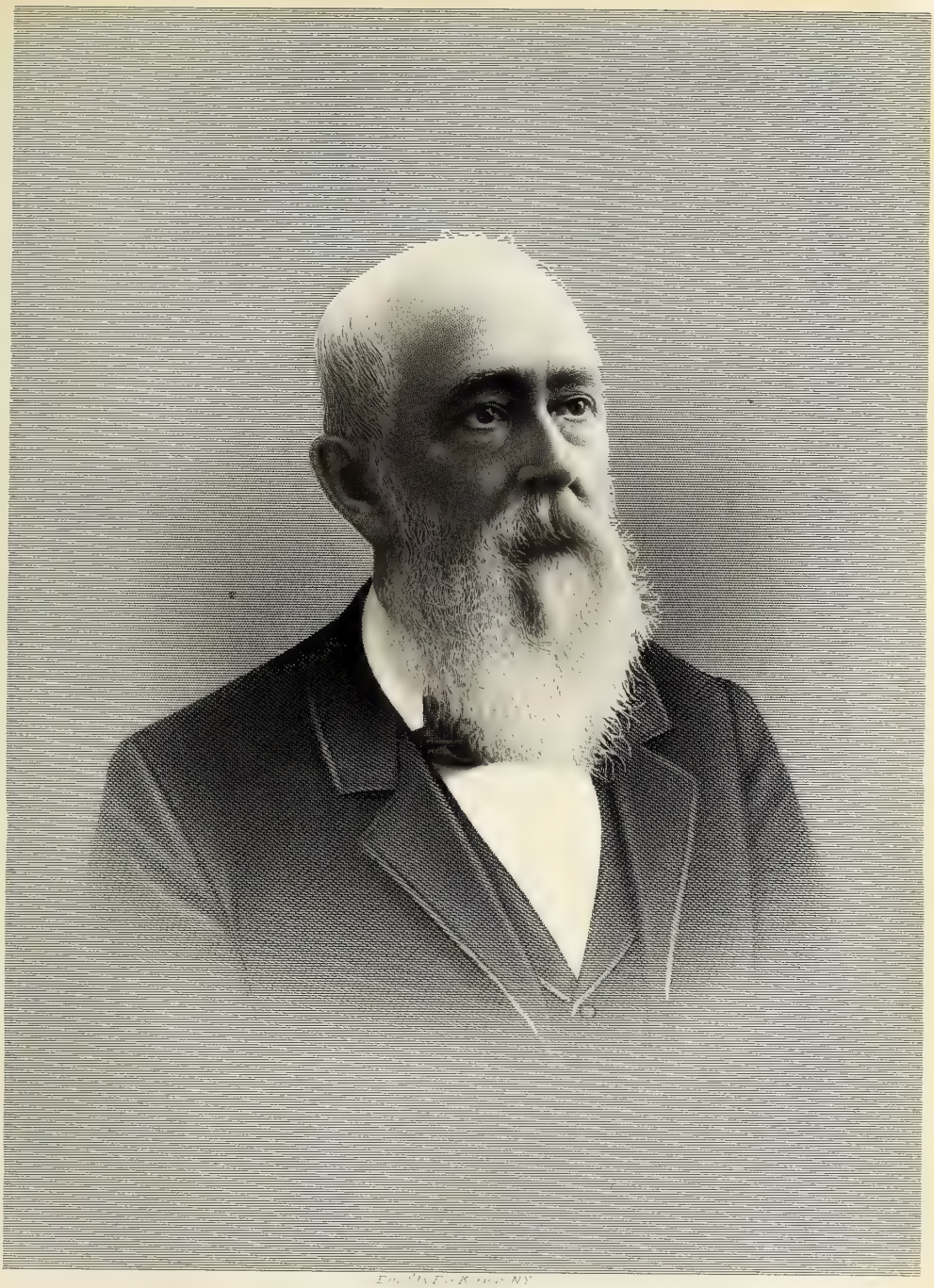
The first cider mill in the township was built in 1817 by Eddy Howland, who operated it for about ten years, manufacturing cider for himself and neighbors. In 1828 Ebenezer Seelye built a cider mill which he operated about twelve years.

The Moses Lee Cheese Factory, the first in the township, was built by Moses Lee in 1862, in what was then a part of Chatham township, a short distance north of East Chatham postoffice. He operated it until 1877.

The E. A. Bean Cheese Factory was established in 1875, by E. A. Bean, who still owns and operates it. It is located on the west side of Troup's creek, just outside of Knoxville borough. The output of cheese averages 100,000 pounds annually. Mr. Bean also owns and operates a cheese factory at Austinburg, Brookfield township, and one near the Cady school house in Farmington township.

The Taft Broom Factory was established in 1872, by Asa Delos Taft, just east of Academy Corners. He manufactures between 20,000 and 30,000 brooms a year. In 1889 Mr. Taft erected a fruit evaporating plant, which he also operates, handling a large quantity of fruit each season.

J. S. Ingham & Sons Woolen Mill is one of the oldest manufacturing enterprises in the county. The beginning of its history dates to 1837, when William Hurlbut and Eleazer S. Seely purchased from Julius Seelye, a water privilege and began the



C. J. Billings

erection of a woolen factory one mile east of Academy Corners. A building 26 by 70 and three stories high was erected. In 1839 the enterprise passed into the hands of a stock company composed of Eleazer S. Seely, Elanson Seelye, John Brownell, C. C. Welch, Abel Hoyt, Joseph Weaver, A. J. Monroe, Benjamin S. Bowen and Emmer Bowen. Machinery was purchased and business begun in the spring of 1841, with C. C. Welch, foreman. In July, 1843, the shares of the other owners were purchased by Benjamin S. and Emmer Bowen. They continued to operate it until February 7, 1847, when the building, machinery and 13,000 pounds of wool were destroyed by fire. A new building 36 by 80 feet was erected, outfitted with the latest improved machinery, hauled overland from Rochester, New York, and operations resumed June 1, 1848. In 1853 a shingle mill was added and did a large business. In 1863 the entire property was purchased by Joseph Ingham, a native of Leeds, England. In 1864 his son, G. W. Ingham, became a partner, the business being conducted until 1876 under the firm name of J. Ingham & Son. From 1865 to 1876 the firm consisted of Joseph, Joseph S. and Henry Ingham, each owning one-third interest. In 1876 Henry sold his interest to Joseph S. The father died in 1879, and the business was conducted by J. S. Ingham until 1887, when the business of manufacturing cider and fruit jellies was added, and the combined enterprises have since been carried on under the firm name of J. S. Ingham & Sons.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the Cowanesque valley was taught in the winter of 1802-3, by Betsey Bodwell—afterward the wife of John Hovey—in a log building, eighteen feet square, near the burying ground on the Loren Carpenter place. The building —a typical pioneer school house—was covered with a cobbed roof and floored with puncheons. The benches were split basswood logs with legs. There was a fireplace at one end, the smoke from which escaped through a hole in the roof. Among those who attended this school were Reuben Cook, Jr., Asahel and David Rixford, Elanson, Harvey, Julius, Anna, Mehitabel, Betsey and Lucina Seelye, Abel and Matilda Cloos, and Archibald, John, William and Betsey Knox. Among the early teachers of this school were Caroline Scott, 1809; Mr. Maxwell, 1814; John Knox and Amasa Knox, 1816. The text books during the first term were limited to Webster's spelling book and Webster's reader, known as "The Third Part." Another early school house was built near the woolen mill factory. This was known as the Quaker school house. In 1821 a school building known as "Liberty School House" was erected at Academy Corners. Gaylord Griswold Colvin taught the first term here. The common school law of 1834 was promptly accepted by the people of the township, since which time new districts have been created and new school houses erected to meet the demands of an increasing population.

Union Academy is the name of an institution of learning which flourished for a number of years at Academy Corners. Its history is as follows. About 1845 an effort was made to establish in the township an institution of learning higher than the ordinary district school. The idea originated with Allen Frazer, Jr., M. D., who enlisted the aid and co-operation of Caleb Short, John Knox and other citizens. Money was raised by subscription and the erection of a building begun at Academy Corners. Before it was completed, S. B. and William Price bought it, finished it,

and opened it for educational purposes, under the name of Union Academy, December 7, 1847. The first principal, Hannibal Goodwin, was assisted by the Price brothers. In 1848 Prof. Young Y. Smith was placed in charge. In 1849 the Price brothers assumed the principalship, with Mrs. S. B. Price as preceptress, a position she held for fifteen years. William Price left the school in 1850 and Samuel B. Price became principal. During 1859 and 1860 the building was leased and the school conducted by Prof. Anderson Robert Wightman, assisted by Mrs. Jane A. (Stanton) Wightman, Miss F. A. J. Conover, and Miss Mary Abigail Stanton. Classes were also taught during a part of this time by Orrin Mortimer Stebbins and Charles Tubbs. Prof. S. B. Price resumed control of the school in 1861. In 1867 Elias Horton, Jr., bought the property, and with the assistance of his wife conducted it until March 1, 1871, when two of the four buildings, which had been erected from time to time, were consumed by fire. They were not rebuilt and the academy passed out of existence. During the twenty-three years of its history there was an average annual attendance of about one hundred students, embracing both sexes. The site of the academy is now owned by William D. Knox, who resides in one of the buildings.

EARLY PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

Eddy Howland, the pioneer, was the first practitioner. The next was Dr. Simeon Power, who came into the county in 1805. He combined coopering with his practice, and boarded with James Costley, on the south side of the river opposite Knoxville. In 1808 he removed to Tioga, remaining there until about 1821 when he located in Lawrenceville, where he passed the remainder of his life. Jonathan Bonney, a one-legged man, practiced through this section during the early part of the century. Allen Frazer, Jr., a thoroughly educated physician came into the township in 1825. He died in 1872. During his lifetime he was prominent, not only as a physician but as a citizen, and held a number of offices of trust and honor.

The justices of the peace of this township appointed and elected since its organization are as follows: Eddy Howland, 1810; re-elected, 1838, 1840, 1845; Titus Ives, 1815; Arnold Hunter, 1819; Archibald Knox, 1819; re-elected, 1845, 1850; Henry B. Trowbridge, 1823; Godfrey Bowman, 1823; Jonathan Bonney, 1824; John Goodspeed, 1828; re-elected, 1840; Luke Scott, Jr., 1827; Shelden Tuttle, 1828; Isaac Metcalf, 1828; Allen Frazer, 1830; Colton Knox, 1832; Archibald Campbell, 1833; Edward C. Young, 1834; John Wakley, Jr., 1835; Byram Hunt, 1838; John Knox, 1850; re-elected, 1855; Eleazer S. Seely, 1852; re-elected, 1858 and 1863; Jeremiah Stoddard, 1860; John Howland, 1866; Caleb Short, 1872; re-elected, 1877, 1882; William A. Falkner, 1876; re-elected, 1881, 1886, 1891; Daniel H. Lee, 1887; re-elected, 1892, 1893; H. F. Daniels, Jr., 1896.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Deerfield was organized in March, 1829, by Rev. Samuel Wise, with twelve members, among whom were Orpha Costley, Orva Howland, Laura D. Whittaker, Hannah C. Whittaker, John C. Whittaker, Electa Matteson, Anson Rowley and wife, and Enoch Coffin and wife. This society never had a house of worship of its own. It worshiped at different times in the Liberty

school house, Union Academy chapel and the present school house at Academy Corners. The following named pastors have served this church: From 1830 to 1840—Revs. John Steds, Walter Brown, Valorus Beebe, James Bignall and Hiram Bacon; 1840 to 1850—Revs. William Mack, Calvin Dodge and Daniel W. Hunt; 1850 to 1860—Revs. Asel Aldrich and Selden Butler; 1870 to 1880—Revs. W. M. Peck and W. M. Sargent. For a number of years the society has had no regular pastor, the members attending the church at Knoxville. A Sunday-school is still maintained.

The First Baptist Church of Deerfield was organized in 1844, and was known for many years as the Chatham and Farmington Baptist church. The first meetings were held in the Wass school house in Chatham township. Among the original members were Walter Van Dusen and wife, Chadwick Clark and wife, Hannah Seelye, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Sally Curran, Mrs. Strong, Edward Fish and wife, and William Simpson and wife. Walter Van Dusen and Philip Vincent were the first deacons. Meetings were held in school houses in Chatham and Farmington township. In 1880 the name of the church was changed to the First Baptist Church of Deerfield, and in 1886 the society in Knoxville united with this church and took its name. On February 28, 1888, a new church building costing $2,000 was dedicated. The church now numbers fifty members, with thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Fred. Matteson is the superintendent. Among the early pastors of this church were Elder Hunt, Samuel Bullock, Elder Farley, and others. Since 1865 the pastors have been as follows: C. Beebe, 1866-70; C. K. Bunnell, 1872-74; J. M. Taylor, 1875-76; H. E. Ford, 1877; P. Reynolds, 1878-80; Abner Morrill, 1883; R. K. Hammond, 1884-85; G. P. Watrous, 1888-89; S. A. Field, 1890-91; H. J. Colestick, 1892; J. W. Lyon, 1894, and C. T. Frame, the present pastor, who took charge in February, 1896.

East Deerfield Free Baptist Church, incorporated November 26, 1872, known as the "Butler Church," was organized in September, 1852, by Rev. Selden Butler. Among the original members were Rev. Selden Butler, S. P. Babcock and wife, Oliver and William Babcock, Mrs. Sylvia Wheaton, Jared Upham, Stephen Odell and wife, Henry Seamans and wife and Luther Bradley and wife. For several years the congregation worshiped in school houses, barns and dwellings. Finally through the efforts of Rev. Selden Butler, who gave the site on which it stands, embracing a half acre of ground, and in other ways afforded substantial aid, a neat church building 36 by 50 feet, costing $1,500, was erected and dedicated June 1, 1874. It is located in the southeastern part of the township, near the Farmington township line. Rev. Selden Butler served as pastor from 1852 to 1857 and at various times afterward when the society had no regular pastor. His successors have been Revs. William Mack, 1857; W. M. Sargent, 1870-73; Ira Leach, 1875; W. M. Peck, 1877-80; Rev. Donecker, 1881; Selden Butler, 1882; O. J. Moon, 1883-85; Selden Butler, supply; W. S. Smith, 1891-95, and E. F. Lyons, the present pastor, who took charge in April, 1895. The church now numbers about forty-five members.

Cemeteries.—One of the oldest burial places in the county, excepting, of course, the Indian burying grounds, is the oldest cemetery on the Loren Carpenter farm, about a half mile east of Academy Corners. The first interment was made here in 1800, of a member, so it is said, of a surveying party. For lack of a coffin his com-

panions placed the body between two split planks, one above, the other below, and marked his grave "C. C. J., 1800." Here in an unmarked grave lie the remains of William Knox, the pioneer of the township. Here, also, are buried other members of the Knox family, as well as members of the Cloos, Bulkley, Short, Wright, Falkner, Howland, Ingham and other early families.

An acre of ground, situated on the south side of the Cowanesque, opposite Knoxville, was given for a public burying ground, about fifty years ago, by Daniel Cummings. Interments were made here up to within a few years. Many of the early settlers were buried here. The cemetery has never been incorporated.

Highland Cemetery Association, incorporated August 23, 1886, is the successor of the Union Cemetery Company, organized September 14, 1869, for the purpose of purchasing land of Elisha Bowen and Rev. Selden Butler for cemetery purposes. This cemetery, which contains one acre of land, is situated near the "Butler Church." The present board of managers are: A. Kizer, treasurer; A. A. Butler, secretary; A. G. Gates, M. S. Butler and Israel Seamans.

VILLAGES.

Academy Corners is the name of a village situated on the Cowanesque river, at the mouth of Yarnall brook, a mile and a half east of Knoxville. The first settler on the site of the village was James Strawbridge. The first store was built here about 1840 by William J. Knox. The first hotel about 1819 by John Knox. The Cowanesque Hotel was built in 1854 by William A. Falkner. It had a number of landlords during the nearly forty years of its existence. There are three stores in the village now, the oldest as well as the leading merchant being Martin V. Purple. A postoffice was established at Academy Corners, May 29, 1876, with Martin V. Purple as postmaster. He held the office until October 15, 1888, when C. R. Howland was appointed. He was succeeded July 1, 1891, by Mrs. E. H. Campbell, and the latter in May, 1896, by Hattie Cornell.

The village is the meeting place of James Howland Post, No. 508, G. A. R., and of Valley Grange, No. 876, P. of H. The former was organized January 15, 1886, with twelve members. It meets in the hall over M. V. Purple's store. Besides purchasing a fine silk flag at a cost of $32, this post has paid out over $500 for the relief of distressed soldiers and their families. Valley Grange was organized March 25, 1889, and is one of the strongest granges in the county, having a membership of 150. It owns a two-story, slate roof hall, purchased in 1889, and is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XXXI.

KNOXVILLE BOROUGH.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—AREA AND ELEVATION—BILLINGS PARK—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—MERCANTILE ENTERPRISES—INNS AND HOTELS—SCHOOLS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

THE borough of Knoxville was organized in accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislature, approved April 19, 1850, and was named for Archibald and William Knox, sons of the pioneer William Knox, who established themselves in business here between 1815 and 1825—the former as a merchant and the latter as a hotel keeper. The borough area comprises 265 acres and lies in the angle formed by the junction of Troup's creek and the Cowanesque river, being east of the former and north of the latter stream. The elevation, railroad grade, is 1,245 feet above tide water. The site of the borough is level and possesses natural advantages as a manufacturing and trading point. The Troup's creek valley renders accessible the rich farming township of Brookfield, while good roads leading up ravines and valleys south of the river reach Chatham township, affording to those living in the northern part of that township and the eastern part of Westfield the means of reaching this desirable market and trading point.

Aside from its numerous handsome residences, situated in the midst of spacious and well-kept grounds, the borough boasts an added attraction in Billings Park. This park, which embraces about an acre of ground on East Main street, was leased to the borough September 10, 1892, by Charles F. Billings for ninety-nine years, to be used only for park purposes and to be kept open to the public. It has since been fenced, laid out with gravel walks and planted with shade trees. A band pavilion has been built, and many other things done towards making the park a popular resort. It is one of the nicest little parks in the county and a credit to Knoxville.

The borough has grown steadily since its incorporation. The population in 1860 was 313; 1870, 400; 1880, 459; 1890, 679.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The land within the Knoxville borough limits forms a part of Survey No. 531, the warrant for which was obtained May 17, 1785, by Thomas Proctor, and the location made June 25, 1786. Proctor served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, taking part in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and in the battles of Princeton, Germantown and Brandywine. He commanded the artillery in Sullivan's Expedition in 1779, and took a prominent part in the battle of New-

town, near Elmira, New York. He resigned his commission as colonel April 9, 1781, and died in Philadelphia March 6, 1806. The general knowledge he obtained of this section of the State, while on the Sullivan Expedition, doubtless, guided him in locating his warrant. He retained but a brief possession, however, selling his warrantee rights, November 22, 1786, to James Strawbridge, "for the consideration of five shillings specie, as well as for other good causes and valuable considerations." The land thus became a part of the Strawbridge tract, to which Strawbridge gave the name of "Delight."

The first white person to settle on the borough site was Simon Rixford, a Revolutionary soldier, who was afflicted with deafness, the result of proximity to artillery fire during battle. He enlisted when fifteen years of age and served seven years. Mr. Rixford settled in 1799, on Troup's creek, coming from Winchester, Massachusetts. With the assistance of his sons Asahel and David he made a clearing, on which he resided until 1820, when the family removed to Mixtown, in Clymer township, and became pioneers there. Luke Scott, who built the first saw-mill on Troup's creek, in 1820, came, so his living descendants say, in 1804, and settled on the site of the borough. He afterwards removed to Clymer township. The next settlers were Jonathan, Solomon and Alexander Matteson, who came in 1811 from Herkimer county, New York, bringing with them their aged parents. Jonathan purchased about 100 acres of land, now the central part of the borough, and Solomon and Alexander settled east of him. In 1811 Daniel Cummings came from Pittsfield, Otsego county, New York, and bought a small lot now occupied by the Gilbert drug store. In 1812 George O. Bristol, then seven years of age, came to Knoxville with his widowed mother, who subsequently married Simon Rixford. In 1813 Cornelius Goodspeed settled within the borough. Peter Rushmore, the pioneer tanner, and Aaron Alba, the first postmaster, came in 1818. Silas Billings, the lumberman; Hiram Freeborn, an early distiller, and later a prominent business man, came in 1822, and Elias Horton, a carpenter, in 1823. These were the principal settlers before 1825, when the place began to take on the appearance of a village. There were doubtless a few here, as elsewhere, who made only a temporary stay, and who were soon drawn farther west by the opening up of new lands.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

In 1815 Jonathan Matteson and Daniel Cummings built a log distillery in Knoxville. The water used was brought from a spring on the north hill, the whiskey being distilled from corn and rye. Stephen Colvin, a son-in-law of Jonathan Matteson, was the distiller. In 1820 Jonathan Matteson became the sole owner, and carried on the enterprise until 1833. In 1822 Silas Billings and Hiram Freeborn came to Knoxville and in 1823 erected a distillery, and carried on the business of distilling whiskey, under the name of Freeborn & Company. This partnership continued until about 1829, when Mr. Freeborn engaged in the business for himself, continuing for over twenty years. Mr. Billings resumed distilling in 1830, continuing until 1836.

A grist mill was erected by Jonathan Matteson in 1817 on the north bank of the Cowanesque river. It was a one-run water-power mill, and was patronized by

the settlers of Deerfield, Brookfield and Westfield townships. James Costley appears to have had one-fourth interest in this mill. It was operated by various owners until about 1865.

Daniel Cummings' Fulling Mill was established in a portion of Jonathan Matteson's grist mill, the cloth-dressing department being in charge of Aaron Alba, who came from Massachusetts in 1818, the cloth being woven by hand in looms in dwelling houses. A carding machine was added later and placed in charge of Horace Streeter. This enterprise was successfully conducted for a number of years previous to the establishment of the woolen mill at Academy Corners.

Silas Billings' Enterprises, in addition to the distillery already mentioned, consisted of a saw-mill, an oil-mill, a grist-mill, an ashery and a tannery. The saw-mill was established by him in 1823. He operated it until 1835. He also erected an ashery and pearling works in 1823, the product of which was hauled to Ithaca, New York, and to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and thence shipped to market. In 1824 he established an oil mill for the manufacture of linseed oil. This he operated until 1840, when he removed to Elmira, New York. The mill, since rebuilt and now known as the "Knoxville Roller Mill," was erected by him in 1825, and is one of the oldest manufacturing enterprises in the county. The gable of the original mill bore the following inscription:

"E Pluribus Unum.
Head Quarters.
Silas Billings.
Bilt by John Spicer.
A. D. 1825.

Water power was used until 1854, when steam was substituted. The saw-mill has also been operated in connection with the grist mill, under various owners, to the present time. In 1863 the property was purchased by Joel Johnson. In 1888 the grist mill was rebuilt and the roller process adopted, at a cost of about $20,000. September 13, 1895, the property was sold at sheriff's sale, and was purchased by Albert Dearman, who sold it in May, 1896, to Burch & Conklin, the present owners. It is one of the best equipped mills in the county and does a large custom and merchant business.

In 1830 Silas Billings purchased the tannery established in 1822 by Peter Rushmore and operated it until 1844, when it was purchased by Angell & Gilbert, the firm consisting of Daniel Angell and Hiram Gilbert. Angell retired in 1853, but resumed control in 1855, with Butler Pride as partner. In 1859 Angell sold his interest to A. D. Knox, who sold to William R. Beard in 1862. In 1868 Daniel and Delos Angell bought the property, which was purchased in 1872 by W. D. Angell, who sold it in 1878 to Thomas Brock, who carried it on until 1893, when it ceased operations.

The Knoxville Foundry was built in 1851, by Gleason, Biles & Robie, of Bath, New York, the business being conducted by John P. Biles until 1876, and then by Solomon Gleason until 1884, when the property was purchased by Clark B. Bailey and owned by him until 1888, when the foundry and machine shop was destroyed by fire.

The Knoxville Sash and Blind Factory and Planing Mill was established in 1852 by Henry Seely. It burned in 1863 and was rebuilt in 1864, and thereafter, until 1880, owned and operated by various parties. In the latter year the property was purchased by Ira M. Edgcomb. In 1884 the firm of Ira M. Edgcomb & Sons was formed. They still carry on the enterprise, doing a large business annually and giving constant employment to fifteen men.

Chester Wells' Furniture Factory was established in 1869 and carried on for nearly twenty years, the business being confined to the sale and manufacture of household furniture.

D. L. Freeborn's Foundry and Machine Shop was established in 1884. It gives employment to six men, and besides doing a general foundry and machine-repairing business, is devoted to the manufacture of wood-mills and steel land-rollers.

MERCANTILE ENTERPRISES.

Scarce & Wing were the pioneer merchants of Knoxville. They began business in 1815, took lumber in payment for goods, and soon quit, losing heavily. Harvey Hemingway succeeded them, but only remained for a short time. Archibald Knox began business in 1818 and continued for many years. Silas Billings engaged in merchandising in 1823 and at once took the lead in trade. O. P. and Nehemiah Beach began business in 1836 and continued several years. Albert Dearman, a carpenter, came to Knoxville in 1844, began as a clerk for O. P. Beach, and in 1845 became a partner, the firm becoming Beach & Dearman. In 1849 the firm dissolved and was succeeded by A. & J. Dearman, Justus Dearman, a brother of Albert, becoming his partner. In 1862 Albert withdrew and embarked in business for himself. In 1871 Justus Dearman's store was destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt in 1873. He died December 14, 1880, leaving his brother, Albert Dearman, the senior merchant of the borough. In 1826 Victor Case began selling goods as a clerk for Silas Billings, and about 1836 went into business for himself, continuing until 1872, when he was succeeded by his son, Linden Case. Levi Reynolds opened a store in 1845 and continued in business with but a brief interruption till 1876. Jones & Young began selling tinware in 1852, and in 1853 Giles Roberts, still in business, bought them out. He has had several partners in the meantime. These were the principal business enterprises established here up to 1853. Since then each year has witnessed a new undertaking, some to remain a short time while others have established themselves in public favor and are permanent and prosperous.

INNS AND HOTELS.

The traveling public was entertained as early as 1815 at the house of Daniel Cummings, who also owned an interest in a distillery and supplied his patrons with "liquid refreshments." His house stood on Main street, west of the present brick hotel. In 1822 Stephen Colvin built a frame hotel near the site of the Gilbert drug store. His successors were Charles Ryon, 1844, and A. J. Monroe, 1845. This hotel was demolished in 1851 and Olmstead P. Beach erected a new one on its site, carrying it on until 1860, when the unfinished building, known as the "Ark," was completed for use as stores. A log hotel, called the Rixford House, was built in 1824, by William Knox, and kept open as a hotel till 1829. A large building was erected

by Silas Billings in 1826, on East Main street, opened as a hotel, and conducted by him till 1832. It had many landlords and was known as the "Knoxville House." "Weaver House," "Eagle," etc. In 1883 it was destroyed by fire, Capt. B. A. Signor being the landlord at the time. The large brick building, now known as the Adams House, was remodeled in 1871 for hotel purposes by Jeremiah Stoddard. The landlords here have been Jeremiah Stoddard, A. D. Bryan, A. B. Graves, S. B. Lovelace, H. G. Short and John S. Adams. The hotel is now owned and carried on by Mrs. J. S. Adams, widow of the last-named landlord. What is known as the Seely Hotel, near the Edgcomb planing mill, was erected in 1884 by J. O'Harrigan, and kept for several years by himself and his son. The present landlord is Nat Seely. About 1886 Andrew Stevens erected what is now known as the Dunham House, near the Fall Brook depot. Since his death the house has been kept by Mrs. W. W. Dunham, Mrs. Stevens' mother. It is now run as a temperance house.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Knoxville was erected in 1817, and was built of plank, dove-tailed and dowel-pinned to the frame. In 1834 a better house was built, on the south side of Main street, and farther east. Between 1855 and 1860 the school district rented the Quaker meeting house, owing to a dispute, involving possession of the school house, with John Goodspeed, who nailed up the building, "illegally using it," as the directors set forth in their proceeding, "for a store room." Being unable to dispossess him, except by violence, they "left the house in his possession." A law suit and finally a settlement followed. In 1858 a lot was bought of Julius G. Seely and a school building erected, which has since been enlarged and improved, and a graded school system adopted. The school has always been well conducted and the course of study such as to give pupils a good English education. Among the early teachers were Sophia Hale, who taught in 1818; Gaylord Griswold Colvin, 1821; Anson Rowley, 1822; Abbey Goodspeed, 1828; Madison Darling, 1832; Rhoda Horton, 1835; H. G. Olmstead, 1837; Victor Case, 1838, and Hiram K. Hill, 1839.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The borough of Knoxville was organized, as previously stated, April 19, 1850. The first council meeting was held February 28, 1851, and Butler B. Strang elected clerk. At a meeting held May 6, 1851, A. J. Monroe and George A. Mead were elected street commissioners; Daniel Angell, treasurer, and Archibald D. Knox, poundmaster. The following are the names of the burgesses elected since the organization of the borough: Herman Temple, 1851; Hiram Freeborn, 1852-53; David T. Billings, 1854; Daniel Angell, 1855-56; Julius Morgan, 1857; John P. Biles, 1858; Augustus Alba, 1859; Charles O. Bowman, 1860; Charles H. Goldsmith, 1861; Justus Dearman, 1862-64; Giles Roberts, 1865-66; Julius G. Seelye, 1867; William Markham, 1868; William Morse, 1869; Augustus Alba, 1870; John M. Christie, 1871; Giles Roberts, 1872; William Morse, 1873; Lucius Matteson, 1874; John M. Christie, 1875-76; Charles Boom, 1877; Albert Dearman, 1878-80; John F. Boom, 1880-81; Albert Dearman, 1882; H. G. Short, 1883; John Goodspeed, 1884; Giles Roberts, 1885; John T. Gear, 1886-87; Albert Dearman, 1888-96, and I. M. Edgcomb, elected in 1897.

The following named persons have been elected justices of the peace for the borough: Andrew Beers and Cornelius Van Dyck, 1851; W. B. Dimmick, 1853; John E. White, 1854; re-elected in 1857, 1864, 1869, 1874 and 1879; J. W. Bellews, 1855; Nathan Comstock, 1858; Victor Case, 1861; Nelson G. Ray, 1862; John P. Biles, 1862; Giles Roberts, 1867; re-elected in 1872; James C. Goodspeed, 1882; F. G. Babcock, 1884; W. D. Angell, 1889; re-elected, 1894; James R. Butler, 1892; Giles Roberts, 1894, and A. B. Hitchcock, 1897.

POSTMASTERS.

The Knoxville postoffice was established November 20, 1822, with Aaron Alba postmaster. He was commissioned in December, 1822, and held the office until January 23, 1830, when he was succeeded by Colton Knox, who held until October 3, 1831, when Mr. Alba was again appointed. August 12, 1841, Victor Case took the office, and held it until March 15, 1843, when Mr. Alba once more became postmaster, and was succeeded October 9, 1847, by Daniel Angell. January 30, 1849, Victor Case was again appointed, and was succeeded, March 2, 1851, by Samuel May, Jr. Hiram Freeborn became postmaster July 26, 1853; Levi B. Reynolds, May 13, 1861, and Victor Case again April 29, 1869. Linden Case was appointed January 6, 1873. His successor was Jerome W. Hathaway, who held until October 30, 1889, when Frank L. Gilbert succeeded him and served four years. H. A. Ashton, the present incumbent, was appointed October 30, 1893.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Eddy Howland, Dr. Simeon Power and Jonathan Bonney, all of whom are mentioned in the chapter on Deerfield township, were the pioneer physicians. Allen Frazer, though residing at Academy Corners, included Knoxville in his practice. He came in 1825. Ephraim Fuller located in 1830 and Pliny Power in 1831. Each remained about a year. Thaddeus Phelps came in 1832 and left in 1834. Richard I. Jones came in 1837 and remained until 1840. Herman Temple, a student of Allen Frazer, practiced from 1840 till his death in 1852. William B. Rich located in Knoxville in 1843 and practiced thirty years. Jerome Knapp began practice in Knoxville in 1851. He died in 1854. Dr. Ira W. Bellews came in 1854 and practiced until 1870. Dr. H. A. Phillips practiced here from 1867 to his death in 1877. C. M. Phillips, a student of Dr. H. A. Phillips, was in practice here a short time previous to 1881, when he removed to Rathboneville, New York. Dr. Charles Albert Reese, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, began practice in Knoxville in 1875 and is still a resident physician of the borough. Walter R. Francis, a native of Wellsboro, practiced in Knoxville from 1878 to 1891, when he removed to Marion, Indiana. Alonzo Kibbe, a native of Potter county, located in Knoxville in April, 1891, and has since pursued the practice of his profession with success. Dr. Charles Trexler became a resident physician of the borough in January, 1897.

A. J. Monroe began the practice of law in Knoxville in 1851. In 1859 he removed to Monticello, Iowa. Charles O. Bowman practiced in Knoxville from 1852 to 1865, when he removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania. Charles L. Peck, a native of Farmington, studied law under Hon. M. F. Elliott, and practiced in Knoxville from 1872 to 1876. John Ormerod came from Coudersport, Potter county, in

1877, and practiced in Knoxville until 1881. John T. Gear, a native of Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, was admitted to the Potter county bar in June, 1881, and December 1, of that year, opened an office in Knoxville, where he has since resided and successfully practiced his profession. H. A. Ashton, the present postmaster of Knoxville, was admitted to the Tioga county bar in December, 1887, and immediately located in Knoxville. He has since built up a fair practice.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Knoxville *Courier* was established November 1, 1882, as a six-column quarto, by A. H. Owens. In 1884 the firm became Owens & Culver, who ran it as a Republican paper. In 1885 La Mont Brothers became proprietors, and in 1886 it was conducted by Edward E. La Mont. In 1889 Frank G. Babcock became proprietor and changed it to a folio, and ran it as independent in politics. November 1, 1889, it was purchased by Charles E. Brugler, the present proprietor. It is all home print, independent in politics, and devoted to local interests. Mr. Brugler has conducted it with ability, and it is recognized as one of the best local papers in the county. It has a paying and growing subscription list. A well equipped job office is run in connection with it.

CHURCHES.

A Quaker Society was organized about 1812 and a meeting house erected. Among the early members were Ebenezer and Mehitabel Seelye, Julius and Joanna Seelye, Joseph and Ruth Colvin, Emmer and Huldah Bowen, Jesse Lapham and wife, George Martin and wife, and Martin and Freelove Bowen. This society maintained its organization and held meetings for many years. The children and grandchildren of the original and early members drifted into other denominations, and the society finally passed out of existence. The old meeting house is now occupied as a dwelling.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Knoxville, incorporated December 5, 1867, dates the beginning of its history to meetings held previous to 1815 by William Knox, a local preacher and exhorter. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Conant, who began his ministrations about 1815. In 1826 a parsonage was built in the western part of the borough, Zadoc Bowen making a free gift of the land. It has been a matter of difficulty to secure the names of the pastors in the order of their service. The following, however, is an approximately complete list: Between 1820 and 1830—Revs. John Copeland, Mr. Bell, Mr. Carey, Asa Orcutt, Caleb Kendall, and I. J. B. McKinney. Between 1830 and 1840—Revs. Bell, Mr. Dewey, Nathan Fellows and Ralph D. Brooks. Between 1840 and 1850—Revs. Francis W. Conable, Milo Scott, Samuel Nichols, J. L. S. Grandin, Mr. Turk and A. D. Edgar. Between 1850 and 1860—Revs. Davison, James Duncan, Samuel Nichols, R. L. Stillwell, Samuel P. Guernsey and Elisha Sweet. Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1862-63; C. L. F. Howe, O. B. Weaver, 1865-68; Isaac Everitt, 1868-71; John H. Blades, 1871-72; Charles Weeks, 1873-74; J. V. Lowell, 1875-77; W. W. Hunt, 1877; J. W. Barnett, 1878; J. O. Jarman, 1879-80; John Knapp, 1881-82; G. S. Spencer, 1883-85; John Irons, 1885; C. M. Gardner, 1886-89; H. J. Owens, 1890-94, and S. C. Farnham, who came in October, 1894. In 1871 a frame church building was erected

at a cost of $3,000. In 1877 the old parsonage was exchanged for the residence of Clark B. Bailey, a difference of $1,400 being paid. The church at present consists of 117 members. There are 110 pupils in the Sunday-school, of which H. M. Cleveland is the superintendent.

The Knoxville Free Church Association, incorporated February 6, 1867, was organized October 24, 1851, for the purpose of providing a house of public worship in the borough of Knoxville, for the use of the different Christian denominations desiring to hold services in it. Stock was sold at $10 a share, each member having one vote for each share owned by him. The stock was taken by nearly all the leading citizens of Knoxville, many of the subscribers being members of no denomination. Hiram Freeborn, Henry Freeborn, Daniel Angell, David T. Billings and John Goodspeed gave $100 each to the enterprise. A lot was purchased of Jonathan Matteson for $50, which he donated. Until 1869 this was the only church building in Knoxville. In 1866 a bell was purchased, and in 1867 a "time table" was made out and agreed to by Methodists, "Christians" and Universalists. The building is now used as a house of worship by the "Christian" church, which was organized October 15, 1865.

The Christian Church of Knoxville, incorporated October 2, 1893, was organized October 15, 1865, by Rev. Chester D. Kinney, of Osceola; Rev. Mr. White, of Watkins, New York; Rev. J. W. K. Stewart, of Lawrenceville, and Rev. W. D. Rutherford, of Knoxville. The church has now fifty members, with forty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which the pastor is superintendent. The names of the ministers who have served this church as pastors are as follows: Revs. W. D. Rutherford, 1865; H. R. Kendall, 1866; Chester D. Kinney, 1868; A. T. Abbott, 1876; Walter T. Mills, 1878; J. E. Hayes, 1880; Elias Jones, 1886; R. B. Elbridge, 1886; Oscar Brann, 1887; J. L. Box, 1888; T. V. Moore, 1889; J. W. Wilson, 1890; L. A. Dykeman, 1891, and Ira L. Peck, who came April 1, 1894. The society worships in the Free Church building.

The First Evangelical Congregational Church of Knoxville, incorporated June 18, 1870, was organized April 28, 1867, by Rev. L. Smith Holbert, with seven members, viz: Joel and Caroline Johnson and daughter Frances, Elias Horton, Jr., and Adah, his wife, J. P. Biles and Miss Emily Goodspeed. The names of the pastors are as follows: Revs. J. A. Farrer, 1868; John Cairns, 1870; W. H. Segston, 1872, and A. C. Palmer, 1875. The society began the erection of a brick church building in 1869, which was completed and dedicated February 2, 1871. The building of this edifice involved the society in debt and it was sold in 1888, and is now owned and used by the Presbyterian church, organized May 9, 1888, into which the Congregational society merged.

The Baptist Church of Knoxville was organized March 7, 1868, with seven members, as follows: E. P. Masterson, P. J. Masterson, Miss Frank Masterson, Mrs. Elizabeth Short, William R. Simpson and Mrs. Clara Plaisted. For a number of years this society worshiped in the Congregational church building. In 1886 this society united with the First Baptist church of Deerfield. On February 28, 1888, a new church building costing $2,000 was dedicated. The names of the pastors of this church from the organization to 1886 are as follows: Revs. W. P. Omans, 1868; Stephen H. Murdock, 1871; C. K. Bunnell, 1873; C. A. Diffin, 1876; Philander

Reynolds, 1878; S. L. Bouvier, 1882; Abner Morrill, 1883; R. K. Hammond, 1884. Since the union the pastors have been the same as those given in the history of the First Baptist church of Deerfield, in the chapter on Deerfield township.

The First Presbyterian Association of Knoxville was organized May 9, and incorporated September 3, 1888. There were thirteen original members, as follows: Dr. George W. and Mary Northrop, Joel Johnson, Dr. Ira W. Bellews, Mary A. Bellews, Marion Sturnock, Lucy Boom, Lavantia W. Reynolds, Charles L. Hoyt, Mariette Gilbert, Elizabeth D. Howland and Clement D. Northrop. Rev. S. H. Moon, D. D., Ph.D., was the pastor of this church from its organization until January, 1897, having charge also of the churches in Osceola and Elkland. In January, 1897, Rev. J. B. Woodward, the present pastor, took charge. The society now numbers thirty members. In 1888 this society acquired the Congregational church building, which it still owns and in which it worships. There are thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which C. L. Hoyt is the superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The Old Quaker Burying Ground is situated on the south side of Main street, in the eastern part of the borough. Owing to the fact that the strict members of the Society of Friends erected no tombstones or monuments over their dead, the early graves in this inclosure are unmarked. Here rest, however, the remains of members of the Howland, Handy, Seelye, Bowen, Clark, Pease and other well-known families. Over the graves of those dying in later years suitable monuments have been reared. In this graveyard lies buried the remains of Rev. Elisha Sweet, a member of the East Genesee Conference, who died September 7, 1869, aged fifty-nine.

The Free Church Cemetery adjoins that edifice on the south. Here, about 1832, were re-buried the remains of the occupants of the graves of the first burying ground in the borough, which was on Main street, not far east of Troup's creek. Members of the Knox, Alba, Colvin, Matteson, White, Gilbert, Billings, Beach, Goodspeed and other early families lie buried here. The last interment here was in January, 1884, when the remains of John E. White were buried.

The Riverside Cemetery Association was incorporated August 26, 1887, the incorporators being J. C. Goodspeed, Sidney Beach, J. T. Gear, Ira M. Edgcomb and W. H. Edgcomb. The grounds of this association are located south of the river on the old John Goodspeed farm. Since the prohibition by the borough council of further burials in either of the cemeteries within the borough limits, interments have been made in this cemetery.

SOCIETIES.

During the past fifty years a number of secret, social and benevolent societies have been organized in Knoxville. The pioneer society was Cowanesque Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F. It was organized March 21, 1849. In 1867 it was removed to Mansfield. June 11, 1872, Deerfield Lodge, No. 800, I. O. O. F., was organized. It passed out of existence in 1883, the records being transferred to Jemison Lodge, No. 332, Westfield. Cowanesque Division, No. 359, Sons of Temperance, was organized June 14, 1849, and continued in existence about ten years. Cowanesque

Lodge, No. 351, F. & A. M., was organized December 5, 1864, and now numbers thirty-eight members. A. & G. Seely Post, No. 44, G. A. R., was organized July 10, 1875. It surrendered its charter in 1879. Its members meet with James Howland Post, No. 508, at Academy Corners. Knoxville Lodge, No. 760, K. of H., was organized October 5, 1877, and now numbers sixty members. Knoxville Union, No. 271, E. A. U., organized March 22, 1881, is in a flourishing condition. Knoxville Tent, No. 163, K. O. T. M., was organized April 20, 1893. It now numbers forty members and is rapidly growing, new members being added at almost every meeting.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS — POPULATION — EARLY SETTLERS— EARLY ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES— VILLAGES.

WESTFIELD township, bounded on the north by Brookfield township, on the east by Chatham township, on the south by Clymer township and on the west by Potter county, was organized in December, 1821, and was taken from Deerfield township. The origin of its name is attributed to the fact that it was then the western limit of the settled portion of the Cowanesque valley. At the time of its organization its area included all of Brookfield township, taken from it in February, 1827, and a part of Clymer township, taken from it and Gaines township in December, 1850. As at present constituted, it is seven miles from east to west, has an average width from north to south of three and one-half miles, and contains about twenty-four square miles. The east, west and south boundary lines are straight, and the northern boundary line irregular, its general direction from southwest to northeast being the same as the Cowanesque river, which flows through the northern part of the township. It is said that the somewhat eccentric irregularities of this line are due to the surveyor getting his figures "mixed" while snow-bound at a house in Brookfield township. That portion of the township—about one-fourth of its area—lying north of the Cowanesque river, is a narrow strip, averaging less than a mile wide, about equally divided between level valley and steep hillside. The river valley, which averages about half a mile in width, is comparatively level and its soil fertile and productive. In this valley are situated the borough of Westfield, and the villages of Potter Brook, Cowanesque and Phillips Station. South of the Cowanesque river, beyond the hills that line its valley, the township, though rugged

and broken, is usually described as rolling. It is nearly all tillable and abounds in well-cultivated and productive farms. The township is one of the best watered in the county, and its streams are all tributaries of the Cowanesque river. From the north it receives North Fork, California and Purple brooks, which flow in a southeast direction from Brookfield township. The streams that flow from the south are Potter brook, Crause brook, Mill creek, Tuttle brook and Jemison creek, all of which, except Tuttle brook, rise in Clymer township. All those various streams have their rise in springs and their waters are clear and sparkling. In the early days they abounded in brook trout, the disappearance of which has long been a source of regret to the disciples of "Izaak Walton." Westfield is an agricultural township, and its farmers are industrious, intelligent and prosperous.

Since its organization Westfield has had taken from it Brookfield township, Westfield borough and a part of Clymer township. Each of these reductions of area took from it also a certain number of inhabitants. Since the creation of Westfield borough in 1867, the census returns have shown the following number of inhabitants: 1870, 912; 1880, 907, and 1890, 1,261.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first person to settle within the township boundaries appears to have been Reuben Cook, Sr., mention of whom is made in the chapter devoted to Westfield borough. It is generally conceded, however, that the first permanent settler was Ayers Tuttle. He was a native of Connecticut, came into the township about 1809, and located just east of the present borough limits. He also bought a part of the Reuben Cook tract, now within the borough limits. His son, Cyrus Tuttle, born May 9, 1815, is the oldest living person born in the township. In 1810 Jesse Lapham, a Quaker, came from Rhode Island, and settled on what is now known as the J. H. Batcheller place, at the mouth of Jemison creek, in the northeastern part of the township. This creek is said to have taken its name from Mary Jemison, "the white woman of the Genesee." Others attribute the origin of the name to the fact that John Jemison, her half-breed son, used to hunt and fish in this locality. Mr. Lapham resided at the mouth of Jemison creek until 1816, when he purchased 200 acres of land in the western part of the present borough of Westfield. He was the first resident carpenter and the first practical surveyor in the township. He also dug the first well in the township, on that part of his place now known as the Zacheus Mallory farm. A man named Riggs was also one of the first settlers in the township. He took up and partially cleared land at the mouth of North Fork, afterwards owned by Jonathan Pierce, and now by Rev. O. B. Weaver and others. Nathaniel Mann was another early settler. The year of his coming is not known; but inasmuch as his name appears in the list of the supervisors of Deerfield township —which then included the territory of Westfield township—for the year 1815, he must have been among the very first. He built the first frame house in the township. It was erected about 1813 and stood by the roadside, near the present residence of K. B. Hill, between the California and Purple brook crossings. Mr. Mann was killed about 1826 or 1827, while building a bridge on the Jonathan Seamans place. John Thomas, also an early settler, located on land which he afterwards sold to Shelden Tuttle. Samuel Atkins, a native of Connecticut, came into the township

at an early day and cleared a farm. His son, Zena Atkins, was one of the first township supervisors. William Dyer Weeks, a native of Vermont, settled, in 1812, on the land, at the mouth of the North Fork, now occupied by King's saw-mill and the Westfield fair grounds. In 1814 Lindsey Mulford, a native of New England, settled at the mouth of Jemison creek, and cleared several farms in the township before his death.

Jonathan Seamans, a native of Rhode Island, came in 1817 and settled within the present borough limits, and is referred to in the chapter devoted to the borough. He subsequently removed farther up the river and settled on the farm still owned by his sons. In the same party with Mr. Seamans came Stephen Potter, John Potter, Ezra Potter, Ezra Bowen and Martin Bowen, all from Rhode Island. They made the journey with ox teams. About 1818 Stephen Potter, who was a stone mason, selected a tract of land at the mouth of the brook that bears his name. His brother Ezra also settled here, but soon after removed to Chatham township. This is now the site of the village of Potter Brook. Ezra Bowen, a Quaker, bought a part of the Jesse Lapham tract, which he sold a few years later to Abram Pease. Jonathan Pierce, who came from Chenango county, New York, in 1817, settled on the Augustus Streeter farm, through which the western boundary line of the borough passes. Abram Pease, a native of Connecticut, came into the township from Steuben county, New York, in 1819, and settled on sixty acres of land, afterwards a part of the Richard Krusen farm, in the western part of the borough. A year later, his older brother, Oliver, bought 100 acres of land belonging to the estate of a man named Chambers, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on which Nathaniel Mann, about 1813, built the first frame house in the township. Oliver and Abram subsequently exchanged farms.

James King, a native of Rhode Island, and a descendant of the Pilgrim fathers, came in 1821, and settled on the Richard Krusen farm. His son, Prince King, located on Jemison creek, in 1823, where his sons, Prince W. and Willard King, now reside. In 1821 Shelden E. Streeter, a native of New Hampshire, settled just east of the borough. In 1823 he removed to Shippen township, and three years later returned to Westfield. In 1821 Henry B. Trowbridge was living on the farm adjoining Mr. Streeter, but the date of his settlement cannot be ascertained. John Howland, a pioneer of Deerfield township, moved into Westfield township about this time and settled on Jemison creek. His nephew, Marvel Handy, came with him, and, in 1825, cleared the farm now occupied by his son, Dyer Handy. In 1823 Hosea Saulsbury was living in the Jemison creek valley, as was also Joseph Swimeley, who cleared the farm now owned by John Swimeley. In 1825 David Rixford settled near the mouth of Jemison creek, and in 1832 bought and removed to the place first settled on by Reuben Cook. Christopher Sayles, a native of Rhode Island, and a blacksmith, came to Tioga county in 1825, and in 1828 removed to the Jemison valley, buying and settling upon the farm previously owned by Hosea Saulsbury. Here he farmed and worked at his trade. He died July 10, 1884, aged ninety-four years. Halsey Aldrich, also a native of Rhode Island, and a stone mason, settled, in 1829, just east of Stephen Potter, at Potter Brook. John Hoover settled in 1830 near the mouth of the Jemison. In 1833 Zacheus Mallory settled on the farm pre-



James Masten M.D.

viously occupied by his brother-in-law, Jesse Lapham, now within the borough limits. Melchier Labar settled in the southern part of the township in 1840, on the farm now owned by his son, James Labar. He died in 1851, aged ninety-six years. In 1835 Burgess Luce settled on the site of the village of Cowanesque, where his son, Ira Luce, still resides. Nelson Burdic settled in the southeastern part of the township in 1836. In this year, also, Thomas Pride, a native of Connecticut, settled on Jemison creek. In 1838 Mrs. Susan (Prisby) Leonard, widow of Timothy Leonard, removed from Smyrna, New York, with her three sons, James, Stephen A. and George, and settled two miles west of Westfield borough. Stephen A. became a Wesleyan minister. His sons still own the home place. In 1837 George Champlin settled on a farm west of Abram Pease, still owned by his sons. In 1839 Ansel Purple settled at the mouth of the brook bearing his name. Daniel Hunt, a native of Lycoming county, came in 1840 and settled on what is known as the Barton Hunt place, in the southern part of the township. In 1842 John Whitmarsh settled on what is now known as the Cornelius Bush farm. Charles H. Metcalf, a native of Susquehanna county, and a cooper, settled in 1843, east of Potter Brook. In 1844 Sylvanus S. Baker settled near the head of Broughton hollow, which takes its name from Henry Broughton, who settled in 1845. Mrs. Margaret Little—who married George Graham—and her sons settled, in 1847, on what is known as the Graham place, on Potter brook. In 1849 Samuel Edgcomb located at Edgcombville, now Cowanesque. In this year also Thomas Sprague settled on what is known as the L. R. Garner farm.

The names thus far given are those of the more prominent settlers during the first half of the present century. The dates given are believed to be approximately correct, and have been obtained in nearly every instance from their living descendants. These early settlers found the township a wilderness, and left it when they closed their eyes upon the scenes of earth, cleared and cultivated, dotted with homes, churches and school houses, and inhabited by an intelligent, industrious and thrifty people, nearly all of whom were their children and grandchildren.

EARLY ENTERPRISES.

Shortly after his coming, in 1810, Ayers Tuttle erected a small grist-mill on the river near the eastern boundary of the borough, and later replaced it with a better mill, run by water, located further down the stream. Tuttle also opened a wayside inn, in his dwelling, which he kept for a number of years. It is said that at times his temper was a little testy, and he was not disposed to put himself to any extra trouble to accommodate his guests, but he was, nevertheless, taking his circumstances into consideration, a good landlord. A story is told of two travelers who arrived one night, who desired before retiring to bathe their feet, having walked a long distance during the day. The landlord told them they would find a bucket on the back porch, leaving them to search for it in the dark. A bucket was found, partly filled, as they supposed, with water. When, however, one of them immersed his foot in it he discovered it was maple syrup. Fearing Mr. Tuttle's wrath, if the truth was told him, the traveler wiped the syrup from his foot, as best he could, and with his companion retired to rest. It is presumed the syrup found its way to

the table without those who partook of it ever surmising the use previously made of it. The first store in the township was also kept by Mr. Tuttle, who seems to have been a man of considerable energy and enterprise.

The King saw-mill was built in 1845, by John Craig and Godfrey Bowman, near the mouth of North Fork creek. It was afterwards operated by several different persons, among whom were Dyer Weeks, Ira M. Edgcomb and others. The machinery was finally removed, leaving the frame-work standing. Several years ago the King Brothers put in the machinery of a portable mill here, which they still operate. They manufacture lumber, etc., principally for home trade.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The principal schools in the township are maintained in the villages of Cowanesque and Potter Brook. These schools, the outgrowth of early schools established over half a century ago, are in charge of competent teachers and are well attended. The first school in the Potter Brook neighborhood was established east of the village, the old school house also being a meeting place for Methodists, Wesleyans and Baptists, the meetings being held whenever a minister of either of those denominations chanced in the neighborhood. A good building, recently enlarged, in the village of Potter Brook, gives ample accommodation for all pupils in that school district. The original school building in Cowanesque stood on a knoll just west of the residence of Ira Luce. The present neat and commodious building stands on the south side of the road, farther east.

Henry B. Trowbridge and Godfrey Bowman, the first justices of the peace of Westfield township, were appointed January 8, 1823. Their jurisdiction also included Deerfield township. The office has since been held by the following named persons: Jonathan Bonney, commissioned in 1823; Luke Scott, Jr., 1827; John Goodspeed, 1828; Shelden Tuttle, 1828; Isaac Metcalf, 1828; Allen Frazer, 1830; Colton Knox, 1832; Archibald Campbell, 1833; Edward C. Young, 1834; John Waklee, 1835; Eddy Howland, 1838; Jacob Everitt, 1840; Elijah Hancock, 1840; William Ladd, 1845; Hiram Tubbs, 1845; re-elected, 1852; Francis Strang, 1846; Chauncey R. Skinner, 1847; John Goodspeed, 1850; Zacheus Mallory, 1855; re-elected, 1860; Charlton Phillips, 1857; re-elected, 1862, 1867; George Close, 1865; I. C. Thompson, 1868; re-elected, 1873; Henry Warren, 1869; John Swimelar; 1872; William Finker, 1876; re-elected, 1882; T. R. Leonard, 1877; re-elected, 1882; James H. Metcalf, 1885; re-elected, 1890; H. G. Seely, 1890; re-elected, 1895; William Brock, 1895.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cowanesque, incorporated June 24, 1889, dates the beginning of its history to the early fifties, when meetings were held in the old school house and a class organized, by Rev. Alfred G. Terry. Services were regularly held and the class maintained its organization until 1890, when a church was organized and a house of worship erected, costing $1,200. It is a neat, frame edifice and was built by Hugh D. King. The first members of the church were: Hiram McCoy and wife, Mrs. John Champlin, Mrs. Sarah J. Skinner, Erastus and Amanda Cooper and their daughter, Marcelia L. Cooper, Erastus Hoose and wife,

Mrs. James Davis, and Asa Bancroft and wife. Among the ministers who have preached here since the organization of the class have been: Revs. Samuel Nichols, William Jones, Thompson Jolly, Alva Davison, A. D. Edgar, Elisha Sweet, Cornelius Dillenbeck, Charles Weeks, O. B. Weaver, J. H. Blades, Isaac Everitt, G. S. Transue, J. J. Turtin, Philo E. Brown, Albert A. Ensign, Woodruff Post, Elisha Hudson, D. A. Parcells, W. I. Janes and W. O. Peet. This church has been for a number of years in the Westfield charge. It now numbers sixty-four members with about forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Willis Calkins is the superintendent.

The Wesleyan Methodists used to meet in the old school house, east of Potter Brook, over thirty years ago. Rev. Stephen A. Leonard preached here and an organization was maintained for several years, but finally dwindled and passed out of existence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Potter Brook was organized December 21, 1884, with the following membership: William Brock, Florence Brock, Nellie Brock, Alpheus Converse, Margaret Converse, D. E. Perry, Carrie Mulford, Elmer Eaton, S. J. Potter, Nancy Richardson, Mary Yerington, Olivia Proctor, Milan Ham, Frank Root, Hattie Thompson, Florence Proctor and Phoebe Baker. Rev. J. C. Ferrell, the first pastor, held services in the depot, December 21, 1884, and afterwards once in two weeks. He remained during 1884 and 1885. The succeeding pastors have been: Revs. H. B. Mason, 1885-87; J. W. Barnett, 1887-90; W. I. Janes, 1892-93; A. G. Cole, 1893-94; J. S. Brown, 1894-95; L. F. Mulhollen, 1895-96. Rev. Noah Sellick preached and held class meeting through February, 1886. In April, 1890, Rev. D. A. Parcells came from Westfield and held services every alternate Sunday until 1892. Rev. L. F. Mulhollen is the first resident pastor. The society worships in the Peoples' church building. The young people attend the Union Sunday-school, of which C. D. Markham is superintendent.

The Potter Brook Branch of the Harrison Valley Baptist Church was organized in 1883, and is under the charge of the Baptist church at Harrison Valley, Potter county. It now numbers seventeen members. The following ministers of the church at Harrison Valley have preached here: Revs. S. L. Bouvier, 1883 to 1890; J. C. Smith, 1890 to 1892; J. Mullany, 1892 to 1893, and the present pastor, H. T. Allen, who took charge in April, 1893. The church building, known as the Peoples' Church of Potter Brook, was erected in 1890 and cost $1,300. It is occupied jointly by the Baptist and Methodist societies. A Union Sunday-school is maintained with C. D. Markham as superintendent.

The Peoples' Church of Potter Brook is a corporation, chartered July 7, 1890, the incorporators being I. C. Thompson, P. E. Rexford, C. D. Markham, William Brook, George R. Johnson, and G. N. Manning. This corporation was organized for the purpose of building the house of worship now occupied jointly by the Baptist and Methodist societies. The church was erected in 1890 and cost $1,300.

The Potter Cemetery Association of Potter Brook, incorporated September 1, 1884, own and control the old burying ground in the western part of the village, embracing one acre and a half of ground. The trustees are John Little, James H. Metcalf and W. C. Kendall. I. C. Thompson is the sexton. In this cemetery lie buried the remains of Stephen Potter and other early settlers in the western part of the township.

The Champlin Cemetery Association was incorporated in August, 1887, the incorporators being S. M. Strawn, John Champlin, Erastus Hoose, E. M. Tucker and G. H. Tremain. The cemetery owned by this association is located on the old George Champlin place, east of California brook. This was an old neighborhood burying ground and was used for many years before the association was incorporated.

VILLAGES.

Cowanesque, formerly known as Edgcombville, is the name of a village, situated on the Cowanesque river, two miles east of Westfield borough. The first settler upon the village site was Henry B. Trowbridge, who located in 1821. This land afterwards became the property of Emmer Bowen. In 1835, when Burgess Luce purchased a portion of this land, there were living east of him in the township, Thomas Pride, Thomas Warner and Jacob Price. Those living west, between him and Westfield, were Leonard Daniels, Oliver Pease, Thomas Doty, George Champlin, Ayers Tuttle and Shelden Tuttle. Otis D. Bowen, a son of Emmer Bowen, also resided here at this time. Ira Luce, a son of Burgess Luce, is the oldest living resident of the village. In 1858 Ira M. Edgcomb located on the village site, and in 1865 erected the first store building and opened the first store in the place. This building burned and he replaced it with the store building now occupied by E. Sherman. Mr. Edgcomb was also the first postmaster. His successors have been William N. Hurlbut, D. W. Reynolds, William Haskell, Burr Robbins, I. K. Skinner, E. B. Phillips, S. K. Rumsey, A. M. Thompson, Albert Matteson, and C. H. Martin, who was appointed November 3, 1893. A. H. Bostwick has charge of the office as Mr. Martin's deputy. The Cowanesque Hotel, first known as the Edgcomb House, was built by Thomas Pride. The first landlord was Ira M. Edgcomb. His successors have been Orson Edgcomb, William Edgcomb, and the present landlord, S. B. Lovelace, who purchased the property in 1882.

The principal manufacturing enterprise in the village is the planing mill, sash and door factory, owned and operated since January, 1888, by E. Sherman. This was established in 1870 by Ira M. Edgcomb, R. Skinner and William N. Hurlbut, and operated by them for a number of years under the name of R. Skinner & Company. It employs a number of hands the year round and does a large business. A foundry and machine shop, giving employment to six men, was established in 1887 by John Rieppel. It is equipped with improved machinery and does a large repairing business. In 1889 Bennett H. Parkhurst erected a creamery just east of the village. In the fall of 1890 it was changed to a cheese factory, and is now operated by O. H. Snyder, of North Fork, Potter county. At the present time there are three merchants in the place, E. Sherman, who occupies the old Ira M. Edgcomb store; G. W. King, who occupies a building erected by Thomas Pride, and in which he sold goods for a number of years, and A. H. Bostwick, who carries on a grocery store and attends to the duties of the postoffice. The railroad station is in charge of N. H. Seely, who acts as agent for the Fall Brook and the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies.

Potter Brook, near the western township line, at the mouth of the stream of the same name, occupies the land settled upon about 1818 by Stephen Potter, a

native of Rhode Island. In order to reach his location he was compelled to cut a road up the river valley from Westfield, a distance of over three miles. The county line lies just west of the village, and Mr. Potter, thinking his land lay in Potter county, went, so it is related, to Harrison Valley to vote, until he became better informed. He was a stone mason by trade and laid every stone in the front wall of the court house at Wellsboro. In 1829 Halsey Aldrich settled east of Mr. Potter on land now forming a part of the village site. In 1866, when I. C. Thompson, a son-in-law of Mr. Potter and son of Isaac Thompson, a pioneer settler of Harrison township, Potter county, moved on to the present village site, there were living in the neighborhood, Halsey Aldrich, George W. Potter, Stephen Potter, Jr., Joseph Wood, Jonathan Potter, Rev. Stephen A. Leonard, James and George Leonard and Jonathan Seamans. The Leonard and Seamans families lived on what was the site of "Beautiful Camp," below Halsey Aldrich. At an early day this camp was occupied by three Indians named Pete, Nichols and Blue Eye. The latter derived his name from the fact that one of his eyes was black and the other a deep blue.

No effort to establish a village appears to have been made until 1874, when I. C. Thompson opened the first store in the place. At present there are four merchants, W. C. Kendall, who began business in 1883; C. D. Markham, in 1884; Willis White, in 1892, and J. L. Havens in 1894. A postoffice was established October 1, 1874, and Horatio Aldrich appointed postmaster. I. C. Thompson, his successor, held the office from 1876 to January 1, 1886. W. H. McGovern, his successor, surrendered it in 1888 to W. C. Kendall, who was succeeded April 14, 1889, by C. D. Markham, who held it until June, 1894, when Mr. Kendall was again appointed.

The completion of the railroad in the early part of 1883 gave the little village a period of growth, and made it a trading point of some importance. It now has a population of about 300. The only hotel in the place, known now as the Kendall House, was built by Adelbert Hawley, at a cost of $8,000. The property is still owned by Mr. Hawley. George W. Potter, the only surviving son of Stephen Potter, the pioneer, operates a planing mill, a shingle mill, a feed mill and a carding machine, all under one roof. These enterprises he established in 1882. New Hall Council, No. 846, Jr. O. U. A. M., organized July 24, 1894, is located here, and embraces over thirty members.

Phillips Station is a railroad station and postoffice in the eastern part of the township, at the mouth of Jemison creek. E. B. Phillips has been the postmaster since the office was established in 1883, and has also carried on a general store.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WESTFIELD BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—POPULATION AND TAXABLE PROPERTY—EARLY SETTLERS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—INCORPORATED COMPANIES—HOTELS—NEWSPAPERS—RAILROADS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

WESTFIELD borough is situated on the Cowanesque river, midway between the eastern and western boundary lines of Westfield township, from which it was taken in February, 1867. The area embraced within its boundaries contains 670 acres and it is one of the best locations for a town in the county. The site is not only one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the Cowanesque valley, but has advantages which have already made the borough an important business center. To the north lies the rich and prosperous township of Brookfield, easily accessible through the valleys of the North Fork, California brook, Purple brook and other small streams. To the south and east lie the equally prosperous townships of Westfield, Clymer and Chatham, from all of which it draws a large trade, in addition to what it commands for miles up and down the Cowanesque river valley, whose lands, noted for their fertility, respond each year with generous crops as a reward for well-directed and intelligent cultivation. The valley of the Cowanesque river is traversed by the Fall Brook railway, and that of Mill creek, which flows from the south and unites its waters with the Cowanesque river, near the eastern borough limits—by the Addison and Pennsylvania railway. These two lines of railroad, both built in 1882, give the borough direct communication with the great trunk lines of New York state, and with the great market centers of the coast. Since their building Westfield has grown rapidly, having more than doubled its population. At present it is the largest of the six boroughs in the Cowanesque valley. In 1870 it had 370 inhabitants; in 1880, 579, and in 1890, 1,128.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white settler within the borough limits was Reuben Cook, Sr., one of the first settlers in the Cowanesque valley. The exact year of his coming cannot be ascertained, but it was previous to 1809, in which year Ayers Tuttle settled in the township just east of the borough. Cook built a log cabin, the first one within the borough limits, on the south bank of the Cowanesque river, where the River street bridge, leading to the Tremain grist mill site, crosses that stream. At that time he was about sixty years of age, given to hunting, and, as a rule, remained but a year or two in a place. In 1816 Jesse Lapham, who, as early as 1810, had settled at the mouth of Jemison creek, bought 200 acres of land in the western part

of the borough, which he cleared and improved. Mr. Lapham was a native of Rhode Island and a Quaker. He was also the first carpenter and first practical surveyor in this section. Jonathan Seamans, also a native of Rhode Island, settled, in 1817, within the borough limits, and later in life moved farther up the river into the township, settling on the farm still owned and occupied by his sons. Ezra Bowen, a Quaker, came from Rhode Island in the same party with Mr. Seamans, and bought a part of the Jesse Lapham tract. Martin Bowen also came with the same party and settled at the same time. Jonathan Pierce came in 1817, from Chenango county, New York, and settled west of Lapham, on what is now known as the Augustus Streeter farm. About this time, Jacob Price, a native of New Jersey, and a Quaker, settled in the edge of the borough, near the Tremain mill-site, on what is known as the "Dick" Phillips place. In 1819 Abram Pease, a native of Connecticut, came from Steuben county, New York, and settled on sixty acres which he purchased from Ezra Bowen, and which afterwards formed a part of the Richard Krusen farm. A few years later he exchanged farms with his brother Oliver, who had settled in the township below the borough. James King, native of Rhode Island, and a descendant of the "Pilgrim Fathers," came in 1821 and settled on the Richard Krusen farm. In 1821 Shelden Streeter, a native of New Hampshire, settled in the township. Two years later he removed to Shippen township, and, in 1826, returned and settled within the borough. In 1825 David Rixford settled near the mouth of Jemison creek, and, in 1832, removed to the place first settled by Reuben Cook. Zacheus Mallory came in 1823 and settled on the farm previously occupied by his brother-in-law, Jesse Lapham.

Luke Scott and James C. Turner came between 1830 and 1835 and opened the first store in the place. Turner was also the first hotel keeper. In 1834 B. Schuyler Lewis, who had previously resided in Brookfield township, came to Westfield. After remaining a year or two, he removed to Lawrenceville, where he kept a boarding house on the Corning and Blossburg railroad, then being constructed. About 1838-39 he returned to Westfield and soon afterward engaged in the grocery business. He was the second postmaster. About 1835 Samuel Baker located here and soon afterward bought the greater part of the land now forming the business portion of the borough. Richard Phillips came about 1836 and settled on the place first occupied by Jacob Price. In 1837 he built a saw-mill near the late Tremain mill. Hollister Baker, a native of Rochester, New York, and a millwright, came in 1839 and in 1840 built a water power grist-mill for Richard Phillips on the site of the burned Tremain mill. About 1840 Francis Strang came and opened a general store. He was soon followed by George Close and by Hale & Hall. In 1840, also, Aaron L. S. Leach, a native of Niagara county, New York, came and for several years worked at his trade as a shoemaker. David Close came in 1840, also, and for seven years kept the Red Lion Hotel. In 1844 Richard Krusen, a native of Tompkins county, New York, entered the employ of Hale & Hall as a clerk. In 1846 he bought them out and afterwards became a leading merchant of the place, continuing in business for thirty-seven years. In 1845 Peter B. Bush removed from Knoxville, and during the next five years kept the Red Lion and Boardman Hotels. The latter was built by Ransom Boardman, who came in the early forties. In 1845 Daniel McNaughton, M. D., a native of Steuben

county, New York, located here and began the practice of his profession, continuing until his death in 1883. William Simmons, a native of Benton, Yates county, New York, came in 1845. He soon after entered the store of Richard Krusen as a clerk, and later embarked in business for himself. In 1846 John Montanye removed from Clymer township and built and operated what is now known as the Eberle tannery. Others, the date of whose coming cannot be ascertained, had also located in the village previous to the last mentioned year, some remaining but a short time, while a few became permanent residents. The names given, however, embrace nearly all of those identified with the early settlement and growth of the place, which at that time was but a small and struggling village.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The borough of Westfield was organized in February, 1867, the first meeting of council being held on the 16th of that month. At this meeting B. B. Strang, burgess, and Richard Krusen, James Masten, M. D., Simon Wilcox, S. B. Lewis and Thomas C. Sanders, councilmen, were sworn in. Thomas C. Sanders was elected secretary; Nelson Gardner, treasurer, and B. Lewis, street commissioner. The following named persons have been elected to the office of burgess since 1867:

Ambrose Close, 1868-69; Hollister Baker, 1870; S. B. Lewis, 1871-72; J. W. Hancock, 1873; Lovel Plank, 1874; J. W. Hancock, 1875; T. C. Sanders, 1876; B. B. Strang, 1877; E. E. Thompson, 1878; S. W. Shirley, 1879; Charles Bliss, 1880; Elijah Thompson, 1881; Albert Wetherbee, 1882; Richard Krusen, 1883; Hiram Hunter, 1884-87; Ambrose Close, 1888; Hiram Hunter, 1889; W. F. Everitt, 1890-91; C. M. Allen, 1892; M. D. Lawrence, 1893; Lovel Plank, 1894-96, and John R. Dengle, elected in 1897.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following named persons since the organization of the borough: Francis Strang, 1867; J. O. Thompson, 1872; Frank Buck, 1872; T. C. Sanders, 1874; Dr. Daniel McNaughton, 1877; Niles White, 1878; re-elected in 1879; Orrin O. Tremain, 1879; W. H. Parsons, 1880; re-elected, 1885, 1890 and 1895; M. L. Foster, 1882; Frank Strang, 1885; re-elected, 1890; John T. McNeil, 1895.

POSTMASTERS.

The Westfield postoffice was established in the early twenties, the first postmaster being Henry B. Trowbridge, then living in the township, about a mile east of the borough. He held the office nearly twenty years, and was succeeded by B. Schuyler Lewis, a resident of the borough. Then followed Adriel King, Dr. Boardman and Thomas Leach. George Close acted as deputy for Leach, and seems to have had charge of the office, so much so, that many still speak of him as the postmaster. Leach was succeeded, in 1861, by Daniel McNaughton, M. D., who held the office until 1872, when he resigned to serve as an associate judge of the county, and was succeeded by his son, Niles W. McNaughton, who had been his assistant. In the fall of 1885 Mr. McNaughton was succeeded by James Masten, M. D., who held the office until July, 1889, when William N. Hurlbut was appointed. Mr. Hurlbut's successor, Francis Strang, was appointed December 28, 1895. In the earlier years of the borough's existence, the mail was carried on

horseback to and from Williamsport, through the wilderness. Now the Westfield office is one of the best paying and best patronized in the county.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

The first physician to practice in Westfield was Dr. Barton Streeter, who was here about 1830. He and his immediate successors were required to practice over a large area, including Westfield, Brookfield, Clymer, Chatham and Deerfield townships, and even portions of Potter county. Visits were made on horseback, and long rides over lonely roads, night and day, in summer and winter, were a common experience. Among the doctors who have resided in the borough and practiced their profession were William B. Ritchie, Dr. Townsend, Dr. Benedict, Dr. Ide, Ebenezer Pratt, Elihu Y. Brown, Philetus J. Boardman, Daniel McNaughton, who came in 1845 and practiced until his death in 1883; A. Frazer, Stephen Begell, who removed to Brookfield township; James Masten, who came in 1860, is still in practice, and is the oldest physician in the borough; F. H. S. Ritter, Dr. Ingram, and Dr. Hazlett. Besides Dr. Masten, the profession is at present represented by Dr. A. L. Bottum, who began practice here in 1875; Dr. A. T. Kunkel, who came in 1883, and Dr. F. G. Masten, a son of Dr. James Masten, who began practice in 1891. The dental profession is represented by Dr. H. J. Stocking.

The first lawyer to locate in Westfield was Augustus Streeter, a native of Furmantown, Shippen township, who was admitted to practice in December, 1854. He continued in practice until his death, in 1882, a period of over twenty-seven years. Butler B. Strang, who, as did also Mr. Streeter, studied law in the office of A. J. Monroe, at Knoxville, was admitted in 1852, and located in Westfield soon after his fellow student. In 1856 Mr. Strang was elected district attorney. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature and served four terms, and was speaker of the House in 1870, in the fall of which year he was elected State Senator, and served two terms. In both bodies he was a prominent and influential member, and was chairman of a number of important committees. T. C. Sanders and C. M. Adams, also practiced in Westfield for a number of years. The bar is now represented by Clark W. Beach, who was admitted to practice in 1865, and who has for several years past been located in Westfield, coming here from Knoxville; D. W. Baldwin, a rising young lawyer, and John T. McNiel, who fills the office of justice of the peace and also practices law.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Scott & Turner, the firm being composed of Luke Scott and James C. Turner, were the pioneer merchants of Westfield. They began business in a frame building which they erected on the site of the present William Simmons store about 1835. They were followed by Francis Strang, who came about 1840, George Close and Hale & Hall. Richard Krusen came in 1844 and entered the employ of the latter firm as a clerk. In 1846 he bought them out, and at once became a leading spirit in the mercantile life of the place. Others quickly followed these pioneer merchants, each year witnessing the establishment of some new business enterprises to meet the demands of increasing population and growing trade.

The Phillips Mills were built by Richard Phillips, who came into the borough in 1837, in which year he built a water power saw-mill north of the Cowanesque river,

taking the water to run it from that stream. In 1840 Hollister Baker, a millwright, erected for Mr. Phillips a three-run, buhr mill, costing $5,000, on the site of the recent Tremain mill. The machinery of this mill was run by a twenty-foot, back-shot water wheel. In 1844 the race was extended, the water being taken from the river as at present, south of Main street, opposite the Richard Krusen place. This mill burned October 3, 1869, and on its site was erected the Westfield flouring mill, which was completed in October, 1870. It was run both by water and steam power, the mill proper costing $6,000, and the steam power $3,500. From 1888 until the fall of 1896, when it was destroyed by fire, it was owned and operated by O. A. Tremain. It had a capacity of 350 bushels a day.

Hollister Baker's Foundry, the first in the borough, was established in 1840, by Hollister Baker, on the site of the present Phillips foundry. This he operated until 1863, when it was burned. In 1865 Mr. Baker and his brother built on the same ground a shop for the manufacture of carriages, wagons, etc. This was burned in 1870. During this time also Mr. Baker's son, Albert Baker, was connected with him in business. Another shop was erected by them and operated for a short time.

The Eberle Tannery was established on Mill creek, in the southern part of the borough, in 1846, by John Montanye. In 1874 it was purchased by Frank Eberle, and is now operated by his son, Joseph Eberle. It is devoted to the tanning of upper leather, and is a successful and prosperous enterprise.

Rood's Carriage and Wagon Shop was established in 1850 by Morris DeMaurier, who operated it until 1863, since which time it has been owned and operated by Theodore Rood, who has acquired a reputation not only as a skillful workman but as an inventor. He has recently invented an automatic wagon brake that has already attracted the notice of manufacturers throughout the country.

Kelts & Gilbert's Tannery was established about 1852 by J. Kelts and W. W. Gilbert, who also were shoe merchants. About 1862 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kelts carried on the tannery alone for a number of years.

The Cowanesque Tannery, the leading manufacturing industry in the borough, was established in 1875, by H. H. Crary, William H. Garritt, James Horton and E. G. Davidge, under the name and style of Crary, Garritt, Horton & Company. A large tannery, with bark sheds, etc., was erected in the eastern part of the borough, on land purchased of John L. Wilbur. Mr. Garritt died in November, 1876, and soon afterward his interest was purchased by Walter Horton. The firm name was changed to H. H. Crary & Company, and so continued until May 1, 1893, when the tannery became the property of the Union Tanning Company, which is a member of the United States Leather Company. E. G. Davidge filled the position of superintendent until November 5, 1895, when he resigned. P. S. Martin is now the acting superintendent. Henry Eick fills the position of foreman. This tannery gives constant employment to about seventy men, and has an average output of 400 sides of sole leather per day, in the tanning of which there is used annually between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of hemlock bark.

Albert Baker's Foundry and Machine Shop is owned and operated by Albert Baker. In 1880 he built the machine shop a short distance east of the old Hollister Baker foundry site, and in 1887 erected a foundry building. These enterprises he

has since carried on successfully, giving constant employment to a number of skilled workmen.

The Westfield Co-operative Association operate a foundry and machine shop on the site of the old Hollister Baker foundry. The property was purchased in 1883 by J. Phillips, and is also known as the Phillips foundry.

The Westfield Planing Mill was established in 1883, north of the Fall Brook railroad, near the depot, by W. N. Hurlbut, R. Krusen, L. Plank and H. Plank, under the firm name of R. Krusen & Company. They were succeeded by the Westfield Manufacturing Company, who carried on the enterprise until 1889, when they were succeeded by L. Plank, William Mead and C. E. Krusen.

The Farmers' and Traders' Bank was established in 1885 by E. M. Tucker as a private banking institution. This bank has a capital of $25,000, is ably managed and has the confidence of the general public. The officers are E. M. Tucker, president, and F. J. Seely, cashier.

The Westfield Steam Flouring Mill was built in 1886, near the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad depot, by John B. Bush and John Richardson. Mr. Bush afterwards sold out his interest to J. Whitmarsh. This enterprise proved a valuable and important one, greatly enlarging the country trade of the borough. Its destruction by fire in 1891 inflicted a severe loss upon its owners. It has not been rebuilt.

The Westfield Marble Works were established by Johnson & Van Dusen in 1887. In 1890 the firm became Van Dusen Brothers, who do a large business in Tioga and Potter counties, Pennsylvania, and in southern New York.

The Pride Opera House, on the north side of Main street, was erected in 1896. It is a handsome brick edifice, the lower story of which is used for business purposes, and is occupied by the grocery house of John R. Dengle, who is also the manager of the opera house, which is fully equipped with opera chairs, stage scenery and other amusement accessories.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The Westfield Oil and Mining Company was incorporated August 4, 1865, with a capital stock of $500,000, divided in 10,000 shares of $50 each, $10,000 of which was paid in. The company was organized for the purpose of boring for petroleum oil. Leases on about 1,000 acres of land belonging to different parties were secured and a well drilled on the Phillips farm. Oil and gas in large quantities were found. The incorporators of the company were Lucius C. Beebe, president; Charles E. Combs, treasurer; John F. Kingsbury, secretary, and A. L. Bennett and A. B. Walden.

Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society was organized August 14, 1886, and incorporated August 31, 1887, with a capital of $5,000, for the purpose of holding agricultural and horticultural fairs in Westfield township, and for the improvement of agriculture and study of the kindred arts and sciences. There were twenty-four charter members, embracing many of the prominent citizens of Westfield borough and township. The first officers were L. K. King, president; E. M. Tucker and A. J. Montanye, vice-presidents; J. F. Rugaber, corresponding secretary; S. Martin, Jr., recording secretary; W. L. Converse, treasurer; P. V. Rolason, librarian; E. M. Tucker, S. Martin, Jr., and W. L. Converse, trustees. The society owns thirty acres

of ground, with buildings, etc., valued at $12,000, situated at the mouth of North Fork creek, in the township. Within the inclosure is an excellent half-mile race track. The fairs which are held here annually draw large crowds and have been very successful.

Westfield Water Company was incorporated September 2, 1890, with a capital of $25,000, for the purpose of supplying the borough with water. The incorporators were W. H. Vermilyea, Hiram Hunter, W. N. Hurlbut, G. H. Tremain and N. W. McNaughton. Since the organization of this company the borough has put in its own water works system.

Union Tanning Company was incorporated April 17, 1893, with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators and directors were O. B. Grant, S. P. Davidge, A. A. Clearwater, George C. Darling and Frank E. Bible. May 1, 1893, this corporation became a member of the United States Leather Company, which controls a large number of tanneries in Tioga, Potter and other counties, under the name of the Union Tanning Company.

The United States Pipe Line Company, in 1893, erected a pumping station, equipped with powerful Holly pumps, on the Fall Brook railroad, in the northern part of the borough. Four reservoir tanks of 5,000 gallons each were placed in position on the hillside, the purpose being to make this place a pumping station between Bradford and Athens, it being thought at the time that the distance was too great to pump from the former to the latter place without the aid of an intermediate station. It afterwards turned out that this could be done, and the pumps here have never been called into use. The station is in charge of Frank H. Walker, who looks after the section of the line between Oswayo and Elkland.

HOTELS.

The Red Lion Hotel, the pioneer hotel in the borough, was opened by James C. Turner between 1835 and 1840. It had a number of landlords, among whom were George Hunter, Peter B. Bush, David Close, Henry Brown, William Douglas and Erastus G. Hill.

The Hill House was the successor of the Red Lion Hotel and was erected by Erastus G. Hill about 1850. Among those who succeeded him as landlord here were A. L. S. Leach, M. G. Bowman and others. This hotel burned about twenty years ago.

The Boardman House, erected west of the river bridge, by Ransom Boardman, in the early forties, had a number of landlords, among whom were A. L. S. Leach, Peter B. Bush and Samuel Scranton. This hotel has been used as a dwelling for over twenty years.

The Westfield House was built by George Close before the Civil War. He ran it for three or four years. It was then kept by C. Phillips for a number of years. He was succeeded by S. B. Lovelace, who remained two years. It next became the property of Mrs. James Strock. In 1878 J. W. Smith became manager of the house for her, and before the close of the year rented the property. In 1882 he purchased it, and in 1890 rebuilt the hotel inside and out, making it one of the best hotel buildings in the Cowanesque valley.

The American Hotel was erected in 1885 by Shirley Brothers, who ran it until

1887, when Beach Brothers succeeded them. They were succeeded by Lucius Inscho, who sold out in 1894 to Asa Hill and John Rohrback. Mr. Hill soon afterwards bought out Mr. Rohrback's interest. He has since thoroughly repaired and improved the building and it is now, in every respect, a first-class hotel.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Westfield *Index*, established by James V. Leach and N. W. McNaughton, was the first newspaper in the Cowanesque valley. The editorial department was under the personal charge of Mr. Leach. It was independent in politics. Mr. McNaughton soon sold out to Mr. Leach, who discontinued the publication of the paper in July, 1874. In November, 1875, O. S. Webster purchased the material and started the Westfield *Idea*, as an organ of the Greenback party. Early in 1878 the paper was removed to Wellsboro.

In the latter part of 1878 E. M. Bixby, formerly of the Elkland *Journal*, began the publication of the Westfield *Free Press*. In 1881 he sold out to J. F. Rugaber, who conducted it until January 1, 1890, when J. Hart Miller and A. C. Kimball purchased it. At the close of the year Mr. Kimball bought Mr. Miller's interest and has since conducted the paper alone. In January, 1896, he changed it to an all home print. It is independent in politics, being devoted to local news and the interests of the northwestern part of the county. It is bright, readable, and ably conducted.

RAILROADS.

In the year 1882 the Fall Brook Railroad Company completed a line of railroad from Lawrenceville to Westfield, and to Harrison Valley, in Potter county. The first station agent, J. C. Edwards, was succeeded in 1883, by E. S. Horton, who still fills that position. The Addison and Pennsylvania railroad was also built in 1882 as a narrow gauge road. In March, 1895, it was changed to standard gauge. At Westfield it turns southwest and follows the Mill creek valley, passing through Westfield, Clymer and Gaines townships into Potter county. The agent at Westfield is G. H. Tremain, who has held that position since the opening of the station, which is located in the eastern part of the borough. These two lines of railroad make Westfield an important business and shipping center, and since their completion the borough has more than doubled the number of its inhabitants. There has also been a corresponding increase in the amount of business transacted. In the business district the old frame buildings have given place to handsome brick blocks, and the town wears a wide-awake, enterprising and progressive appearance.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield, incorporated September 11, 1855, was organized about 1830, under the ministration of Revs. Marshall, St. John, David Fellows and Samuel Conant. Meetings were first held in the old school house west of the Main street bridge, near the mill race. Among the early pastors were Rev. Theobald McElhaney and Rev. Samuel Nichols, the latter being appointed to this charge in 1842. No list of the names of the pastors serving between this year and 1854 has been obtainable. In 1854, however, Rev. William Armstrong took charge. He was followed in 1857 by Rev. Thompson Jolly and Rev. A. Davison. Their

successors have been Revs. J. J. Turtin, appointed in 1858; James Duncan, 1859; A. Sweet, 1860; William M. Haskell, 1861; Walter Stathen, 1862; Veranus Brownell, 1863; C. L. F. Howe, 1865; Myron H. DePuy, 1866; C. Rowley, 1867; O. B. Weaver, 1868; W. W. Hunt, 1871; Isaac Everitt, 1873; G. S. Transue, 1875; O. N. Roberts, 1878; H. Peck, 1879; J. Knapp, 1880; G. W. Howland, 1881; H. B. Mason, 1883; J. W. Barnett, 1886; D. A. Parcells, 1887; W. I. Janes, 1892, and W. O. Peet, the present pastor, in October, 1895. A church building was erected in 1854, during the pastorate of Mr. Armstrong. It was replaced in 1887 by the present edifice, which cost $7,500. The pastor's residence was erected in 1869, during the pastorate of Rev. O. B. Weaver. It cost $2,500.

The First Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield, incorporated January 14, 1875, was organized June 14, 1846, by Rev. S. Hall and G. A. Lambert, who were the early pastors. Their successors have been Revs. L. Salisbury and G. P. Burdick, 1854; Amos Chapman, 1855; Francis Strang, 1869; P. S. Slanson; S. W. Jennings, 1877; J. S. Fausey, 1882; S. W. Jennings, 1883; J. S. Fausey, 1886; W. A. Scribner, 1895, and John Drake, who took charge in May, 1896. In 1870, through the exertions of Rev. Francis Strang and Rev. Stephen A. Leonard, a house of worship, costing $1,000, was erected. The church now numbers 130 members, with fifty pupils in the Sunday-school.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of meetings held during 1882, by Rev. Percy Clinton Webber, at that time rector of St. Andrew's church at Tioga. The first meetings were held in the Methodist Episcopal church and afterwards in a room over C. E. Krusen's store, rented for the purpose. Mr. Webber made occasional visits. Rev. William Painter was the first resident minister, serving also the churches at Gaines and Elkland. Rev. William Du Hammel and Rev. L. B. Thomas, also paid the mission visits. August 1, 1895, Rev. W. N. R. Ashmead, the present rector, took charge. Among the early members of this church were Frank Yeager, Guy Clark, Joseph Eberle, Mrs. Mary H. Eberle, Mrs. Charles Bliss, Cora A. Bliss, W. H. Vermilyea, M. F. Sherman and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Clausson, Miss Ann Ackley, Mrs. Edward Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Mrs. A. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dengle, Mrs. C. E. Krusen, Mrs. S. I. Krusen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Everitt. Through the generosity of Mrs. John H. Sherwood, of New York City, a sister of D. B. Clausson, who contributed $5,000, the society was able in 1893 to begin the erection of a house of worship, which was completed and opened for service November 8, 1895. This edifice, which cost $7,500, is one of the handsomest church buildings in northern Pennsylvania. It is built of bluish-gray stone, quarried on the hill north of the borough. The blocks are small, laid irregularly, and the masonry is what is known as "rock-finish" work. The interior is semi-Gothic and finished in natural wood. Handsome stained glass memorial windows were contributed as follows: John H. Sherwood, by the society; Kate A. Wakeley and Maud E. Wakeley, by the family; Lafayette Hill, by his widow; Frank Eberle, Frank Eberle, Jr., and Fannie C. Eberle, by the family; W. H. Vermilyea, by Mrs. W. H. Vermilyea, and Margarette A. Wells, by the family. The building was erected under the supervision of W. F. Everitt, Albert F. Yahn, J. W. Smith, G. H. Tremain and C. E. Krusen, building committee. The

church, which numbers about forty members, has not yet been chartered. There are twenty pupils in the Sunday-school, which is in charge of the rector.

The Universalist Church of Westfield was organized June 26, 1887. As early, however, as 1851 ministers of this denomination visited Westfield. The first of these was Rev. Wallace Bullard, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Darrow, Rev. Earl Wesley, Rev. Mr. Fuller, Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, Rev. J. S. Palmer, Rev. W. H. McLaughlin and Rev. Emma E. Bailey. In June, 1887, through the efforts of Ambrose Close, William Converse, Stephen Martin, Jr., and Rev. H. W. Hand, an organization was effected. On September 29, of the same year, the corner-stone of a neat and attractive house of worship was laid by Rev. George Adams, of Athens, Pennsylvania. The building, which cost $3,500, was designed by G. B. Davis, and the construction superintended by Ambrose Close and William Converse. It was dedicated December 14, 1888. Among the early members of this church were William Converse, Ambrose Close, S. Martin, G. B. Davis, A. C. Kimball, G. A. King, Mrs. G. A. King, Cora Close, Mrs. A. Sayles, G. H. Tremain and J. G. Osborn. The first officers and trustees were Ambrose Close, president; Mrs. R. R. Parshall, secretary, and William Converse, Sunday-school superintendent. The pastors have been Revs. C. C. Richardson, F. Temple Lathe, T. M. Alvord, G. W. Barnes and Marcia D. Selman. The church now numbers fifty members. There are twenty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which H. J. Stocking is the superintendent.

The First Baptist Church of Westfield was organized August 5, 1891, and incorporated October 17, 1895. The names of the original members are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Van Dusen, Mrs. S. M. Cottrell, Lena Cottrell, Mrs. Amasa Ellis, Mrs. Harrison, Rev. A. W. and A. E. Mettler, Mrs. J. Richardson. The names of the pastors are as follows: Revs. A. W. Mettler, 1891-93; C. A. Wilson, 1894, and S. A. Field, the present pastor, who took charge in 1895. The society holds its meetings in Tucker's hall, the use of which was given free for five years. About a quarter of a century ago the Baptists had an organization in Westfield, but removals, deaths, etc., depleted its membership. The present church, though a new one, is the second organized in the borough.

The Krusen Cemetery, situated in the northern part of the borough, was established in 1867 by Richard Krusen. It occupies a circular, mound-like knoll, less than 100 feet in diameter, which rises about eight feet above the level of the surrounding land. Some are inclined to believe it an old Indian mound, but no attempt to explore it has ever been made. This cemetery contains the graves of many early settlers. The limited area caused it to be quickly filled, and burials there ceased several years ago.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery Company was organized April 19, 1892, the officers and incorporators being O. A. Tremain, president; Albert Baker, secretary; Clarence Hancock, treasurer; James Tubbs, superintendent, and J. W. Hancock, James Champlin and John G. Bowman. The company owns forty acres of land northeast of the borough which is devoted to burial purposes.

SOCIETIES.

Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., was organized December 28, 1870, by R. W., R. C. Simpson, D. D., G. M., with the following officers and members: T. C.

Sanders, W. M.; N. J. Krusen, S. W.; E. B. Bulkley, J. W.; A. D. Ashcraft, S. D.; Nelson Doty, J. D.; E. H. Stebbins, S.; Isaac Plank, T.; John Davis, S. M. C.; K. B. Hill, J. M. C.; E. P. Fish, P.; O. B. Weaver, C.; A. K. Sayles, T., and Sylvester D. Phillips, Dr. James Masten, Philetus E. Corbin, Charles Bliss and Levi Skinner. The lodge now numbers over eighty members.

Westfield Chapter, No. 265, R. A. M., was organized December 19, 1883, with the following officers and members: W. H. Vermilyea, H. P.; Gilbert H. Tremain, K.; Elijah H. Thompson, S.; Lovel Plank, T.; James Masten, M. D., S.; John Champlin, T., and W. H. Fuller, James F. Lewis, Niles W. McNaughton, George W. Fisk, Justus E. Green and Adelbert R. Vermilyea. The office of High Priest has been filled as follows: William H. Vermilyea, Gilbert H. Tremain, Elijah H. Thompson, Niles W. McNaughton, Edson G. Davidge, Charles E. Krusen, George S. Trim, William B. Riddell, Wentworth D. Vedder, M. D., and Lovel Plank. There are now thirty-two members in this chapter.

Jemison Lodge, No. 332, I. O. O. F., was organized November 20, 1883, the charter being a re-issue of a charter granted October 16, 1848, to Cowanesque Lodge, No. 232, of Knoxville. The original lodge flourished until 1867, when it was removed to Mansfield. In 1872 another lodge known as Deerfield Lodge, No. 800, was organized in Knoxville. This maintained an organization until 1883, when it passed out of existence and the records were transferred to Jemison Lodge, Westfield. The first officers and charter members of this lodge were as follows: L. H. King, N. G.; A. P. King, V. G.; C. H. Martin, S.; A. B. Beers, A. S.; P. V. Rolason, T., and G. A. King, J. S. Barto and S. L. Bouvier. The lodge now numbers sixty-four members, several of whom are residents of Knoxville borough and Deerfield township. Westfield Encampment, No. 272, the members of which also belong to this lodge, was organized August 22, 1887, and has now sixty-four members.

R. P. Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., was organized July 11, 1882. The first officers were A. A. Amsbry, C.; C. C. Ackley, S. V. C.; Seth Tremain, J. V. C.; S. P. Chase, C.; A. K. Sayles, Q.; A. D. Ashcraft, S.; W. M. Kiser, O. D.; M. D. Whipple, O. G.; M. D Foster, A.; D. Whitmarsh, S. M., and S. K. Rumsey, Q. S. This post numbers among its members many of the soldiers of the late Civil War, resident in Brookfield, Westfield and Clymer townships as well as in Westfield borough. It is strong and prosperous.

R. P. Babcock W. R. C., No. 128, was organized February 6, 1889, with the following officers and members: Lucy Kimball, P.; Lizzie Sturdevant, S. V.; Nettie Kizer, J. V.; Nora Johnson, S.; Addie Manning, T., and Anveretta Close, Kate Horton, Mariah Van Dusen, Sarah Jones, Emma Scott, Amelia Moore and Kate McNeil. This corps at present numbers forty members.

There are also a number of other secret and beneficiary organizations in the borough, some of which have a large membership. The Knights of Honor are represented by Westfield Lodge, No. 1206, which was organized September 16, 1878, and chartered in January, 1885. Westfield Council, No. 3, Chosen Friends, was organized in 1881, with thirty members, but has not met for several years, though a few members pay dues regularly. Westfield Local Branch, No. 1077, Order of the Iron Hall, had a good membership before the suspension of the order. It has held no meeting for two years. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance was organized as early



G. H. Tremain

as 1854, since which time there have been several lodges, both of the Sons of Temperance and of the Good Templars. Westfield Lodge, No. 67, S. F. I., was organized December 18, 1890. It now numbers fifteen members. Eulalia Grange, No. 1088, P. of H., was organized August 18, 1893. It is in a flourishing condition and has eighty members. Westfield Tent, No. 155, K. O. T. M., was organized March 10, 1893, with forty members, since increased to sixty-five. Westfield Hive, No. 46, L. O. T. M., was organized March 13, 1894, and chartered July 31, 1894. It now numbers thirty-four members. Fleetwood Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized December 2, 1896.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—LOCATION AND AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—FOREST GROWTH—POPULATION—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS AND FACTORIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

BROOKFIELD township, so named from the number of brooks that traverse its surface, was organized in February, 1827, and was taken from Westfield township. It is the northwestern township of the county, the New York state line forming its northern and the Potter county line its western boundary. It is seven miles from east to west, with an average width from north to south of four miles, and contains twenty-eight square miles. Deerfield township lies east and Westfield township south of it. Its northern, eastern and western boundary lines are straight, and its southern boundary line irregular, due, so it is alleged, to the surveyor getting his figures mixed. This irregular line, however, follows the general direction, from southwest to northeast, of the Cowanesque river, which flows through the northern part of Westfield township. The southern half of its surface is mountainous, the tillable land being confined to narrow and deep valleys, traversed by brooks which are fed by numerous springs. The mean elevation above the sea is 1,550 feet, the range being from 1,300 feet, in the lower creek valleys, to 1,800 feet on the mountain tops. The northern half of the township, though somewhat rugged and hilly, may be better described as rolling. It embraces the upland area, and is nearly all—summits, hillsides and valleys—tillable and under cultivation.

The North Fork creek enters the township from Potter county, midway of the western boundary line, receives Brown run, which flows down from the village of Brookfield—also known as Mink Hollow and Brookfield Hollow—and enters West-

field township near the fair grounds. California brook rises about a mile and a half southeast of Brookfield, and flows southeast into Westfield township north of Westfield borough. Purple brook rises north and east of the centre of the township, and flows into Westfield township north of Cowanesque. North brook rises near the New York state line, in the northwestern part of the township, flows in an easterly direction for three miles and a half and unites with Troup's creek. This latter stream is referred to in early deeds as "Troup's Town Branch." It was named for Robert Troup, attorney for David Cathcart (Lord Alloway), and Masterson Ure. owners of an extended landed estate in Steuben county, New York, where it has its source. Its general direction is southeast and it flows through the northeastern part of Brookfield township into Deerfield township and unites with the Cowanesque river at Knoxville. At Austinburg it receives the waters of South brook, a small run flowing from the southwest. Inscho run rises in the eastern part of the township and flows southeast into Deerfield township.

When the township was first settled the greater portion of its area was covered with a heavy growth of pine and hemlock. So long as the timber supply lasted, lumbering was an important industry, but now that it is practically exhausted, the people of the township rely for revenue and support upon the products of their farms. Brookfield is, therefore, one of the distinctively agricultural townships of the county. Its farms are well cultivated and its people prosperous.

There being no large towns or villages within the township its population shows but little change from decade to decade. The census of 1840 gave it 438 inhabitants; 1870, 885; 1880, 910, and 1890, 1,021.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following named persons: Isaac Metcalf, 1828; Allen Frazer, 1830; Colton Knox, 1832; Archibald Campbell, 1833; Edward C. Young, 1834; John Walker, Jr., 1835; Eddy Howland, 1838; Byram Hunt, 1838; re-elected in 1840; William Simmons, 1840; re-elected in 1845, 1850; Horace Seely, 1845; S. H. Murdock, 1850; re-elected, 1860; George W. Bacon, 1855; L. D. Seely, 1855; John Simmons, 1860; re-elected, 1865, 1870, 1875; John G. Holmes, 1865; re-elected, 1870, 1875; C. H. Murdock, 1880; Malcolm L. Holmes, 1881; re-elected, 1882, 1887; S. P. Chase, 1886; re-elected, 1891, 1896; Frank Clark, 1892, and E. E. Holmes, 1897.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The permanent settlement of the township began in 1809. At this time there were two small camps of Indians of six or eight persons each within the township—one near Mink Hollow, now the village of Brookfield, and the other on what was afterwards known as the J. S. Grantier place. These Indians were friendly to the settlers and took frequent occasion to show their good will. One of them, known as Indian Jim, often hunted with the whites and frequently supplied them with lead for bullets. It is said he procured this metal in Potter county, but would never disclose the location.

About the year named—that is, 1809—Bedford George, Titus Ives, Elihu Hill and Curtis Cady came into the township with their families. Bedford George settled on Troup's creek, in the northeastern part of the township, a short distance east of the R. P. Schoonover store in Austinburg. Titus Ives, who first came into the

county in 1794 or 1795, and lived for a time in Tioga township, settled nearly a mile further up the creek, on the place still owned by his descendants. The first frame house in the township was built by him about 1829. Elihu Hill settled in the northwestern part of the township—known in the early days as Hilltown—on the Bacon place. Curtis Cady settled west of Hill on what was afterwards known as the Stryker place. Twin daughters—the first white children born in the township—were added to his family here. John Joseph, the next settler, came from Elkland and located on the John Dougherty farm. In 1812 Samuel Baker and his sons, Ira and Amos, settled on the old Baker homestead, south of Brookfield. John H. Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, came about the same time, and settled on the Brookfield village site. Luman Seely, a native of Cornwall, Connecticut, settled, in 1814, on the place afterwards occupied by his son, Luman D. Seely, now a resident of Knoxville. He built a log house with no chimney, the smoke finding an outlet through a small hole in the roof, which was also utilized for smoking hams. In 1814, also, Daniel Schoonover settled on Troup's creek, on lands now owned by Jonas Kilburn. Joseph Swimeley appears to have resided in the township about this time, his son Christopher being born here in 1814. He soon afterwards removed to Westfield township. Stephen Lane, a son of Joseph and Susannah (Ives) Lane, was born in Danville, New York, in 1812. His father died in 1814, and his mother, who was a daughter of Titus Ives, a pioneer settler on Troup's creek, returned to Brookfield township, where Stephen grew to manhood and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William G. Lane.

Asahel Nobles and his stepson, William Simmons, settled on the old Nobles homestead in 1815. Young Simmons, who was born in April, 1804, was married in 1819, when fifteen years of age, to Mary A., a daughter of John H. Brown. This was the first wedding in the township. His son, John Simmons, born March 9, 1820, is the oldest living person born in the township. Soon after his marriage William Simmons moved on and cleared the farm now occupied by his son, Andrew J. Simmons. In 1819 Godfrey Bowman, a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, settled near the north road and built a large frame house, long known as the Godfrey Bowman house. This building, which was never completed, was used as an inn until about 1881, when it was torn down to make room for a new building. Simeon B. Lewis, a native of Renssalaer county, New York, settled in 1820 on the farm now owned by George Reitter and lived there until 1851, when he removed to Westfield. Hibbard Bonney, a physician, settled in the township about 1820, practiced his profession for several years and removed to Iowa, where he died. John Coffin, a native of New Hampshire, settled in the northwestern part of the township in 1822. Isaac H. Metcalf settled on the Adam Loper farm in 1824. He was one of the first justices of the peace and the first postmaster of the township. In 1826 Ambrose Parker settled on the farm now owned by Charles Brown, and later cleared and lived on the farm now owned by his son, I. P. Parker. Lovel Plank, a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, settled in 1831 on the old homestead, where his grandson, W. L. Plank, now resides.

The foregoing names include those of the more prominent settlers between 1809 and 1831. They were the men who cleared the first farms in the localities in which they settled, facing all the dangers and experiencing all the hardships and

privations of pioneer life. With few exceptions, the old homesteads are owned and occupied by their descendants, who rank among the most intelligent and progressive citizens of this prosperous township.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

At one time there were a number of water and steam saw-mills in different parts of the township. Of those the only ones left are the Schoonover mill, at Austinburg, and the Gardner mill, on North Fork, near the Westfield township line. This latter mill, first run by water power, was built about 1840, by Jonathan Pierce, and sold by him a few years later to John Gardner, who operated it until his death, in 1885, since which time it has been owned and operated by his son, Milo Gardner. It is now run by steam and has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day. A cheese factory, near the Clark school house, on Pulple brook, is operated by O. H. Snyder, who also operates factories at Brookfield and Sylvester. These constitute the principal enterprises of the township, the people of which devote their energies to agriculture. Considerable attention is paid to dairying, and the cheese factories of the township are well supported by the farmers in their immediate vicinity. The product of these factories averages annually not far from 500,000 pounds.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught about 1817 by Asa Bushnell, in Curtis Cady's house. Among his pupils were four of Curtis Cady's children, four of John Joseph's, two of Mr. Roberts', and William Simmons, then thirteen years of age. The first school house was built about 1820, at the foot of Noble's hill, about where the school house of District No. 2 now stands. Rev. Samuel Conant was the first teacher here. He was succeeded by Anna Van Camp and Luman Seely. J. B. Murdock and J. B. Seely were also early teachers in the township. The first select school was taught in 1846 by William B. Price. After the passage of the public school law, in 1834, the township was divided into school districts, and three new school houses built before 1840. Three more were completed before 1860. There are now ten public school districts in the township. Frame school buildings have replaced the primitive log structures, and modern methods and appliances make the work easier for teachers and pupils.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookfield, incorporated September 8, 1859, was organized about the year 1818, and grew out of meetings held by Rev. Thomas Magee—the first minister to preach in the township—and Rev. Mr. Nash. It was first known as the Methodist Episcopal church of Mink Hollow. The first place of meeting was at John Joseph's dwelling house, and the first members were Ira Baker, Amos Baker, Samuel Baker, John Joseph, William Joseph, Azel Nobles and their wives, and Hannah Joseph, Deborah Joseph and Curtis Cady. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Magee, whose successor was Rev. Mr. Nash. In 1836 Rev. Nathan Fellows took charge and during his pastorate conducted a very successful series of meetings at Curtis Cady's house. Meetings were held from house to house throughout the township, resulting in such an increase of members that

who served as pastors of this church, as successors of those already named, previous George as leader. The leader of the western society was Ira Baker. Among those another class was organized in the eastern part of the township, with William in 1852; William Armstrong, 1854; T. J. Bissell, 1857; James Duncan, 1858; William M. Haskell, 1859; Joel H. Austin, 1861; Charles Bush, 1863; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1864; A. F. Countryman, 1866; C. G. Lowell, 1867; J. V. Lowell, 1869; George Blanchard, 1870; Charles Weeks, 1872; Isaac Everitt, 1873; G. S. Transue, 1875; O. N. Roberts, 1878; Harris Peck, 1879; John Knapp, 1880; Jasper Kellogg, 1881; H. B. Mason, 1883; J. C. Stevens, 1886; Charles R. Morrow, 1888; Frank H. Rowley, 1890 to 1895; J. S. Brown, 1896-97. This church now numbers twenty-one members, with fifty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which S. P. Chase has been the superintendent for nearly thirteen years. Rev. Justus B. Seely, a local minister, often preached for this congregation, of which he was a life-long member. He was a son of Luman Seely, the pioneer.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookfield, incorporated August 26, 1862, was organized April 18, 1860, and was the outgrowth of a class formed in the eastern part of the township previous to 1840. The church was organized by Rev. William M. Haskell. The first board of trustees consisted of Luman D. Seely, William R. Seely, Allen Potter, John George, John L. Miller and Richard Schoonover. Of these Luman D. Seely and Richard Schoonover are the only survivors. The members of the first building committee were: William Jordan, George W. Northrop, Zenas Pierce, James Roff and Levi W. Grinolds. Soon after the organization the society decided to build. A lot in the village of Austinburg was purchased of E. P. Eddy for $50, and the contract for the building let to John W. Fitch for $1,090. It was dedicated January 29, 1862, by Rev. A. M. Fillmore, presiding elder of the Hornellsville district. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. William M. Haskell. The names of the pastors of this church are as follows: Revs. Charles Bush, Joel H. Austin, Cornelius Dillenbeck, I. A. Blanchard, A. F. Countryman, C. G. Lowell, J. V. Lowell, Charles Weeks, J. Knapp, George S. Spencer, John Irons, David White, C. M. Gardner, H. J. Owen and S. C. Farnham, who took charge in October, 1894. There are about fifty members in the church at present, and about the same number of pupils in the Sunday-school, of which M. V. Jordan is the superintendent.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Brookfield, incorporated December 15, 1861, was organized June 22, 1840, at the house of Sheldon Atkins, by Revs. Philip White, Jesse Bennett and Isaac Hill. The church was the outgrowth of meetings previously held by Rev. James Sherwood, of Cameron, New York, which resulted in a number of conversions. The original members were: Sheldon Atkins, Richard Baird, John Owens, Daniel Andrus, Chester G. Seely, Ives Lane, Martha Atkins, Susan Baird, Lucinda Owens and Clarissa Joseph. Meetings were held in dwellings and at the old school house until 1860, when the present house of worship, at Austinburg, was begun. It was completed in June, 1861, and is valued at $1,500. The first pastor, Rev. Jesse Bennett, remained two years; the second, Rev. James Sherwood, three years. The names of their successors, in order of service, are as

follows: Rev. William Mack, 1850-51; Levi C. Warriner, 1852-56; Selden Butler, 1857-60; George Knapp, 1860-61; Selden Butler, 1862; D. W. Hunt, 1863; Charles P. Fessenden, 1865; J. W. Brown, 1866; John Borden, 1867; L. Sargent, 1871; Hiram Bacon, 1877-83; O. J. Moon, 1883-84; N. J. Shirey, 1886; A. J. Wood, 1887; O. C. Hill, 1889; N. J. Shirey, 1892; D. W. Hunt, 1893; E. F. Lyon, 1894-95. The present membership of the church is about forty, with an equal number in the Sunday-school, which is in charge of Lazell George, superintendent.

The First Baptist Church of Brookfield, incorporated September 7, 1859, was organized May 25, 1848. Rev. William G. Raymond, a noted revivalist, and the first pastor, held the meetings preceding the organization. The original members were Benjamin Cuer and wife, George Hunt, Jackson Hunt, Laura L. Plank, Maria Metcalf, Elisha Hackett, Matilda Mascho, L. Plank and D. B. Fisk. A church edifice was built by Nathan Besby in 1859, and the first meeting held in it in June, 1860. This church stood at "the forks of the road," east of the Adam Loper place. After prospering for a few years, the membership of this society dwindled, until it was unable to sustain a regular pastor. From 1873 to 1883 no records were kept. In the latter year those who had kept the organization alive, made an effort to revive its growth. The old building, which had become dilapidated, was sold and a new building erected two miles further south, near Sylvester postoffice. This building, which is a neat frame edifice, was completed in the fall of 1883. Since its erection, services have been held regularly. Rev. S. L. Bouvier, the first pastor, had charge from 1883 to 1890. His successors have been: Revs. J. Mullany, 1890-91; G. P. Watrous, 1891-92; A. W. Mettler, 1892, and S. A. Field, who came in November, 1894. The church now numbers fourteen members. There are fifty-six pupils in the Sunday-school, which has been maintained without interruption from the beginning. R. L. Pride is the superintendent.

Cemeteries.—Brookfield Hollow Union Cemetery Association was organized in 1879, the trustees being Andrew J. Simmons, Charles Stanburrough, I. P. Parker, John R. Coffin and John G. Bowman. This cemetery, which contains about four acres, is situated on the north side of the road, just east of Brookfield. It is the old neighborhood burying ground, and contains the remains of many of the first settlers. The Plank cemetery, just east of the residence of W. L. Plank, near Sylvester, was at first a family burying ground. In 1854 it was deeded to the heirs of Lovell Plank, by the old pioneer, and has since been used as a place of interment by the immediate neighborhood. At Austinburg there are two cemeteries. The old cemetery opposite the Free Will Baptist church is the resting place of many of the pioneers, their children and their grandchildren. Interments were made here as early as 1815. The new cemetery, situated southeast of the village, is owned by the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, incorporated June 1, 1885. The trustees are Rufus Cook, E. E. Shumway, Charles Fitch, M. V. Jordan, Goodsell Everitt, E. E. Holmes and William Austin.

VILLAGES.

Brookfield—also known as Mink Hollow and Brookfield Hollow—is situated in the northwestern part of the township, about half a mile south of the New York state line and a mile east of the line of Potter county. Brown run, a branch of

the North Fork, flows from the north through the place, pursuing a slightly southwest course. When the first settlers came into the township mink were found along this run, hence the name Mink Hollow. The first settler on the site of the village was John H. Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, who came about 1812. The village at present contains a church, a school house, a store and postoffice, and a cheese factory, around which are clustered a few farm homes.

The exact date of the establishment of the postoffice has not been ascertained. Isaac H. Metcalf, who came into the township in 1824, and who was appointed soon after coming, was the first postmaster, the office being at his house, a custom followed by his successors until 1866, when it was permanently located at Brookfield. Dr. Ethan B. Bacon was the second postmaster and held the office a number of years. J. P. Sleeper was appointed about 1845, and was succeeded by Joseph W. Davis, who was appointed by President Buchanan, and who held the office up to the beginning of the Civil War, when Andrew J. Simmons was appointed. He served until 1882, and was succeeded by Charles Stanburrough, who held until 1885, when C. C. Kizer was appointed. In May, 1888, R. R. Ramsey secured the office and held it until August 1, 1893, when G. O. Manwaring was appointed. Mr. Manwaring soon after resigned and the office lapsed. The patrons of the office immediately petitioned for its re-establishment, and it was re-established May 20, 1894, with S. M. Baker, postmaster.

The first store in the township was opened in this neighborhood, in the early thirties, by William Simmons, on his place, about a mile southeast of Brookfield. At first he kept the goods for sale in his house, but soon afterwards erected a small store building on the south side of the road a few rods east of his dwelling. He got his goods from Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, with whom he appears to have been in partnership. His customers were his neighbors, and he took his pay in money and labor, generally the latter. A day's chopping was the price of a yard of sheeting or a yard of calico. Fifty cents a day was the usual price for labor. Mr. Simmons sold goods here for many years, being in business either directly or indirectly until his death, in January, 1880. J. P. Sleeper and Joseph Montanye also sold goods in the Simmons store. The second store—long known as the Gardner store—was built in Brookfield, at an early day, by George Bacon and David Gardner. Many others followed them in business here, some of whom succeeded in building up a large trade, while others, especially during recent years, failed to do a profitable business, the trade of this section having been diverted to Westfield, North Fork and Troupsburg. The store has been vacant for more than two years. In 1866 Andrew J. Simmons erected a store building at Brookfield, in which he kept the postoffice and sold goods until his father's death, when he moved back to the old homestead. This building is also vacant. The cheese factory, which is No. 2 of the series of factories operated by O. H. Snyder, of North Fork, Potter county, Pennsylvania, was built in 1866 by Wood & McBride. In 1894 its output was 166,000 pounds of cheese, for which a good price was obtained.

Brookfield Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Association, No. 317, which was organized February 25, 1892, meets here in the school house. It numbers twenty members and is prosperous.

Austinburg is situated in the northeastern part of the township on Troup's creek.

The first settler here was Bedford George, whose home stood on the bank of the creek, near the mouth of South Fork. A school house was built here between 1835 and 1840. About the same time E. P. Eddy built a saw-mill, first run by water and later by steam. This mill was purchased twenty years ago by Richard Schoonover. In July, 1881, it was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it and still owns and operates it. In 1861-62 church buildings were erected by the Free Will Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal societies. The first store was opened in 1863 by Richard Schoonover, who ran it one year. In 1871 William Austin located here and opened a general store, continuing until 1892, when he was burned out. In 1877 a postoffice was established through his efforts. He was appointed the first postmaster and the office was named Austinburg. In 1892 R. P. Schoonover opened the present store in a new building, and was appointed postmaster as Mr. Austin's successor. A cheese factory, built in 1883, is owned and operated by E. A. Bean, of Knoxville. Its average annual output is 100,000 pounds. E. E. Shumway owns and operates a feed mill, and J. Cartwright performs the labors and duties of the village blacksmith.

Austinburg Tent, No. 194, K. O. T. M., meets in the hall over R. P. Schoonover's store. It was organized September 14, 1893, and now numbers twenty-seven members.

Sylvester is the name of a postoffice established August 23, 1880, on the California road, in the central part of the township. It was named in honor of Sylvester L. Plank, oldest son of Lovel Plank, the pioneer. Spencer B. Plank, the first postmaster, held the office until April 20, 1891, when he resigned, because of ill health, and C. C. Mead, the present incumbent, was appointed. Mr. Plank also conducted a general store until 1886, when he sold out to Mr. Mead. There is a cheese factory here operated by O. H. Snyder. The Baptist church, Sylvester Grange hall and a few residences are the only other buildings in the village.

Sylvester Grange, No. 1078, was organized February 9, 1893. In 1894 it erected a two-story, frame hall building costing $600. This grange has grown steadily and now numbers fifty-seven members.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — REDUCTION OF AREA — PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS — STREAMS—TIMBER GROWTH—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

CHATHAM township was organized in February, 1828, and was taken from Deerfield township. In May, 1831, a strip two miles wide from east to west was taken from Middlebury township and added to it on the east. In 1878 a strip, averaging about two miles in width, was taken from it on the north and added to the southern part of Deerfield township. As at present constituted it is about six and one-fourth miles from north to south, six and a half miles from east to west, and contains about forty square miles. It is bounded by Deerfield township on the north, Farmington and Middlebury townships on the east, Delmar and Shippen townships on the south, and Clymer and Westfield townships on the west. The township is watered by numerous runs, brooks and creeks. The principal of these is Crooked creek, which, with its tributaries, Mead's brook and Norris brook, drains the central and eastern portions of the township. Other small unnamed streams drain different sections of the township. The northern boundary of the township is practically the watershed between the tributaries of the Cowanesque river, which flow north, and those of Crooked creek, which flow south and southeast. The drainage of the township, with the exception of the northwest quarter, is in these last-named directions. One of the curious physical features of the township is a little marsh, from which the village of Little Marsh takes its name. It is situated north of Crooked creek, a short distance west of Beach's Mills, and is a marshy area between the surrounding hills. Its head is a narrow ravine, which branches off, about a mile north of the Boardman school house, from another ravine, the natural drainage of which is toward the northwest, while that of the Little Marsh ravine is toward the east and southeast. Until artificially obstructed, the water, in case of heavy rains, has sometimes turned aside, either in whole or in part, into the Little Marsh ravine, thus presenting the curious spectacle of a stream dividing and one portion flowing east and southeast into Crooked creek and the other northwest into Jemison creek. A natural watershed thus formed by the junction of two ravines, is a thing rarely seen, and must be regarded as one of the physical curiosities of the county.

The township is of uneven and, in places, rugged surface, yet the greater part of its area is rolling and gently undulating, the uncultivable portion being very limited. When first settled its hills and valleys were covered with a heavy growth of white pine and hemlock, which, in the course of years, gave way to cultivated fields and highly-improved and productive farms. Its lands are adapted to the

cereal grains, to grass, tobacco and orchard fruits, and its annual products show that it is one of the best agricultural townships of the county. Not having any railroads within its borders, the greater part of their trading is done in Westfield, Knoxville, Osceola, Elkland, Sabinsville and Middlebury Center. Chatham is strictly an agricultural township and its people devote their energies to the care and cultivation of their farms.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white settler in Chatham township, as at present constituted, was John Short, who located near the outlet of the "Little Marsh," in 1818. Two years later he removed to what is now known as Shortsville. He was soon followed by his brothers, Asa and Benoni, the latter making but a brief stay. Reuben Cloos, a son of Newbury Cloos, a pioneer settler of Deerfield township, commenced improvements on his land in the "Cloos Settlement" in 1818. He built a log house, raised two crops of grain and, in 1821, moved his wife to her new home. The first season, during their absence, the house burned with everything in it, including $60 in silver money. William Wass, a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, and a soldier of the War of 1812, located in Deerfield township in 1817. His son, David Wass, now a resident of Knoxville, says that in 1818 he removed to Chatham township and settled about two miles west of East Chatham. Jesse Rowley also settled in the township in 1818. Abel Cloos, a brother of Reuben, settled in the Cloos neighborhood in the winter of 1822-23, and Abel Cloos, an uncle of Reuben, and Armon Cloos, a brother, a year or two later. Charles Avery, a native of Madison county, New York, came in 1826, and located on the tract of land on which the East Chatham postoffice is situated. This he sold in 1827 to Sylvester Treat, and located on the farm now owned by Edward Carl. Here he passed the remainder of his life.

A number of early settlers who selected lands in this township were either pioneers or sons of pioneers in Deerfield township. Some purchased lands and did not settle, while others moved into the township and became permanent residents and citizens of it. The first assessment made in 1829, by Allen Frazer, Jr., shows that the following named persons, residents and non-residents, were taxable in the township: Cyrus Ames, Aaron Alba, James Allen, Francis Burrell, Alexander Burrell, Beersheba Bates, Asa Bates, Silas Billings, Daniel Baker, Stephen Colvin, Joel Crandall, Samuel Carpenter, Allen Frazer, Jr., Eddy Howland, Jr., Joseph Howland, John Knox, William Knox, David Lesure, John Macumber, Joseph Matson, David Seamans, Lovel Short, Samuel Strawn, John P. Tracey, Elijah Thompson, Samuel Taylor, Mrs. Tracey, widow of A. W. Tracey, William Wass and Joseph Yarnall. Of these about twenty were actual settlers, among whom were Joel Crandall, a son of Stennett Crandall, who settled in Osceola township in 1823; Stephen Colvin, who settled in the northern part of the township; Samuel Carpenter, a son of Charles Carpenter, a pioneer of Osceola township; Allen Frazer, Jr., who made the first assessment of the township; David Lesure, who settled on Crooked creek; John Macumber, who settled northeast of Little Marsh, in the Cloos district; Lovell Short, who was living on Crooked creek, at Shortsville, and Samuel Strawn, who settled on the place now owned by his son, Samuel M. Strawn.

Amasa Clark was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1801, and came to

Deerfield township, in 1817, with Eleazer Clark, a relative. Soon after arriving at manhood's estate he became an early settler in Chatham township, locating on the farm now occupied by his son, Alanson Clark. Isaac Cole, the oldest living resident of the township, came as early as 1831-32. William Spaulding, a native of Hebron, New York, removed from Vermont to Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and in 1836 came to Chatham township, settling on the farm below Chatham Valley, now occupied by his son-in-law, D. H. Curtis. Robert Hill and Rensselaer Toles settled on the site of the village of Little Marsh in the early thirties, the former locating above and the latter below the creek bridge in the village. In 1836 Matthew Boom settled in the northwestern part of the township, near the "Swing Gate" school house. In 1837 Nehemiah Beach removed from Knoxville, located at Little Marsh, and engaged in lumbering. In 1847 he removed one mile west to the property now owned by his son, S. P. Beach. Harvey Leach, for many years a prominent physician with a large practice, came into the township in 1837, from Steuben county, New York, and cleared a small farm, on which he resided till his death. Ronaldo Hawley, a native of Columbia county, New York, settled in 1840 on the farm now owned by Curry Beach. In 1841 Jeremiah Garner settled in the western part of the township, southwest of the Boardman school house. In 1842 Philo Churchill settled on the farm in the eastern part of the township now occupied by his son, Randolph Churchill. Jason Cooper, a soldier of the War of 1812, settled in 1844 in the northwestern corner of the township. In the same year, also, Daniel H. Curtis, a native of Cayuga county, New York, settled below Shortsville, on Crooked creek. In 1846 Philip Erway came into the township from Delmar township, and settled on the farm in the "Swing Gate" district which he still occupies. About this time Thomas Owlett, a native of England, settled in the northeastern part of the township. Alvin H. Rice, a native of Delaware county, New York, came in 1847, and settled at Little Marsh, and became the first merchant in the place.

Among other early settlers were Benson Hill, Z. Burdick, Frank Spencer, Aurora Spencer, Calvin Davis, Moses Wilhelm, Joseph, Whitney and Calvin Wheeler, Alexander Holmes, Azariah Slocum, Samuel Main, Artemus Crippen and Charles Fuller, who settled in the southern part of the township; Miletus Brown, Peter Houghtaling and Lemuel Jackson, who settled on the Shortsville road; Samuel Mosher, Nathan Taylor and Daniel Hill, on the Mosher road; John Bates and Samuel Strong, on the Bates road; Burdick Hill, Dyer Clark and Josiah Hall, on the road leading from Beach's Mills to Academy Corners, and Daniel Shores, Harlow Boyce, Asher Manning, Nehemiah Smith, Ezra Allen, M. Brownell and Samuel King, in the northwestern part of the township.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES.

Chatham, at the time of its settlement, being a forest-covered township, lumbering preceded agriculture as its most important industry. The leading purpose of the settlers was, however, to, as quickly as was possible, transform these tracts into cultivated farms. Their main dependence for the accomplishment of this work was a keen-edged ax and their own strong arms. Unwilling to wait until better roads and a denser population should create a demand for the pine and hemlock

that then encumbered the ground, many of them called fire to their aid in the clearing of their fields, and this accelerated the work of forest destruction. The early mills were devoted to supplying lumber for home consumption, the first one being built by Henry Eaton at Shortsville. It was not, however, until after the building of the plank road from Tioga to Wellsboro, about 1850, that lumbering became an industry of magnitude and importance. Mills were erected along Crooked creek and its branches, and hundreds of teams were employed in hauling the lumber down the Crooked Creek valley to Tioga, when it was either rafted down the river or shipped by railroad. It is estimated that, at one time, nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber a week was shipped out of Chatham and Middlebury townships in this way. In time the pine disappeared, since which the cutting of hemlock for lumber and bark has been carried on, until it, also, is nearly exhausted.

One of the first mills in the township was erected on Nate Mead's brook, by Nehemiah Beach, about 1838. In 1847 he moved about a mile west of Little Marsh, on Crooked creek, and erected a saw-mill, having as a partner Maj. Seth Daggett. A grist-mill was also erected and the water power derived from a reservoir formed by damming the outlet to Little Marsh. Considerable malaria prevailed about this time and those living near attributed it to the dam. An order of court was secured compelling Mr. Beach to remove it. He claimed the decree was unjust and arbitrary and would cause him great financial loss, and refused to obey it. Malarial fevers still prevailing, the people took the matter in hand and destroyed the dam, as well as the value of the mills. In 1873 steam power was put in, and in 1877 a store established in connection with the mills. These properties are now owned and operated by Mr. Beach's son, Simeon P. Beach. The upper story of the store building is used as a lodge hall by the Knights of Honor and the Grange. These mills are the only ones now in operation in the township.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school in the township was held in a log house, erected in 1821 for a dwelling by Reuben Cloos. This school was taught in 1831 by a man named Hovey. Other schools were established as the number of settlers increased. Soon after the enactment of the public school law in 1835, the township was divided into school districts. In 1878, when the northern part of the township was attached to Deerfield township, it lost four out of sixteen school districts. The remaining districts conform in their configuration to the variations of the surface, and are so shaped as to obviate, as much as possible, excessive hill climbing on the part of the pupils. They generally run with the valleys of the streams. The school houses are good, substantial frame buildings, well supplied with modern furniture, and good teachers are employed during the summer and winter terms. Among the early teachers in the township were Stephen Wade, Stephen Martin, Miss Susie Gibson, Daniel Van Dusen, Mary Van Dusen, Polly Cloos, Esther Avery, James Leach and Augustus Andrews.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace of this township: Allen Frazer, commissioned in 1830; Reuben Cloos, 1840; Burdick Hill, 1840; William Boardman, 1845; Ben. Van Dusen, 1845; William A. Falkner, 1848; Samuel Strawn, 1850; Ben. Van Dusen, 1850; Prince P. Howland, 1851;

Abel M. Harris, 1853; F. W. Stark, 1855; Albert Clark, 1856; Reuben Morse, 1857; re-elected, 1862, 1867, 1872, 1877; F. W. Stark, 1860; A. A. De Grote, 1864; N. E. Hastings, 1865; Austin D. Rice, 1869; re-elected, 1882, 1890; Amasa Clark, 1879; Samuel W. Love, 1885; John A. Hornsby, 1886; re-elected, 1891; Alexander Wass, 1894; John W. French, 1895.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Chatham Valley was organized in 1846 with fifteen members. The names of the pastors who have served this church are Charles Fooles, A. D. Pope, W. S. Smith,A. G. Downey and N. J. Shirey. The church is without a regular pastor at present. In 1896 a neat church building, costing $1,200, was erected at Chatham Valley.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chatham, at Little Marsh, was organized about 1855. It is difficult to ascertain the exact year. It appears, however, that about this time a class was organized at the Boardman school house by Rev. Alfred G. Terry. In 1855, also, the existence of a church was recognized by the conference assigning Rev. James Duncan to Chatham. The accessible records, however, do not give a list of the pastors back of 1868, when Rev. O. P. Livingston took charge, remaining until 1871. His successors have been Revs. Elisha Hudson, 1871-72; Mr. Hinman, 1872-73; A. D. Ensign, 1873-75; O. P. Livingston, 1875-77; Woodruff Post, 1877-78; J. H. Perry, 1878-79; W. Beach, 1879-81; J. W. Miller, 1881-84; J. C. Stevens, 1884-86; W. S. Dubois, 1886-87; A. P. Cole, 1887-92; C. R. Morrow, 1892-95, and H. R. Wagner, who came in November, 1895. The church was duly incorporated September 10, 1870. The trustees of incorporation were Sidney Beach, Leonard Clark, John Mead, Alexander Wass and Lockwood Smith, and also included, but not as incorporators, Abel Close, A. D. Rice, Robert Hill and A. H. Roberts. A church building was erected in the spring of 1872, at a cost of $3,500. The church now numbers 108 members.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, otherwise known as the "Owlett Church," is situated in the northeastern part of the township, near the Middlebury township line, and was established about thirty-five years ago. In 1882 a church building was erected at a cost of $1,200. The same pastors have served this church and the church at Little Marsh, and the list given in its history answers for both. The church now has a membership of about fifty. The Sunday-school was regularly maintained until recently, when, owing to irregular attendance, it was temporarily discontinued. The society was incorporated April 3, 1882.

The First Chatham Cemetery Association was incorporated August 28, 1872, the incorporators being Reuben Morse, Reuben Cloos, Lon Avery, Amasa Clark, Jr., Philip T. Cloos and Alanson Clark. The cemetery controlled by this association is known as the old Cloos burying ground, where a number of early pioneers lie buried.

The Lee Cemetery Association was incorporated December 22, 1886, the officers and incorporators being Daniel H. Lee, president; Sylvester Treat, secretary; John Owlett, treasurer. The cemetery, which was established about fifty years ago, is located in the northeastern part of the township, near East Chatham postoffice. The remains of the early settlers of the neighborhood are interred here.

The Robert Hill Cemetery Association was incorporated December 29, 1894, the incorporators being A. M. Roberts, A. Spencer, H. C. Warmsley, W. H. Thompson, Gurden Reed, G. D. Beach and C. E. Beach. This cemetery is situated between Little Marsh and Beach's Mills and has been used as a place of burial for nearly half a century.

The Boardman Cemetery, near the old Boardman school house, in the western part of the township, is an old burying ground. There is also a small cemetery near the Swing Gate school house, and also one at Shortsville.

SOCIETIES.

Chatham is fairly well supplied with societies, embracing the following organizations: Little Marsh Lodge, No. 2262, K. of H., was chartered August 27, 1880. It meets in a hall over the store of S. P. Beach, at Beach's Mills, and embraces about twenty-five members. Alfred Toles Post, No. 320, G. A. R., contains fifty members. It was organized April 21, 1883, and has a hall at Little Marsh. Alfred Toles Corps, No. 28, W. R. C., meets at the same place. It was organized September 4, 1889, and has a membership of nearly forty. Both the post and corps are prosperous and help to keep alive a patriotic spirit in the township. Little Marsh Tent, No. 179, K. O. T. M., was organized May 31, 1893, and meets at the lodge room in Little Marsh. Excelsior Grange, No. 1136, P. of H., which meets at the hall over Beach's store, was organized May 16, 1895. It has a membership of twenty-six.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Little Marsh, so named from a small marsh about two miles northwest, up the Crooked Creek valley, is situated north and east of the geographical center of the township. The first settlers upon its site were Rensselaer Toles and Robert Hill. Toles settled below and Hill above the creek bridge within the village. They both located in the early thirties. In 1837 Nehemiah Beach removed from Knoxville, and engaged in lumbering here, remaining until 1847. The first store was opened here about 1855 by T. P. W. Stark, on the site of the present hotel building. Alvin H. Rice was also an early merchant, as were also Kelley & Smith, Seymour Guild and Abner Humphrey. There are now two stores in the place; one is carried on by Cooper & Carpenter and the other by E. S. Davis & Sons. In the second story of the Cooper & Carpenter building is the lodge hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Knights of the Maccabees. The first hotel in the village was built in 1878, by Erastus Rice—a son of Alvin H. Rice—who still keeps it. In 1889 Alexander Wass built a cheese factory, which he still operates. A wagon shop is carried on by C. W. Ordiway and a blacksmith shop by Charles Heath.

Dr. Harvey Leach, who settled in the township in 1837, was the first physician to practice here. His successors have been Dr. S. P. Kenyon, Dr. Simmons, Dr. Street, Dr. John Feltwell and Dr. B. J. Fulkerson, who remained about fifteen years. The profession is represented at present by Dr. Inman H. White, who came in the fall of 1895.

A postoffice was established in the township previous to 1840, at the residence

of Redding Macumber, who was the first postmaster and held the office a number of years. Amasa Clark was the postmaster during the war and was succeeded by Edward Miller, who held the office one year. In the fall of 1868 the office was established at Little Marsh, with John Mowrey, postmaster, who held it until 1876. His successors have been E. W. Toles, A. D. Rice, A. M. Roberts and A. D. Rice, who was appointed a second time in the fall of 1893. The village contains a good graded school. The population of the place numbers about 150, nearly all of whom are interested in agriculture.

Chatham Valley Postoffice, or Shortsville, is in the Crooked Creek valley, near the eastern boundary line of the township. A postoffice was established here about 1840. Henry Caton was the first postmaster. The office was located in his dwelling, a custom continued by his successors, among whom were William Spaulding, Samuel Cady, James Wiley, John W. French, E. W. Suffern, Redding Macumber and Russell Brigden. Mr. Brigden permitted the office to lapse. A new office was established February 6, 1883, and David H. Curtis, who still fills the position, appointed postmaster. He has the office in his dwelling, in which it was located in 1852, when his father-in-law, William Spaulding, was postmaster. There is one store, that of Hollister Leach, and two blacksmith shops, carried on by Joe Borden and David Short, in Chatham Valley.

East Chatham is the name of a postoffice established July 11, 1870, in the northeastern part of the township, at the residence of R. G. Treat, who still holds the office of postmaster, and serves for the accommodation of his neighborhood rather than for any honors or emoluments attached to the place.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CLYMER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—WILLIAM B. CLYMER—HIS GENEROUS TREATMENT OF SETTLERS—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF TOWNSHIP—FOREST GROWTH—STREAMS—AREA—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

CLYMER township, originally named Middletown, was formed from portions of Westfield and Gaines townships in December, 1850, and was named in honor of William B. Clymer, a grandson of George Clymer, a distinguished Pennsylvanian and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Clymer was the agent of the Bingham estate, to which, before its settlement, nearly all the land in the township belonged. Land was sold at $1.25 per acre, and Mr. Clymer

did much to encourage settlers to locate in the township, and many stories are told of his generosity toward those who, through failure of crops, sickness or other causes, not due to their own shiftlessness or lack of industry, were unable to meet their payments. In many instances he extended them time, loaned them money, refusing interest therefor, and did his best to put heart into them and encourage them to remain on their clearings and make their permanent home in the township. Many of the old settlers, who afterwards became prosperous and well-to-do farmers, freely admitted that, had it not been for his generous aid and encouragement, they would have been compelled to abandon their clearings and begin anew elsewhere.

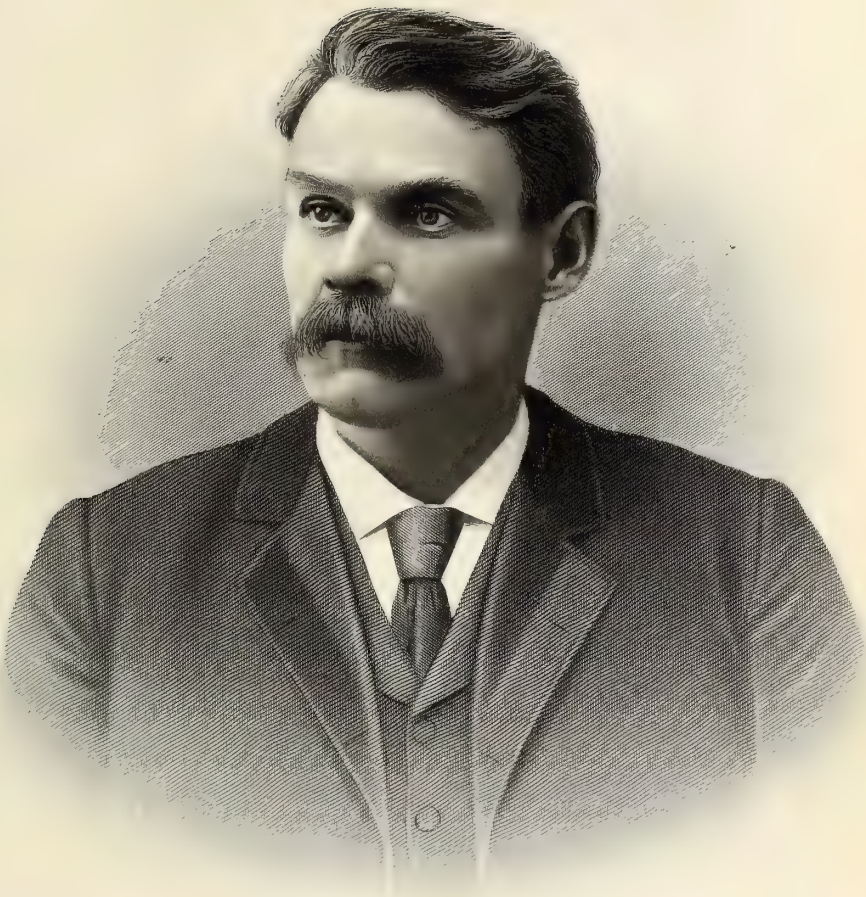
The general elevation of this township is about 1,600 feet above the sea level. It forms a part of the watershed of northern Pennsylvania, the streams in the northern half flowing north into the Cowanesque river, and those in the southern part flowing south into Pine creek, a tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. The surface of the land is rolling and hilly, but not enough so to interfere with cultivation, except to a very limited extent. The township is therefore a good agricultural township, and abounds in well-tilled and productive farms. Unlike most of the other townships of the county, the timber growth at the time of its settlement was mostly hard wood, principally maple and beech, with a liberal admixture of hickory, cherry and hemlock. The lands were not, therefore, purchased, in the first instance, with a view to lumbering, but to cultivation.

The streams of the township are Potter brook, which rises in the northwestern part, and flows north into Westfield township, uniting with the Cowanesque river at the village of Potter Brook; Crance brook, which rises in the southern part of the township and flows north into Westfield township; Mill creek and its branches, which drain the central part of the township, flow north into Westfield township and unite with the Cowanesque at Westfield borough; Jemison creek, which has its source in the southeastern part of the township and flows north into Westfield township, emptying into the Cowanesque at Phillips Station; and Long run and its branches, which drain the southwestern quarter of the township, and flow south into Gaines township and unite with Pine creek.

The township is nearly square, being seven miles from east to west by about five and one-third miles from north to south, the superficial area being about thirty-seven square miles.

EARLY SETTLERS.

James Mix, who located at what is still known as Mixtown in 1818, is reputed to have been the first settler in the township. In 1820 Simon Rixford, a Revolutionary soldier, and a pioneer settler at Knoxville, purchased the Mix property. He was accompanied by his wife and his stepson, George O. Bristol. The latter assisted him in clearing his land and later purchased a tract for himself from Mr. Rixford's son David. At this time the entire township was a wilderness, the nearest neighbor being Stephen Potter, at the mouth of Potter brook, in Westfield township. In 1823 Rufus Scott, a son of Luke Scott, a pioneer settler at Knoxville, located west of Rixford on the place now owned and occupied by his son, Eli D. Scott. George Briggs, another early settler, came about 1823, and settled east of



Frank Eberle

Mixtown. Christopher Schoonover also settled about 1823 in the Mixtown neighborhood.

Silas S. Griffin, a native of Madison county, New York, settled, in 1833, in the eastern part of the township, on the farm now occupied by Charles L. Bruce, who married his widow. Peter Rushmore, a native of New York, and a tanner and currier, settled in Knoxville in 1820 and in 1835 removed to and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Wilbur Churchill, passing his life there. In 1836 Lyman Hancock, a native of Madison county, New York, settled near Sabinsville, where he resided until 1868, when he removed to Westfield. In the same year Isaac Beach located in the Mixtown neighborhood on the farm now occupied by his son, Burdett Beach. Charles P. Douglas, also a native of Madison county, New York, located in February, 1837, near Sabinsville. In 1837, also, Orrin Stebbins settled in the Sabinsville neighborhood. Alonzo Giles Sabin, a native of Lebanon, New York, settled in 1838, on the farm southwest of Sabinsville now occupied by his widow and his son, Luman E. Sabins. The village of Sabinsville was named in his honor. In 1840 Freeman Wilcox, a native of New York, settled on and improved the farm west of Sabinsville now occupied by his son, William W. Dixon Southworth settled in 1842, in the northeastern part of the township, on the farm now owned by his son Charles. He died in February, 1893, aged eighty-nine years. Erastus G. Hill located in the township in 1844, and afterwards removed to Westfield and built the Hill House. In 1845 Thomas Barber settled in the Mixtown neighborhood. Aaron Yale, one of the oldest living settlers of the township, located in 1845 a short distance southeast of Sabinsville. In 1847 Thomas Eldridge, a native of Vermont, settled on the farm southeast of Sabinsville now owned by his son, John Eldridge. In this year, also, Reese I., Reuben and Hiram Reynolds settled on Jemison creek.

In 1848 Sylvester Davey, a native of Chenango county, New York, settled south of Sabinsville, in what was then Gaines township. In the same year Roswell Ackley settled in the Ackley school district, northeast of Sabinsville. His son, C. C. Ackley, now occupies the old homestead. E. G. Smith settled between Sabinsville and Mixtown in 1849, in which year John Sawyer came into the township. In 1849, also, Dennis D. Roberts, a native of Herkimer county, New York, settled near Sabinsville, and divided his time between farming and his trade. Besides those mentioned, the following were early settlers in the township: John King, Elihu Matteson, Willard Potter, Archibald Campbell, Samuel Swimelar, Orson Pemberton, Nathaniel Owen, Watson Trowbridge, who settled about 1839 or 1840; Nathaniel Skinner, William Larrison, Samuel Niver, C. R. Skinner, Caleb Trowbridge, Peter Lovell and John Lovell, all of whom settled in and around Mixtown. Among the early settlers on Long run were George Harvey, Jared Davis, who located on the site of Davis Station; Calvin Newton, Moses Newton and William R. Burdic. Among those who settled in and around Sabinsville were Thomas Strait, Zachariah Heminger, William Rogers, Roswell Rogers, Demarquis Thompson, Frederick Swimelar, William Ladd, Lovel Short, Cyrus Paddock and George, William and Charles Labar.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Before the forests were cleared away and the township reduced to its present high state of cultivation, nearly every settler had a "sugar bush," of from one to several hundred sugar maple trees upon his place, and the approach of spring was heralded by the lighting of the fires in hundreds of "sugar camps," and the manufacture, during the sap-running season, of large quantities of maple sugar, which was hauled overland to the Cowanesque river and to Pine creek, and shipped on rafts down those streams, finding a ready market in Painted Post, Corning, Elmira, Towanda, Williamsport, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The sugar camp was not only a scene of industry but of merry making, of which the young people took the fullest and freest advantage, and many a gray-haired sire and matron loves now to recall the frolics and dances that accompanied this pleasant and well-nigh departed occupation of each returning springtime.

Though not the leading industry, lumbering was carried on to a considerable extent, and mills for the purpose of home supply were erected on Mill creek and its branches, the lumber manufactured being used in the erection of houses and barns, though most of the settlers contented themselves for years with the log cabin, the typical home of the pioneer. In time these were replaced with neat frame residences fit to domicile an industrious and thrifty people.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school house in the township was built in 1826 at Mixtown. In 1832 a school building was erected at Sabinsville, and as the township became settled new school districts were created, and proper attention paid to the education of the young. The school at Sabinsville is now a graded school, in which two teachers are employed. Among the early teachers in this school were Alonzo G. Sabin, Ambrose Close, Martin Purple, Alma Davey and Ann Benn. Other early teachers in the township were Hiram K. Hill, Horace P. Hill, Sarah Whittaker, E. O. Austin, J. B. Seely and Alveron Pritchard. Good school houses have been erected for the accommodation and comfort of the pupils and good teachers are yearly employed for instructing them in the courses of study adopted.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following named persons: W. A. Douglas, 1851; re-elected, 1858, 1863; James Pritchard, 1853; Daniel Holmes, 1861; V. R. Gee, 1868; re-elected, 1873, 1878; Ira S. Stocum, 1873; re-elected, 1878, 1883, 1888, 1893; J. L. Thompson, 1882; re-elected, 1887, 1896; Alfred King, 1892; John Davis, 1893.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Clymer was organized about 1853, and a house of worship erected in 1856 at a cost of $1,100. It was dedicated December 17, 1859. A new church edifice was erected in 1888, and dedicated December 18, of that year. This was destroyed by fire December 9, 1893. This church being in the Westfield charge, the same pastors have served both societies. Since the burning of the church building, however, the organization has lapsed. Some of its members have united with other churches, while others attend the church in Westfield.

Clymer Baptist Church was organized in March, 1869, in the Methodist church in the Ackley school district, about a mile east of Sabinsville, by Rev. William Owens, evangelist. Among the early members were O. B. Colony, Barton Morse and wife, Mrs. Martha Reynolds, Mrs. Estoria Frasier, Mrs. S. J. Ackley, Noah Weeks and wife, Asa Gile and wife and Mrs. Betsey Davis. In 1871 the congregation began the erection of a house of worship in Sabinsville. It was completed and dedicated in 1877. It is a neat frame edifice and cost $3,000. The first deacons of this church were O. B. Colony, Willard Brown and L. H. Knapp. The following named ministers have served this church as pastors: Revs. Orson Schoonover, Martin Seagers, Mr. Todd, Charles Diffin, P. T. Reynolds, S. L. Bouvier, J. Mullany, A. W. Mettler and S. A. Fields. The church now numbers forty-eight members. There are sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Mrs. R. J. Reynolds is the superintendent.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Sabinsville was organized in June, 1895, with the following members: Mrs. Minnie Ackley, Mrs. Nellie Nichols, Mary Vanloy, S. French, Frank Gill and wife, Daniel Brown and William Cole and wife. This congregation meets in the Baptist church. The pastor is Rev. J. C. Warren, of Keeneyville.

Cemeteries.—The Sabinsville cemetery is located in the southern part of the village. It is unincorporated and is a free burial place. The Ackley cemetery is situated southeast of Sabinsville, on the Main road to Wellsboro. The Labar burying ground is near the Westfield township line on the Mud road. The West Beech Woods cemetery is one and one-half miles south of Sabinsville on the farm of Andrew J. Clark. The Bristol burying ground is two miles west of Sabinsville. In this graveyard lie the remains of Simon Rixford, the patriot and pioneer. The Owen cemetery is situated in the southwest corner of the township, near the Potter county line. The Barber cemetery is at Mixtown. The Larrison and Swimelar cemeteries are practically family burying grounds. In each of these places of burial rest the remains of the early settlers in the immediate neighborhood. Some originally family graveyards have become public cemeteries, while others have been set apart for the private burial of the relatives of the family on whose land the first graves were opened.

SOCIETIES.

The societies of Clymer are as follows: Sabinsville Lodge, No. 2300, K. of H., was organized October 2, 1880, and has fifteen members. Sabinsville Union, No. 253, E. A. U., was organized March 5, 1881, and embraces thirty members. H. C. Ackley Post, No. 469, G. A. R., organized January 19, 1885, contains a membership of thirty old soldiers who helped to defend the flag. Sabinsville Grange, No. 989, P. of H., has a membership of sixty-five. It was organized December 15, 1890, and is in a flourishing condition. Clymer Tent, No. 166, K. O. T. M., was organized April 26, 1893, and has thirty members. Sabinsville Hive, No. 95, L. O. T. M., was organized in 1895. Thus the township is well supplied with social and secret organizations, some of which have done much good in the community.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Mixtown, named for James Mix, who settled upon the site in 1818, is situated in the western part of the township, about a mile from the Potter county line. At

one time it gave promise of being a place of some importance as a trading point. It contained two stores, carried on by W. O. Bristol and J. H. Rushmore, but after the completion of the Fall Brook railroad to Westfield and Potter Brook, and of the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad to Sabinsville, trade was diverted to these places and the stores at Mixtown discontinued business. A postoffice, established over fifty years ago, was discontinued in October, 1894, for lack of sufficient patronage. Among those who filled the office of postmaster here were Christopher Schoonover, James Pritchard, W. O. Bristol, J. H. Rushmore and Eli D. Scott. Mr. Scott held the office for seventeen years previous to its discontinuance. A cheese factory, erected in 1886, by J. H. Rushmore, and still owned and operated by him, is the only manufacturing industry in the place.

Sabinsville, situated in the Mill Creek valley, on the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad, about a mile south of the north line of the township, was named in honor of Alonzo G. Sabin. The first settlers here were Charles P. Douglas, Orrin Stebbins and Elijah Hancock. A postoffice was established in 1849, with C. P. Douglas as postmaster. He held the office sixteen years and was succeeded by E. H. Stebbins, who held it twelve years. His successors have been L. J. Stone, G. W. Douglas, who held it twelve years, and C. M. Davis, who was appointed June 18, 1894. The first store in the place was built by Butler B. Strang and stocked with goods by himself and C. P. Douglas. Among the other early merchants were D. A. Tooker, William Simmons, J. L. Thompson and L. J. Stone. Mr. Stone, who is still in business, is the oldest resident of the village. Those engaged in merchandising at present are J. F. Goodspeed, F. L. Sears, E. W. Southworth, L. J. Stone, C. M. Davis and E. Bevier. Mr. Bevier deals in hardware and is also in the livery business. George A. Roberts, the village blacksmith, is also a furniture dealer and undertaker. The first hotel was kept by C. P. Douglas. In 1865 D. A. Tooker built the Clymer House. Among those who succeeded him as landlords of this hotel were G. W. Schott, Lucius Inscho and John Eldridge. It was destroyed by fire in 1888, being at the time the property of the last named, who in the same year erected the Hotel Beach, a commodious three-story edifice. The present landlord is Lester W. Rice.

In 1837 the first saw-mill in the township was built on Mill creek, within the present village, by Orrin Stebbins and Elijah Hancock. In 1872 Stebbins and Roberts built a steam saw and grist-mill, which was burned in 1877. At the present time a flour and feed mill is owned and operated by E. B. Schott. A cheese factory located in the same building is conducted by O. H. Snyder, of North Fork, Potter county. A shingle mill is carried on by C. B. Cole.

The first regular physician in the township was Dr. T. M. Haner. Other early physicians were Dr. Harvey Leach, Dr. Seamans, Dr. W. R. Francis and Dr. R. Shaw. The profession is represented at present by Dr. T. A. Bair, who came in 1880, and Dr. A. M. Greenfield, who located in 1892.

Davis Station, or Lansing Postoffice, is the name of a railroad station and postoffice on the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad near the Gaines township line. A store is kept by J. M. Davis, who has been the postmaster since the establishment of the office in 1868.

Azelta is the name of a postoffice established June 2, 1892, about three miles

southeast of Sabinsville. Wilmot H. Abbey has been postmaster since the opening of the office and also keeps a small store.

Clymer is the name of a postoffice recently established west of Mixtown, near the Potter county line. The postmaster is Venette Johnson. This office takes the place of the Mixtown office, discontinued in October, 1894.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PRESENT BOUNDARIES AND AREA—STREAMS—PHYSICAL FEATURES—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—KING AND MANNING'S EXPLORATIONS—BIG MEADOWS—THE FURMANS—ASSESSMENT OF 1824—DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP—SETTLERS ON MARSH CREEK—EARLY MILLS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

SHIPPEN township, taken from Delmar, was organized in February, 1823. It is bounded on the north by Clymer and Chatham townships; on the east by Delmar; on the south by Delmar and Elk, and on the west by Gaines and Clymer townships. Gaines was taken from it in 1837. As at present constituted, the township is about five miles from east to west by nine miles from north to south, and contains about forty-five square miles. The principal streams are Pine creek and Marsh creek. The former enters the township midway of its western boundary, flows in an easterly direction, for three and a half miles, when it receives the water of Marsh creek, and then turns southwest and enters Elk township near its northeast corner. Marsh creek, the principal tributary of Pine creek, enters the township at the village of Marsh Creek, flowing out of Delmar township. It pursues a southwest direction for a distance of nearly three miles through a level marshy valley to the village of Ansonia, where it joins its waters with those of Pine creek. There is evidence to support the idea, entertained by those familiar with the physical characteristics of the valleys of these streams, within the township, that Pine creek once flowed northeast over the Marsh creek course and emptied into Crooked creek at Middlebury Center. What causes contributed to turn it southward from Ansonia can only be conjectured. After entering the township, Marsh creek receives the waters of Strait run and Asaph run, both of which flow from the north. At the Gaines township line Pine creek receives Painter run, flowing from the southwest, and below Ansonia receives Darling run, which flows from the east. The township is nearly equally divided by Marsh creek and that part of Pine creek west of Ansonia. The farming lands of the township

lie in the valleys of these streams and their tributaries, except a limited upland area in the southeast corner. The remainder of the township is mountainous, and was originally covered with a heavy growth of pine and hemlock. This, save a limited area in the northern and southern parts, has all been converted into lumber, lumbering operations at one time being carried on on an extensive scale.

In 1840, after the taking from it of Gaines township, Shippen contained 192 inhabitants. In 1870 the census returns showed 270; in 1880, 441, and in 1890, 732.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In a work entitled, "Pioneer Life, or Thirty Years a Hunter," by Philip Tomb, a son of Jacob Tomb, a pioneer settler of Lycoming county, is found the statement that, "in 1794 James King and a Mr. Manning went on an exploring expedition up Pine creek, to ascertain if any elk were to be found, and also if any Indians were in the neighborhood." They ascended that stream in a canoe and about the seventh or eighth day after starting, "arrived at the third fork of Pine creek. On the west side, opposite the fork, they discovered a large tract of cleared land, consisting of as many as a hundred and sixty acres, to which they gave the name of the Big Meadows. They were the first white men there. It had been cleared by the Six Nations, and they thought had probably been vacated for twenty or thirty years, but they could still discover marks of corn hills. On the opposite side of the creek, near the fork, they found a plum orchard of twenty acres, abounding with fruit. Between the plum orchard and the creek was a tract of cleared land of about thirty acres which appeared to have once been a corn field. In this vicinity they found a great many elk and bears * * * * * They then ascended the fork seven miles, when they arrived at a place which they called Big Marsh." He says they next returned to Big Meadows, where they left their canoe, and proceeded on foot twelve miles up Pine creek.

The "Big Meadows" referred to in the foregoing, is now known as "Ansonia" and the "Third fork" as Marsh creek. It thus appears that King and Manning, the two men who made this exploring expedition, were "the first white men that ever penetrated the wilderness lying on Pine creek and its tributaries," and were also the first white men to appear within the boundaries of what is now Shippen township.

Ten years later—in 1804—a party of hunters—one of whom was William Furman—found their way up Pine Creek valley, above the mouth of Marsh creek. So pleased was William Furman with the country and the abundance of game, that upon his return to his home at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, he persuaded his brothers, Aaron and Josiah, to join him in making a settlement. This they did in the spring of 1805. William and Aaron settled at Furmantown, in Gaines township, and Josiah located at Big Meadows, or Ansonia, as it is now called, thus becoming the first settler in Shippen township. Benjamin, another brother, came later and settled at Furmantown. A man named Mills, whose daughter Josiah Furman married, appears to have been the next settler at Ansonia. Then came Robert Steele, a Revolutionary soldier. Mills and Steele both settled at Big Meadows. Elijah Dimmick came into the township early in the present century—before 1820—and settled on the J. C. Hamilton place. Richard Ellis also settled before 1820.

In 1824 when the first assessment of the township was made, there were living

within its present boundaries, Elijah Dimmick, Paul Dimmick, Richard Ellis, John Ellsworth, Asaph Ellis, David Ellis, Consider Ellis, Richard Ellis, Jr., John Ellis, Robert Francis, Josiah Furman, Reuben Herrington, George Huyler, Levi Murdock, Morris Miller, Richard Phillips, Robert Steele, John Steele, James Steele, Ephraim Steele and Frederick Tanner.

In December, 1837, the township was divided, the western half being erected into a new township called Gaines. The next assessment made in 1838 showed sixty-three taxables within the township as now constituted. The settled portion of the township embraced the valley of Pine creek, west of the mouth of Marsh creek. That portion of the valley of this latter stream in the township settled slowly owing to its marshy character. As late as 1864 there were but seven families in its valley between Ansonia and the Delmar township line. There were, beginning at the west, Nelson Swope, William Dimmick, a Mr. Pollison, Andrew Lovejoy, a Mr. Willoughby, a Mr. Hiltbold and Charles Grinnell.

EARLY MILLS.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected on Pine creek, about a mile and a half above Ansonia, by Richard Ellis. It appears on the assessment list of 1816, as does also a grist-mill erected by Asaph Ellis, to whom in 1818 the saw-mill was also assessed. These mills were owned jointly in 1823 by Richard Ellis, Sr., and Asaph, David, John and Richard Ellis, Jr. In 1826 Reuben Herrington erected a saw-mill in the same neighborhood. Richard Phillips erected a saw-mill on Pine creek about 1827. About 1833 he and Samuel Phillips established a carding machine in connection with the mill. In 1829 Leonard Pfoutz erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill on Pine creek at Manchester, below Ansonia. In 1831 Daily & Beecher bought out Herrington. In this year also John Mathers erected a saw-mill near the Gaines township line on Pine creek. Leonard Pfoutz sold his mills to Stowell & Dickinson, who, in 1833, were operating two saw-mills. In 1834 they were operating four saw-mills and a grist-mill. In 1838 the firm of Mathers & Scoville was formed, and in 1839 Stowell & Dickinson became Stowell & Company. In 1841 the firm of Mathers & Scoville was changed to John Mathers & Company, which in 1845 was succeeded by Jesse Locke. In this year White & Maynard erected a gang saw-mill. The Locke mills appear to have passed into the possession of Bache, Ross & Company, who sold them to Smith, Wisner & Company in 1854. In 1850 the Stowell & Company mills were transferred to Phelps, Dodge & Company, afterwards known as the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company, who during the next twenty years carried on operations on an extensive scale. Gradually, however, but surely, the available timber supply began to give out and the mills ceased operation. At the present time the only mill in active operation in the township is that of E. Matson & Son, at Marsh Creek, near the Delmar township line. This mill was established near the mouth of Heise run, in Delmar township, in 1883, and moved to its present location in 1891. It employs about thirty hands and has a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber a day. There have been no grist-mills operated in the township for over twenty years. The Herrington mill was destroyed by fire, being owned at the time by Charles and Horace Herrington; the others ceased operations for lack of profitable patronage.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The early schools of the township, like those in other townships of the county, were supported by subscription, the buildings were log cabins, like the homes of the settlers, and instruction was confined to an elementary knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. After the township became more thickly settled, better buildings were erected and a corresponding advance was made in the methods of teaching. At the present time there are five school houses in the township. Good teachers are employed and the pupils receive the benefits of the most approved methods of instruction.

Since the organization of the township the office of justice of the peace has been held by the following named persons: Chauncey Alford, 1827; David Ellis, 1830; Joseph Aiken, 1832; Jesse R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson, 1834; Daniel Holiday, 1835; Simeon Houghton, 1836; Levi I. Nichols, 1836; Samuel Phillips, 1841; Alvah Austin, 1842; Henry Sligh, 1845; re-elected, 1850, 1856; George M. Herrington, 1847; Chester Ellis, 1850; Rufus Fisk, 1851; Joseph A. Darling, 1855; re-elected, 1860, 1865, 1870; Thoms Keeney, 1865; John W. English, 1877; re-elected, 1882; John A. Covert, 1878; C. O. Brown, 1881; R. M. Keeney, 1885; Nelson Swope, 1887; re-elected, 1892; J. B. Van Gelder, 1891; Clayton Butler, 1895, and E. W. Broughton, 1897.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

In 1840 a frame church building was erected at Ansonia by Phelps, Dodge & Company, Hon. William E. Dodge being the leading spirit in the enterprise. Mr. Dodge was a Presbyterian, and in September, 1840, the building was dedicated as the Presbyterian Church of Manchester, that being the name applied to the place at the time. It has since been more familiarly known as the "Pine Creek Church," and is to-day the second oldest house of worship in the county. Though dedicated as a Presbyterian church it has always been open to other Christian denominations. The building was erected under the supervision of Israel Richard, boss carpenter, who followed a model furnished by the father of Hon. William E. Dodge, from a little church in Connecticut. Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of Southport, New York, officiated at the dedication. Among those present were Hon. William E. Dodge and wife, and his sister, Mrs. E. C. Steadman, wife of Edmund Clarence Steadman, the banker-poet. She wrote a poem, inspired by the occasion and surroundings, which appeared in the Tioga *Eagle*. In 1854 the church was repaired and re-dedicated, and again repaired and re-dedicated in 1886. No church society seems to have been organized at Ansonia. In 1843 and 1844 the members of the congregation became members of the church at Wellsboro, and the Ansonia membership has since constituted a branch of the Wellsboro church, the pastors of which have held stated services in the church at Ansonia. Rev. Thomas Foster was supply during 1843, since which time there have been but two pastors, Rev. J. F. Calkins, who came in 1844 and remained until 1880; and Rev. A. C. Shaw, who came in 1880, and is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a class at Ansonia that is a branch of the Dexter Methodist Episcopal Church of Delmar township. For over thirty years services have been held in the Presbyterian church. During the earlier years these services were irregular, but for some time past they have been held once in every two

weeks. The pastor of the Dexter church conducts them. He has also within his charge the classes at Marsh Creek, Asaph and Pine Ridge, in Shippen township, as well as the church at Middle Ridge in Delmar township. These all constitute what is known as the Ansonia charge. The names of the pastors will be found in the history of the Dexter church, in the chapter devoted to Delmar township.

The Shippen Baptist Church was organized May 3, 1891, with the following members: J. D. Webster, Mrs. Permelia Webster, E. S. English, Mrs. Rosetta English, Harris Dartt, Mrs. Caroline Dartt, Mrs. Lillian Dartt, W. Harrison, Mrs. Betsey Harrison, Miss Lodema Harrison, Milon Wilson, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Lemuel Sherman, Mrs. Lavina Sherman, Tile Sherman, Mrs. Lucinda Sherman, John Morrow, Mrs. Alta Morrow, William Hazleton, Mary Hazleton, Mrs. Dora Knowlton, Miss Lydia Knowlton, Miss Olivia Jones, Miss Sylvia Ester, Mrs. Mattie Hall, Alonzo L. Bowen, Rev. W. H. Playfoot and Elijah Phillips. The following named persons have served this church as pastors: Revs. W. H. Playfoot, 1891-93; J. T. Bradford, 1893-95, and Rev. P. Reynolds, who took charge June 18, 1896. Meetings are held in the Shippen school house. The present membership is forty-two. There are about thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Mrs. M. L. Hall is the superintendent.

The Ansonia Cemetery occupies a plot of ground adjoining that of the Presbyterian church, the ground for both being acquired at the same time. Here lies the remains of a number of early pioneers, among them Israel Merrick, Sr., who settled in Delmar township in 1805, and died April 30, 1844, aged seventy-eight years; Henry Sligh, Reuben Herrington, Abiatha Swope and others. There are also several private burying grounds in the township.

VILLAGES.

Ansonia is the name of a village situated at the junction of Marsh and Pine creeks. The level area here covers several hundred acres. It is thought to have been at one time the site of an Indian village, the first explorers finding evidences of the land having been cleared and cultivated some years before their coming. They gave it the name of Big Meadows. It was here, in 1805, Josiah Furman settled, and soon after had for neighbors a man named Mills, whose daughter he married, and Robert Steele. About 1829 Leonard Pfoutz erected a saw-mill a mile and a half below on Pine creek. A few years later he was succeeded by Stowell & Dickinson, who also carried on a store. The place took the name of Manchester, and the present site of Ansonia, Manchester Farms, to which place Stowell & Dickinson afterwards moved their store. About 1838 Phelps, Dodge & Company—otherwise known as the Joint Land and Lumber Company—purchased large bodies of timber lands in Delmar and Shippen townships and began lumbering operations on an extensive scale. In 1850 they acquired the Stowell & Dickinson mills. A company store was run at Ansonia. This was closed in 1871 and the place was without a store until 1883, when J. F. Howe embarked in business. He was succeeded in 1884 by W. H. Thompson, and he in 1894 by Gilbert E. Tate. Another store is carried on by J. D. Gross. These constitute the mercantile enterprises of the village. In 1884 a hotel building was erected by Phelps, Dodge & Company, the present landlord of which is E. J. Bradley. The first hotel in the township, however, appears to have been kept by John Mathers, who was assessed as a tavern keeper in 1834. About this time, also,

David Ellis engaged in the business, keeping hotel for a number of years. Reuben Herrington and after him George W. Herrington kept this house. It was closed in the spring of 1895, Charles Scott being the landlord at the time, and is now used as a private dwelling.

A postoffice was established in 1845, John Mathers being the first postmaster. The office was named Shippen. His successors have been John Dickinson, Deroy Herrington, who held the office during the Civil War; Henry Sligh, Henry Broughton and George W. Herrington, who held until March 28, 1884. In 1876 the name was changed to Ansonia, in honor of Anson Phelps, of Phelps, Dodge & Company. In the meantime the office had been without a permanent location. A portion of the time it was at Ansonia, but as a rule the postmaster kept the office at his residence. March 28, 1884, the name of the office was changed to Ebenton—being named for Ebenezer B. Campbell, for many years a foreman for Phelps, Dodge & Company. J. F. Howe was appointed postmaster, and the office located at Ansonia. He held it until the fall of 1884, when W. H. Thompson took the office. His successors have been T. L. Reese, appointed August 31, 1891; Gilbert E. Tate, July 17, 1894; resigned in the spring of 1896, and John D. Gross was appointed. In the spring of 1895 the name Ebenton was dropped and that of Ansonia restored.

In 1884 the Pine Creek railroad was completed from Stokesdale Junction to Williamsport, and a station established at Ansonia. In 1894 the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad was built from Galeton to Ansonia, and the Fall Brook Station was moved one-fourth of a mile northeast to the junction of the two roads. This station is now in charge of L. G. Davison, who acts for both companies, and is also the agent of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies at Ansonia.

Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., meets at Ansonia. It was organized January 8, 1890, and has now a membership of nearly forty. Pine Grove Lodge, No. 20, P. of T., organized February 26, 1896, contains over fifty members and meets at the old Herrington house, west of the village.

Marsh Creek is the name of a postoffice established in 1874 with Samuel Scranton as postmaster. His successors have been C. F. Gee, Bloss Holiday, C. F. Gee, a second term, and E. Matson. During the incumbency of Mr. Gee the office was in Delmar township, his residence, store and saw-mill being just east of the township line. The office is at present in the store of E. Matson & Company, who operate a large steam saw-mill here. Morning Dawn Lodge, No. 61, I. O. G. T., meets in this village. It was organized August 4, 1893, and now embraces about forty members. The P. O. S. of A. have also a lodge here, with a goodly number of adherents who subscribe to the principles of that order.

Asaph is the name of a postoffice established May 18, 1889, in the store of O. S. Butler near the mouth of Asaph run. Mr. Butler, who has held the office continuously to the present time, established a store here in 1881. The distance between this office and that of Marsh Creek is less than half a mile. Asaph is also the meeting place of two secret societies, viz: Asaph Tent, No. 183, K. O. T. M., organized July 12, 1893; and Asaph Hive, No. 94, L. O. T. M., organized September 26, 1895, both of which have a fair membership.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

GAINES TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—DERIVATION OF NAME—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS — STREAMS — TIMBER AND GAME — POPULATION — EARLY SETTLERS —PAST AND PRESENT ENTERPRISES—THE GAINES COAL AND COKE COMPANY —EARLY SCHOOLS — PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES — CHURCHES — CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

BY an order of the court of quarter sessions, dated December 29, 1837, the township of Gaines was created, its territory being taken from the western half of Shippen township. In December, 1850, a strip two miles wide was taken from it on the north and went to make up the township of Clymer. As now constituted, it is about six miles from east to west by eight and a quarter miles from north to south and contains fifty square miles. It is bounded on the north by the township of Clymer, on the east by Shippen township, on the south by Elk township and on the west by Potter county. It was named in honor of General Gaines, who was conspicuous in the removal of the Creek Indians during the administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.

It is one of the most rugged and picturesque townships in the county. Pine creek traverses it from west to east, and divides it into two parts, that on the north being a trifle the larger. During its passage through the township, this creek receives the water of a number of branch streams. On the north are Phoenix creek, near the Potter county line; Long run, which rises in Clymer township and has its confluence at Gaines; Shim Hollow run, which empties in at Manhattan, and Mill run which empties in at Frumantown. On the south are Elk run, which empties in at Watrous; Lick run, which empties in near Manhattan, and Painter run, which empties in between Manhattan and the Shippen township line. The branches of Long run are Blue run and Benn Gully run on the east and Gal run on the west. All these brooks and runs flow through narrow valleys, lined by mountains that rise to a height of 600 to 900 feet. While they add to the picturesqueness of the scenery of the township, they greatly limit its tillable area, and compel its farmers to cultivate the steep hillsides as well as the restricted valleys, in an effort to utilize as much of their land as possible.

When first settled the township was heavily timbered, pine and hemlock predominating. This has about all disappeared, having been either sawed into lumber within the township or rafted in the form of logs down Pine creek to Williamsport and beyond. Its many clear streams and its rugged mountains made this township a veritable paradise for the hunter and the fisherman, and during a week's tour among its oldest citizens enough material could be collected to make a good-sized book of hunting and fishing anecdotes, incidents and adventures. There are men alive to-day

who tell of catching trout by the bucketfull, of killing hundreds of bears and thousands of deer and wolves, and of passing through innumerable thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes from death. Like the pine and the hemlock, the bear, the wolf and the deer have disappeared, and the trout are only to be found in a few secluded spots.

The township has grown slowly but steadily, the most marked increase in population being between 1880 and 1890. In 1840 it had 215 inhabitants; in 1880, 508, and in 1890, 1187.

EARLY SETTLERS.

About 1804 a party of hunters found their way up the Pine Creek valley above the mouth of Marsh creek. One of these was William Furman, of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. So pleased was he with the country and the abundance of game, that upon returning to his home he induced two of his brothers to join him in making a settlement, which they did in the spring of 1805, all bringing their families. Josiah, one of the brothers, settled at the mouth of Marsh creek, in Shippen township. William and the other brother, Aaron, settled on Pine creek, in the eastern part of Gaines township, the place taking the name of Furmantown, which it still retains. Benjamin another brother came in 1823. Aaron K. Furman, born in 1819, a son of Aaron, and Martin W. Furman, born in 1829, a son of William, still reside on the farms settled by their parents. Mrs. Hannah Ogden, a daughter of Aaron Furman, is the oldest living person born in the township. She was born in 1812. In 1811 John Phoenix, better known as Captain Phoenix, settled near the Potter county line at the mouth of the creek that bears his name. About the same time a man named John Smith settled at the mouth of Long run. A number of Indians were still to be found here and there along the stream. They were friendly and mingled freely with the settlers until the breaking out of the War of 1812, when they disappeared. Thinking they had gone to join the British and were likely at any time to return with other than friendly intentions, the settlers felt considerable alarm. A few did return after the war, but finding they had lost the confidence and friendship of the settlers, soon disappeared. John Persing, a native of Northumberland county, and a soldier in the War of 1812, came in 1814 in a canoe from Williamsport, with his wife and one child—leaving the eldest, a son, with his grandparents—and settled on the flat at Gaines village. In 1840 he removed to Hector township, Potter county, returning later to pass his last years in Gaines township, dying October 12, 1886, aged 99 years and 14 days. A man named Fisher settled on the bottom north of the road at the Long run bridge. The water washed his cabin away, and he removed to the mouth of Elk run, where he made a clearing and built a log house. After living here two years he sold out to a carpenter named Frederick Tanner, who, being a single man, soon sold to another newcomer, Conrad Bernauer, a native of Germany. With Mr. Bernauer came his father-in-law, a Mr. Zubers, with his daughter, a Mrs. Miller and her baby. Mr. Zubers and his wife and Mrs. Miller's baby were shortly afterwards killed by a falling tree, which crushed in the cabin during a storm. John Benn who came into the county as early as 1817, built a saw-mill in 1825, above the mouth of Long run, on Pine creek, operating it until 1831. John Blue, a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, settled in 1829 on Long run, two

miles south of Lansing. In 1837 Stephen B. Barnes came and settled on Pine creek. In 1838 Harris Matteson settled at Gaines, and in 1863 removed to a farm on Lick run. Amos H. Ogden came in 1840 and built a saw-mill near Manhattan. David Rexford came into the township about the same time and became prominent as a lumberman and raftsman. Daniel K. Barnhart, a cabinet-maker, came in 1841 and located at Gaines. Elihu H. Faulkner came in 1845, and Alexander Matteson the following year. William Watrous settled on Elk run in the spring of 1847. Danforth K. Marsh settled at Marshfield in 1847, and Ethan Strait in the same neighborhood in 1850. These were the principal settlers during the first half of the present century. There was also a transient population consisting of lumbermen, raftsmen, hunters, etc., who, as a rule, made but a temporary stay. A few, however, cleared and improved farms and in other ways assisted in the development of the township.

PAST AND PRESENT ENTERPRISES.

Lumbering early became the leading enterprise of the township. Pine creek, during high water stages, was made use of to raft logs to Williamsport and other points on the Susquehanna river, while the early mills supplied the demands of an increasing population. Large tracts of timber land were bought up and millions of feet of logs cut annually, until the mountains were stripped of pine. The hemlock followed next, the bark going to the tanneries and the logs to the saw-mills. There is yet left a good supply of hard wood, but it is estimated that the next twenty years will witness its disappearance, leaving the township bare of timber, except a rather scant second growth. The present owners of the land are, however, making the most of its tillable area, and the township contains a large number of intelligent and well-to-do farmers.

The first saw-mill was built in 1815 by John Smith, on Long run, just south of the highway bridge, near Gaines. Capt. John Phoenix built a saw-mill in 1817 near the mouth of Phoenix run. He afterward erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill at Gaines. The assessment list of 1818 shows that George Huyler owned a one-third interest in a saw-mill. The name of the owner of the remaining interest does not appear. Sometime previous to 1820 Aaron Furman set up a hand grist-mill on his place. Its predecessor was a hominy block, consisting of a log set endwise in the ground, the upper part being hollowed out. Later Mr. Furman erected a water-power mill and also a saw-mill, on a small stream below his dwelling, since known as Mill run. The saw-mill was sold to Col. Dudley Hewitt in 1820, who with his three sons carried on extensive lumbering operations for many years. In later years this mill was owned by David Rexford, who operated it until 1890. John Benn, who came into the county in 1817, operated a saw-mill just below Gaines, from 1825 to 1831, when he became involved in debt and his property passed into the hands of Silas Billings, of Knoxville. Sylvester Davy appears to have been a partner with John Benn in 1826. Stephen and Simeon Babcock same into the township about 1830 and soon afterwards purchased the mills of Col. Dudley Hewitt. In 1831 John L. Phoenix, a son of Capt. John Phoenix, built a saw-mill near the Potter county line. This mill was afterwards owned by Perry Smith. Mr. Phoenix later built a saw-mill on Elk run, known as the C. B. Watrous mill and now dismantled. Two saw-mills were also erected on Long run, above Gaines, the first by Wheaton

Hewitt and the second by a Mr. Tuttle. Amos H. Ogden came into the township in 1840, and he and his brother, Benjamin, erected a mill near Manhattan, which they operated for many years.

Silas Billings, who began lumbering operations in the township in 1831—when he purchased the John Benn mill property—soon became the leading lumberman and real estate owner of the township. He erected numerous mills in Gaines, and later in Elk township, and earned a lasting reputation as a man of enterprise and untiring energy. He remained a resident of Knoxville until 1840, when he removed to Elmira, New York, where he died in 1853. During the later years of his life Mr. Billings was ably assisted in the management of his business by his son, Silas X. Billings, who made himself familiar with every department of it. He not only developed the interests left by his father, but added to them other large and important enterprises, and became the most extensive and successful lumber operator in the county. After his father's death he took up his permanent resident at Gaines, and did more than any other man to forward the growth and prosperity of the village and the township. He assisted in securing and keeping alive the charter for the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railroad, and in other ways advanced the material interests of the people among whom he lived and worked. He died at his home in Gaines, October 13, 1879.

The first store in the township was established by Silas Billings, in connection with his saw-mill; the second by Stephen Babcock, who came from Connecticut and opened a store near the Furman grist-mill. He carried on business for a number of years. The enterprises of more recent years will be described in that portion of this chapter devoted to the various villages of the township.

THE GAINES COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

In 1882 John L. Sexton, of Blossburg, was employed to examine the coal deposits in the northern part of the township on lands belonging to the Silas X. Billings estate and to report upon the number, thickness and extent of the veins. The favorable character of Mr. Sexton's report led to the incorporation, September 20, 1882, of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, for the purpose of mining coal and other minerals in the counties of Tioga and Potter. The principal office of the company was in Gaines, with a branch office in the city of New York. The incorporators were Thomas C. Platt, William C. Sheldon and George R. Blanchard, of New York City; James E. Jones, of Addison, New York; Richard G .Taylor, of Buffalo, New York; Charles L. Pattison, of Elkland; Rufus H. Wombaugh, of Blossburg, and James Horton, of Westfield. The capital stock of the company was $600,000. Mines were opened in the northeastern part of the township, in what is known as the "Barrens," at an elevation of about 2,100 feet above tidewater, and a railroad, four miles and a half long, built to connect with the Addison and Pennsylvania. A company store was started and in 1883 a postoffice named Gurnee established, with R. H. Wombaugh as postmaster. For a few years nearly one hundred miners were employed, but the coal deposits failed to prove as extensive as expected, and the force was gradually decreased, until at present but fourteen men are employed.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township was a log building erected about 1813, a short distance west of the present residence of Aaron K. Furman, at Furmantown. Among the early teachers here were Asa Dodge, Edwin McMasters, William Drew, Maria Merrick, Caroline Austin, Mary Ann Fuller, Harriet Swan, a Miss Wilcox, Betsy Rexford, Mrs. Phoebe Beecher and Julia A. Amsbry, now the wife of Aaron K. Furman. About 1854 a school building was erected at Gaines, in which Cynthia Post, Mert Johnson, Miss Albina Vermilyea and Miss Mather taught. In 1854, also, a school house was erected at Marshfield on the site of the present building. Danforth K. Marsh was the first teacher here. As the township became settled schools increased and children were given the benefit of the free school system.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

Aaron Furman was the first person to practice medicine in the township, and was for many years the only physician in the Pine Creek valley west of Marsh creek. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Aaron K. Furman, has practiced medicine since 1871 and is regularly enrolled under the registration laws. The first physician to locate at Gaines was Dr. Coburn, who came in 1848, and practiced for several years. D. H. Boyer came in 1869; J. M. Duff in 1872; Dr. Post in 1872, remaining till 1874, in which year Dr. F. D. Ritter, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, located in the village. He has continued practice in Gaines ever since. Dr. Luce came in 1882, remaining a few years. Dr. Herbert P. Haskin came in 1892 and remained until the fall of 1896. Dr. Ritter and Dr. J. Irving Bentley are the present resident physicians.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the township: John B. Benn, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1860, 1865; Stephen B. Barnes, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860; Benjamin V. Ogden, 1850; re-elected, 1855; Henry Crofut, 1864; George Barker, 1868; R. M. Smith, 1869; re-elected, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1890, 1895; D. A. Paddock, 1873; re-elected, 1886; C. D. Barnhart, 1878; George Langan, 1879; A. M. Dunham, 1884; J. D. Everett, 1889; re-elected, 1894, and N. W. Atwell, 1896.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Church of Gaines originated in a Methodist class organized about 1838, the early members of which were Mrs. Aaron Furman, Benjamin and Eliza Furman, John and Mrs. Benn, Benjamin and Nancy Ogden, Mrs. Hannah Ogden, Mrs. Jared Davis and Mrs. Sallie Billings. Mrs. Aaron Furman was the first Methodist in the township, and a memorial window in the church at Gaines bears an inscription to that effect. Meetings were held at Furmantown, the parsonage being on the Furman place. Among the early ministers who preached here were Revs. Conant, Parkhurst, Burnett, Vaughan and others. In 1868 a house of worship was erected, and in 1883 a parsonage, both at Gaines, at a cost of $6,000. The society was incorporated in 1869. Since 1867, when Rev. G. N. Pack had charge, the following ministers have served this church: Revs. T. Lesley Weaver, 1867-70; A. Compton, 1870-72; M. V. Briggs, 1872-74; A. B. Brame, 1874-75; P. M. Joralman, 1875-76; Whiting Beach, 1876-79; Woodruff Post, 1879-80; J. W. Miller, 1880-83; A. G.

Cole, 1883-86; G. H. Allett, 1886-90; S. A. Peterson, 1890-91; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1891-94; Uri Mulford, 1895; G. E. Hill, 1896, and E. D. Compton, who took charge in October, 1896. There are now twenty-eight members in this church, with sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Frank Stevens is the superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshfield, the second society in Gaines township, was organized about 1850, and incorporated December 5, 1873. Among the early members were David and Amanda Smith, James H. and Betsey Watrous, and Ethan and Juliana Strait. The first minister was Rev. Samuel Nichols, who held services once in every two weeks. This church has been in the Gaines charge and has had the same pastors. A church building costing $2,300 was erected in 1874. The church now has thirty-five members. There is a Union Sunday-school, with an average attendance of about fifty pupils. Charles Watrous is the superintendent.

The First Free Baptist Church of Gaines was organized March 6, 1860, at the Red school house on Elk run. Among the early members were Joseph Sauter, John Waldon, Platt H. Crofut, Joshua Bernauer, I. Champney, V. R. Champney, Polly Crofut, Malinda Knowlton, C. M. Champney, Malinda Barnes, Mary E. Bernauer and Delphina Carsaw. The names of the pastors are as follows: Revs. D. Stiles, 1861; F. G. Stevens, 1870; Selden Butler, 1878; F. Dormacker, 1885; A. E. Cox, 1885; J. W. Kjelgaard, 1886; H. Whitcher, 1889; W. S. Smith, 1890; J. W. Kjelgaard, 1895; J. N. Lyon, 1896. A church edifice, costing $1,600, was erected at Marshfield in 1870, and the society incorporated. The church now numbers seventy-five members. The young people attend the Union Sunday-school.

CEMETERIES.

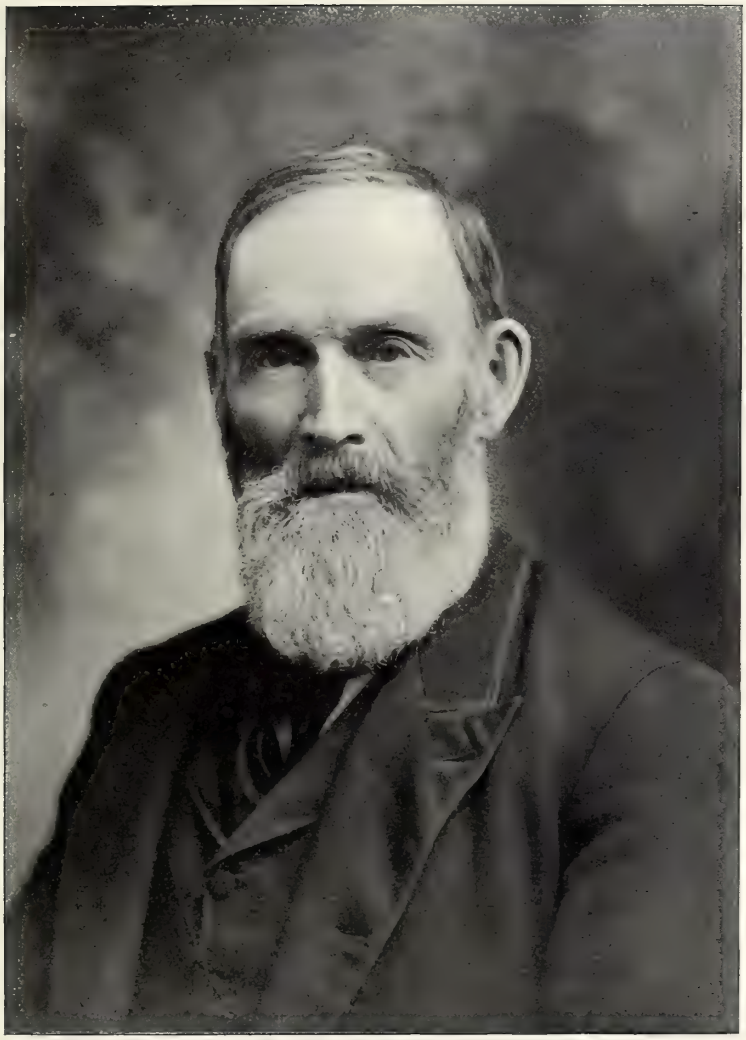
The old Phoenix graveyard, near the mouth of Phoenix creek, has been used as a burying ground for a great many years. A short distance above the mouth of Elk run is the old Watrous family burying ground. The Larrison family burial ground near Davis Station, in the northern part of the township, has been used as a public burial place for some years.

The Brookside Cemetery Association was incorporated June 9, 1893, by David Rexford, George F. Ogden, Reuben H. Housberger, H. R. Whittaker and Aaron K. Furman. This cemetery is situated near the David Rexford place, in the eastern part of the township, and is the old Furmantown burying ground.

The Elk Run Cemetery Association of Gaines was incorporated July 8, 1887, the incorporators being J. D. Strait, R. M. Smith, D. K. Marsh, J. H. Wood and J. Hubers. The cemetery owned and managed by this association is situated at Marshfield.

SOCIETIES.

The first secret society organized in Gaines township was Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., November 18, 1881. In 1890 it purchased the building at Gaines now used as a lodge room, which cost, with repairs, about $1,600. This lodge has a membership of thirty, and has $2,000 in its treasury. Gaines Encampment, No. 314, was organized August 4, 1892, with forty-three members, which has since been increased to sixty. It uses the same hall as Tyadaghton Lodge. Marshfield Grange,



E. Matson Sr

No. 1113, P. of H., comes next in the order of time, having been organized August 14, 1894. In 1895 it erected a grange hall at Marshfield, 22x48 feet, and two stories high. This grange contains about eighty members and is in a flourishing condition. Marshfield Lodge, No. 120, I. O. G. T., meets in the grange hall at Marshfield. It was organized May 15, 1895, and now numbers about sixty members. Gaines Tent, No. 224, K. O. T. M., meets at Gaines village, where it was organized December 23, 1895, with twenty members, but has since grown rapidly. Gaines Hive, No. 96, L. O. T. M., organized January 16, 1896, at Gaines, has a membership of about twenty. These several societies assist in the social development of the township and furnish an opportunity for its people to help one another.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

The village of Gaines is situated north of Pine creek, a short distance above the mouth of Long run, on a bench or plateau overlooking the valley. It is near the center of the township and is in the midst of picturesque surroundings. In 1848 Benjamin Barse built a hotel here, which he conducted until 1855, when he leased it to Horace C. Vermilyea. In 1860 Mr. Vermilyea built the Izaak Walton House on the site of the present Vermilyea Hotel. It became a noted resort for hunters and fisherman. He kept it until his death in 1878, when he was succeeded by his son, William H. Vermilyea. In 1889 the hotel was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Vermilyea proceeded at once to rebuild, erecting on the same site one of the finest and most complete hotels in the county. On July 7, 1894, Mr. Vermilyea was accidentally killed. His widow has recently leased the property to W. L. Herron.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1855, the postmaster being William Griffin, who resided at Furmantown. In 1857 the office was moved to Gaines and John H. Bolt appointed postmaster. He was succeeded in 1861 by Horace C. Vermilyea, who held the office until his death in 1878. His widow, Mrs. U. A. Vermilyea, was then appointed, and continued to hold the office until 1882, when Dr. F. D. Ritter succeeded her, holding it until 1887, when Mrs. Vermilyea was again appointed. She was succeeded by R. T. Martin, the present incumbent.

The first store was erected in 1854 by A. P. Cone, of Wellsboro. The second soon afterward by Silas X. Billings. A school house was built in 1854 and the Methodist Episcopal church in 1868. About 1865 Daniel K. Barnhart established a wood-working shop in the village, which he sold some years later to Henry Bookmiller. Mr. Bookmiller came to Gaines in 1882, and established a planing-mill and also engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. To these enterprises he later added a grist-mill. He also manufactured cabinet ware and builders' supplies. In 1882 the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad was completed to Galeton and in 1894 the Buffalo and Susquehanna extended its line to Ansonia in Shippen township. This gives the village the benefit of two lines of railway. Within the past ten years it has grown steadily and is a wide-awake and enterprising place.

Marshfield, named in honor of Danforth K. Marsh, who settled on its site in 1847, is situated on Elk run, about two miles and a half above its mouth. A postoffice was established here in 1860, and Mr. Marsh appointed postmaster. He has held the office without interruption for over thirty-six years and is one of the oldest

postmasters in years of continuous service in the United States. In 1867 Mr. Marsh opened the first store in the place. In 1885 DeWitt Smith started another store, which was afterwards run by George and Charles Frick, and later by W. H. Brownell. In 1895 it closed, leaving Mr. Marsh the only merchant in the place. The village now contains two churches, a school house, a grange hall and a blacksmith shop, the latter carried on by N. L. Hanscom.

Watrous is an enterprising little place at the mouth of Elk run. It was laid out in January, 1895, and already contains a school house costing $1,100, two stores and a hotel, and besides a large steam saw-mill, and a hardwood flooring, saw and finishing mill. The saw-mill is owned by W. & C. B. Watrous, but is operated by Harvey & Sullivan, who are sawing hemlock lumber under contract for F. H. & C. W. Goodyear. They employ forty hands and the mill is run day and night. The Maple, Birch and Beech Flooring Company operate a plant employing thirty men, consisting of a steam saw-mill, planing-mill and dry kiln. The annual production is 4,500,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 of which is dressed as flooring. The main office of the company is in Rochester, New York. The mills are in charge of C. T. Cooke. There are two general stores in the village, both of which do a fair trade. Water is piped from a spring on the hillside west of Elk run, giving the village the benefit of pure water. There are now about forty houses in the place, and an effort to secure a postoffice is being made.

Manhattan is situated two miles east of Gaines, on Pine creek. This little village has grown up around the tannery, and its residents are principally tannery employes and their families. The tannery was established here in 1870 by Frank Cook. In 1876 it became the property of Silas X. Billings. In 1881 R. McCollough & Company assumed control. In May, 1893, it fell into the hands of the Union Tanning Company. It has a capacity of 350 sides of sole leather a day. Fifty men are employed and nearly 8,000 tons of bark used annually. A postoffice was established here in 1891. It is located in the store of Shaut & Company. The present postmaster is J. C. Gilbert.

Gurnee is the name of a postoffice at the mines of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company in the northern part of the township. The office, which is in the company's store, was established in 1883. The present postmaster, Patrick Smith, was appointed in April, 1892. He has also charge of the mines and store. The mines were opened in March, 1883, and for a time a large force of miners were employed. At present there are but fourteen men at work. It is expected the mines will be worked out within a year. A line of railroad four and a half miles long connects these mines with the Addison and Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ELK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES AND AREA—MOUNTAINS AND STREAMS—TIMBER—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—VILLAGES.

ELK township was organized in February, 1856, and was taken from Delmar and Morris townships. It is the southwestern township of the county, and is bounded on the north by Gaines and Shippen; on the east by Delmar and Morris; on the south by Lycoming county, and on the west by Potter county. It is seven and one-half miles from east to west by ten and one-half miles from north to south, and contains nearly eighty square miles. The greater portion of its surface is a series of mountains and ravines, and there is but little tillable land in the township, compared to its area. As a consequence, it is but sparsely settled, its agricultural population being confined to the northern part. When first settled it was covered with a heavy growth of pine, hemlock and hard wood. Fifty years of extensive lumbering operations have greatly depleted this forest growth, a considerable portion of which has been converted into lumber in the mills operated in the township, but much the greater part has gone down Pine and Kettle creeks to mills on the Susquehanna. The scenery of the township is picturesque, the mountains rising sharply from the sides of the clear streams that, as branches of Pine creek, Elk run and Kettle creek, break its surface up into numerous narrow, gorge-like ravines. The principal of these streams is Cedar run, a rapid-flowing stream, having its source near the centre of the township. It flows through a narrow ravine, the mountains on either side rising to a height of 800 to 1,000 feet. This stream unites with Pine creek at Cedar Run, Lycoming county. Kettle creek rises in the northwestern part of the township and flows southwest into Potter county. Elk run rises in the northern part of the township and flows northwest into Gaines township. Several smaller streams rise in the southern part of the township and flow into Lycoming county.

In November, 1856, there were thirty-one resident taxables in the township, fourteen of whom were laborers. In 1870 the census returns showed a population of 172; in 1880, 470, and in 1890, 693.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1847 Silas Billings erected a steam saw-mill near the head of Cedar run, and around it built a number of houses for his employes. This place took the name of "Lungerville." The first permanent settler—the first man who came into the township with a view to establishing a home and cultivating the soil—was John Maynard, who, in 1853, purchased and located upon 500 acres of wild land in the northwestern part of the township. Here he cleared the farm upon which his son Reuben now resides. In February, 1856, when the township was organized, the actual settlers

were John Maynard, George Maynard, Loren Wetmore, John E. Smith, Jehial Beach, Homer Ruggles, D. W. Ruggles, Benjamin Freyer, James F. Wescott, Jason Smith and G. W. Howd, who were all located in the northwestern part of the township, near the Maynard and Schanbacher school houses. In this year, also, Frederick Zimmerman settled in the township. Frank Purhen settled about 1862; Henry Hubers came about the same time; Carl Walpers, in 1863; Francis Schramm, in 1864; Peter B. Champaign and Henry Brecher, in 1867; Charles H. West, in 1868; Alexander Kherley and William R. Rumsey, in 1869, and Hiram L. Colegrove, in 1872. The settlers all located in the northern part of the township, where with patient industry they cleared away the forest, built homes for themselves and their families, planted fields and orchards, established schools and in other ways promoted the development of that section of the township.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Ever since the building of the first saw-mill in 1847 on Cedar run by Silas Billings, lumbering has formed the leading enterprise of the township. Much of the pine and hemlock has been converted into lumber by saw-mills established within the township limits, but more has been floated in the log to Williamsport and beyond. The timber in the vicinity of the streams went first, and the mountains were soon stripped bare from base to summit. The leading spirit was Silas Billings, an early settler at Knoxville, and later an extensive lumber operator in Gaines. Mr. Billings purchased the greater part of the timber land of the township, and with characteristic energy set about converting the timber growth into logs and lumber. His mill on Cedar run, established in 1847, was the first one in the township. He continued operations here until his death in 1853. In order to get the product of his mill to Pine creek, he built a plank road to the mouth of Cedar run. Soon after the completion of this road he sold a large quantity of standing timber to parties in Williamsport who were connected with the Boom Company. In 1878 his son, Silas X. Billings, who succeeded his father on the death of the latter, sold the hemlock bark on 20,000 acres to Lee & Company, of Nos. 20 and 22, Ferry street, New York City.

The Cedar Run Tannery, at Leetonia, was established in 1879 by W. Creighton Lee. Ground was broken in the spring and the tanning of leather begun on September 1. The massive and heavy machinery had to be hauled from Stokesdale and Wellsboro, with teams, over roads that made the work both dangerous and difficult. It was, however, successfully accomplished. Houses for employes were also built and a village established, which soon had a population of between 200 and 300 inhabitants. May 1, 1893, the tannery passed into the control of the Union Tanning Company, and is one of the large number of tanneries operated by that corporation in northern Pennsylvania. When operated to its full capacity this tannery gives employment to eighty men and turns out 450 sides of sole leather a day. The superintendent is James L. Snyder and the foreman Robert Thompson.

H. S. & W. B. Christian have operated since the fall of 1895 a saw-mill on Cedar run, above Leetonia. This mill is devoted to getting out hard wood lumber and timber.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

What is known as the Maynard school, in the northwestern part of the township, was the first school established, the first teacher being Miss Marion A. Watrous. Among the early teachers in this and the other schools of the township were Martha Dennison, Mary Kelley, Selana Hart, Carrie Wilcox, Albina Vermilyea, Nora Dartt, Phoebe Wetmore, Amsi Strait, Florence Noyes and Emily Merrick. Miss May Herrington was an early teacher at Leetonia, where a neat school building was erected soon after the establishment of the tannery.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Leetonia was organized in 1879, the first pastor being F. C. Thompson. His successors have been S. A. Brace, J. C. Stevens, W. Beach, C. D. Rowley, J. C. Ferrell, John Irons, Rev. Bursh, A. T. Percy and G. W. Doan. The church has no pastor at present. A Sunday-school is maintained with Miss Stella Tate as superintendent. The society worships in the public school building.

North Elk Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in April, 1895, with the following members: Frederick Schanbacher, William F. Schanbacher, J. H. Hubers, Mrs. Mary S. Hubers, F. H. Hubers, Miss E. Sophia Hubers, Mrs. Sarah S. Champaign, Mrs. Kate Reinwald, Frederick H. Reinwald, I. C. Zimmerman and William Anderson. The first pastor was Rev. Uri Mulford. The present pastor is Rev. A. C. Hill. There are now eleven members. Meetings are held in the Schanbacher school house, a class having met here for many years previous to the organization of the church.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first elections in the township were held at the house of Homer Ruggles, and later at the Schanbacher and Maynard school houses. The present voting place is at Leetonia. The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following named persons: John Maynard, 1861; re-elected, 1866, 1871, 1876; John E. Smith, 1862; Loren Wetmore, 1868; John F. Schanbacher, 1873; J. H. Hubers, 1876; re-elected, 1881; Oscar K. Brown, 1881; George E. Maynard, 1884; Edward Peters, 1888; Joseph Gorton, 1891; re-elected, 1892; F. E. Bradley, 1894.

VILLAGES.

Leetonia is the name of a village that sprung up in 1879 around the Cedar Run Tannery. It is situated on Cedar run, seven miles above its mouth. The Cedar run valley at this point is quite narrow and the dwellings of the tannery employes are ranged along the hillsides. Besides the tannery, the place contains a store, formerly carried on by the tannery company, but since May 1, 1893, by Shaut & Company; a public school building, and Methodist Episcopal church society, which worships in the school building.. The postoffice—named Leetonia—was established in 1879. H. H. Tenbrook was the first postmaster. His successors have been James F. Palen, Robert Thompson and the present incumbent, James L. Snyder.

Malone was the name of the first postoffice established in the township, the postmaster being Loren Wetmore. It was soon discontinued, since which time the residents of the southwestern part of the township get their mail at Marshfield, in Gaines township.

CHAPTER XL.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTIONS OF AREA—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—TIMBER AND COAL—STREAMS—RAILROADS—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES — SCHOOLS — PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES — CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

MORRIS township was organized in September, 1824, and was taken from Delmar. As originally constituted it extended to the Potter county line, and embraced the greater portion of the present township of Elk, which was organized in 1856. In December, 1873, a strip nearly a mile in width from north to to south by three miles in length from east to west, was taken from it on the north to make a portion of the area of the new township of Duncan. It is nearly thirteen miles from east to west; has an average width from north to south of about five miles, and contains about sixty-five square miles. The general surface of the township is mountainous, the hills being steep and high and the valleys narrow and restricted. This is especially true of all that portion lying west of a line drawn north and south through Hoytville. The cultivable area is confined to the uplands in the southeastern part and to the valleys of Pine creek, and to those of Babb's creek and its tributaries. The farming area in the southeastern part of the township is, however, noticeable for its well improved farms and prosperous farmers, the soil being rich and productive. The mountainous area is wild and picturesque, and is still the scene of active lumbering operations, though the timber supply is about exhausted. The general upland level of the township is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet higher than the mouth of Babb's creek, which unites with Pine creek at Blackwells, at which point the elevation is 833 feet above tidewater.

The streams of the township are Pine creek, Babb's creek, Stony Fork creek, Wilson creek, Dixe's run and Zimmerman's run. Pine creek pursues a southeasterly course through the western part of the township to Blackwells, where it turns southwest and crosses the Lycoming county line about a mile below. Its valley is deep and narrow, the mountains on either side rising almost precipitously to a height of a thousand feet. The portion of the township lying west of the valley of this stream is uninhabited, as is also the greater portion of the township lying between it and Stony Fork creek, north of the Babb's creek valley. Babb's creek, a tributary of Pine creek, rises in the southeastern part of Charleston township, flows southeast to the Duncan township line, where it turns south and a few miles further on southwest, which latter course it pursues through Morris township to its junction with Pine creek at Blackwells. It receives as tributaries Wilson creek and Stony Fork creek from the north; Dixe's run and several smaller streams

from the south. It and its tributaries are, in times of high water, turbulent streams. The northeastern portion of the township lies within the Blossburg coal basin, most of the coal land being the property of the Fall Brook Coal Company, now operating the mines at Antrim.

The valley of Pine creek is traversed by the Pine Creek railroad, completed in 1884, and operated by the Fall Brook Railroad Company. The Arnot and Pine Creek railroad, completed from Arnot to Hoytville in 1883, is now operated by the Erie. It connects with the Tioga railroad at Blossburg.

During the earlier years of the township's history its principal industry was lumbering, and its population was largely transient and shifting. The census of 1840 showed only 120 inhabitants. In 1870 there were 423; in 1880, 622, and in 1890, 1,849, 560 of which were credited to the village of Hoytville.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Samson Babb, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, was the first settler of the township. He came in 1800 and located on Babb's creek—named for him—on the site of the present village of Morris, near the mouth of Wilson creek. He had previously purchased from the Pine Creek Land Company a tract of 450 acres of heavily-timbered land, known as "Icassa." Here, as early as 1806, he erected a water-power saw-mill. He was largely instrumental in getting a State road built from Williamsport up the Pine creek and Babb's creek valleys to Wellsboro. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1813, and held the office until his death, in October, 1815.

The next permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Babb's creek, on the site of the present village of Blackwells, by Enoch Blackwell, Sr., in 1811. When he came on to the land he found it occupied by A. P. Harris and George Bonnell, but as they had secured no title he found no difficulty in obtaining possession. Mr. Blackwell came from Haven Parish, Gloucestershire, England, in 1805, and was one of a colony from that parish who established the "English Settlement" in Pine township, Lycoming county. Like most of the colonists, he became dissatisfied with the location, and afterwards exchanged his lands for a tract of 1,200 acres of fine timber land on Pine creek, above and below the mouth of Babb's creek. After securing possession he devoted himself to getting out and rafting square pine timber down Pine creek, and seems to have prospered in that line of effort. He died at Jersey Shore in the spring of 1816, aged about sixty-five years, and was buried in the old Pine Creek burying ground. In 1817 his son, William, removed to the mouth of Babb's creek, and became the founder of the village of Blackwells. He died December 6, 1859, aged seventy years, and lies buried in the cemetery about a mile up Babb's creek.

Owing to its rugged character, the township settled slowly, so that when it was organized in 1824 there were but eighteen taxables within its boundaries. Their names are as follows: William Babb, Jacob Babb, William Blackwell, Nathan Broughton, who came about 1820; Samuel, Robert and John Campbell, who came about 1821; William Diggins, who came in 1822; Charles and Terence Duffy, Mary Landis, and Jacob and William Emmick, who came about 1823; Samuel M. Harrison, the first school teacher in the township, who came in 1819; Robert and

C. Willammee and Jacob Warren, who came in 1824. Thomas Lloyd, Jacob Valentine and Sylvester Webster, "single freemen," were residing in the township in 1824.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Samson Babb, in 1806, on Babb's creek, near the site of the present mill of the Blossburg Coal Company, in Morris. Like all early mills it was a water-mill and was run by a flutter-wheel. The lumber sawed during the first year of the mill's existence was floated down Babb's creek to its mouth, the intention being to raft it down Pine creek to the Susquehanna. A sudden flood, however, swept it away. After Mr. Babb's death in October, 1815, the mill became the property of his son, William Babb, who operated it continuously until 1822, when it appears to have been discontinued. In 1831 he resumed operations again, continuing uninterruptedly until 1858.

In 1825 a saw-mill and a grist-mill were built on Babb's creek just above the village of Blackwells. The owner was Mary Landis, who was assisted in operating the mills by her cousins, Charles and Terence Duffy. In 1835 the saw-mill became the property of James Duffy, who also acquired the grist-mill in 1839. He continued as sole owner until 1854, when the firm of James Duffy & Brothers was organized. In 1865 they were succeeded by John H. Humes, and he in 1870 by W. C. Gillespie. In 1874 he was succeeded by Gillespie & Company. The next owners were W. Walters & Son, who sold the property in the spring of 1896 to R. J. Franklin. The saw-mill was washed away in the June flood of 1889, and has not been rebuilt. The grist-mill, which has two-run of buhrs, has been recently repaired.

Another early saw-mill was erected on Babb's creek in 1836 by Jacob Emmick. In 1839 he sold it to Robert Archer, who, in 1840, associated with himself H. S. and Stephen Archer, and they carried on the enterprise for twenty years, enlarging it about 1842 to a double mill. Among other early mill owners and operators were Alexander and James Forsythe, Samuel Forsythe, Horace Williston, Merrils & Company and Job Doane. Mr. Doane erected a mill about 1848, on Babb's creek, at the mouth of Stony Fork. This mill he operated for nearly forty years. After his death his son, F. E. Doane, operated it until it was washed away by the June flood of 1889. In 1890 it was replaced by a steam-mill built on higher ground.

In 1859 Nelson Root erected a saw-mill in the eastern part of the township near Nauvoo. It was a water-power mill. He was succeeded as owner by James W. Childs, and he by Robert Custard. The present owner is James Dinnison, who purchased the property in 1869. In 1889 the mill was washed away, but was rebuilt. In 1893 Mr. Dinnison fitted up the old woolen factory as a grist-mill, for the grinding of buckwheat and feed. The roller process is used. A woolen factory was started in the building by Robert Custard in 1869, and operated by him and James Custard for about fifteen years.

At the present time the saw-mills in active operation are the steam-mill of F. E. Doane, on Babb's creek, near the mouth of Stony Fork creek; the steam-mill of Lafayette English, on Dixe's run; the steam-mill of the Blossburg Coal Mining Company, at Morris, and the water-mill of James Dinnison near Nauvoo. In addition to the manufacture of lumber, large quantities of hemlock bark are gotten out each year.

This is used by the Brunswick tannery, which is fully described in the portion of this chapter devoted to the village of Hoytville.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught about 1831 by Samuel M. Harrison in a log building on Pine creek, below Blackwells, near the county line. It is said it was built for a meeting house, and there is a difference of opinion among the persons living at Blackwells as to whether it stood on the Tioga or Lycoming side of the county line. About 1832 a school house was erected on Babb's creek about a mile above Blackwells. It was a log structure with a slab roof. Among the early teachers here were Nancy Clark, Samuel M. Harrison, Lyman Wallbridge and a Dr. Rogers. Another early school was erected near the present store of Thomas J. Birmingham, in Morris. James W. Lewis, Samuel M. Harrison and Jacob Babb were early teachers here. A public school building was erected about 1840 just below the Hoytville tannery. The Doane school house near the mouth of Stony Fork creek is one of the earlier school houses of the township, which now has thirteen schools, including a graded school in the village of Morris. There is an average in the several districts of six months' school each year.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

About 1850 R. H. Archer, a mill owner and lumberman, began the practice of medicine in the township, continuing for several years. In 1865 Dr. William Blackwell, who had previously practiced in the United States hospital attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, opened an office at Blackwells, and is still in active practice. In 1883 Dr. J. B. McCloskey located at Morris, where he continued in practice until 1890. In 1890 Henry Mathews, the "Indian Doctor," who practiced under the name of James McCoshaway, located at Blackwells. He died in 1895. Dr. S. W. Sine came in 1889 and remained until 1896. Dr. R. F. Robinson, who purchased the drug store of W. B. Kerr, and located in Morris in 1891, and Dr. C. C. Gentry, who came in 1894, are the resident physicians.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace of the township: Samson Babb—appointed January 7, 1808, while the township was yet a part of Delmar; Jacob Babb, 1826; Lucius Barto, 1827; David Ellis, 1830; Joseph Aiken, 1832; Jesse R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson, 1834; Daniel Holiday, 1835; Simeon Houghton, 1835; Levi I. Nichols, 1836; Samuel Harrison, 1841; James H. Lewis, 1842; Daniel Doane, 1850; Henry S. Archer, 1854; Richard Childs, 1858; Job Doane, 1859; re-elected, 1864, 1869, 1874 and 1879; Edwin Gregory, 1864; Robert Custard, 1869; Robert Custard, Jr., 1874; John Haggerty, 1877; re-elected, 1882; C. W. Beardsley, 1884; W. W. Seaman, 1886; D. W. Reynard, 1888; re-elected, 1893; Jeremiah Desmond, 1891; E. G. Comstock, 1896.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Blackwells dates the beginning of its history to a class organized about 1859, the original members of which were Samuel M. Harrison, Betsey Lloyd, Samuel Campbell, Sarah Blackwell, Robert Wilson, Mary E. Blackwell, Maria Earnest and Warren Lewis. Meetings were held in the school house until 1892, when a new house of worship was erected. This church was origin-

ally in the Liberty charge and later in the Hoytville charge. In 1895 it was constituted a separate charge, including also the Dixe's Run church, the Mt. Pleasant church and the church at Oregon Hill. The first pastor was W. E. Buckingham, whose successors have been as follows: Revs. N. Shaffer, 1859-60; James Hunter, 1861-63; P. B. Bush, 1864; R. E. Kelley, 1865; M. L. Dunn, 1866-67; Elisha Shoemaker, 1868; R. H. Colburn, 1869; Levi G. Heck, 1870; E. M. Chilcoat, 1871-72; J. F. Craig, 1873; A. C. Crossthwaite, 1874; Isaiah Edwards, 1875; H. S. Lundy, 1876-78; J. P. Long, 1879; I. A. Patton, 1880-81; J. F. Glass, 1882; W. H. Bowden, 1883-84; G. E. King, 1885-87; O. G. Heck, 1888-90; Richard Brooks, 1891; J. E. Weeks, 1891-94; J. W. Leach, 1895; D. M. Grover, 1896. This church now numbers forty-two members. There are forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which E. J. Mattoon is superintendent.

Hoytville Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of a class organized in 1861. Early meetings were held in school houses. In 1883 a house of worship was erected costing $2,000. A parsonage costing $1,000 was erected in 1888. This church was in the Liberty charge when organized. In 1888 it became a station having a resident minister. The pastors of the church have been Revs. W. H. Bowden, 1883-84; George E. King, 1885-87; O. G. Heck, 1888-90; Richard Brooks, 1891-92; J. E. Weeks, 1892-95; T. A. Elliott, 1896. This church now numbers 112 members, and the Sunday-school, of which S. T. Darby is the superintendent, has over 120 pupils.

The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with the following members: Chauncey Brud, Frank Briggs and wife, H. Briggs and wife, James Briggs and wife, Hiram Mattoon, and Lyman Graham and wife. A church building was erected in 1893 costing $1,800. The church now numbers twenty-five members. There are thirty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Wesley Emmick is the superintendent. Mt. Pleasant is in the Blackwell charge.

Dixe's Run Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1892, with the following members: James, Maria E., Alfred D., Lottie, Charles B, and Maria P. Blackwell; Michael, Catharine D., Robert and Henry Campbell; Charles, Ida, Leslie and Violette Merrick; Hiram, Anon and George Johnson; James Ashmay, Lafayette and Lucinda Broughton and Henry and Lydia Hatfield. This society has no house of worship. It meets in the Dixe's Run school house and is in the Blackwell charge.

The Plank School House Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1888, in the eastern part of the township, with twenty members. In 1896 a frame church building costing $1,000 was erected. A good Sunday-school with forty-five pupils is maintained. Warren Lewis is the superintndent. This church is in the Liberty charge.

The First Baptist Church of Morris was organized August 23, 1870. The following named persons constituted the original membership: Warren Lewis, William Ayers, J. E. Webster, Ambrose Duffey, Eli Love, Nancy Lewis, Elizabeth Duffey, Alsina Webster, Sarah E. Love, C. Herd, Orpha Ayers and Elizabeth Emmick. Rev. Mr.Thomas was pastor of this church during the first year of its existence, since which time it has been served by Rev. William Young, also pastor of the church at Austin. The earlier meetings were held in the Mt. Pleasant school house. A neat, frame building costing $1,000 was dedicated May 3, 1896. It is two miles and a half

southwest of Morris. The present membership numbers thirty. There are about forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Lafayette English is superintendent.

The Church of the Sacred Heart—Catholic—was organized in 1883, and in 1884 a house of worship costing $6,000 was erected near the dividing line between Morris and Hoytville, and within the boundaries of the latter village. The building and grounds were damaged by the June flood of 1889, rendering a further expenditure of $600 necessary for repairs. The membership of this church consists of about seventy-five Irish and Polish families. It is a mission church of the Wellsboro parish, and has been served by the priests of St. Peter's Church, Wellsboro, services being held on the second Sunday of each month. The Polish members of the church are ministered to by Rev. Father Lopanski, of Antrim, who holds services on the third Sunday of each month. There is connected with this church a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association, with twenty members.

SOCIETIES.

The secret and benevolent orders are represented as follows: Hoytville Lodge, No. 663, I. O. O. F., was organized September 28, 1887, with thirty-two members. It owns a hall building erected in the fall of 1893, costing with the furniture, $4,400. The lower story is used as a public hall and is fitted up with a stage. Stella Araminta Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized October 28, 1893, with fifty-five charter members. It meets in the Odd Fellows' hall and has now a membership of sixty-one. Morris Tent, No. 215, K. O. T. M., was organized January 20, 1894, and has forty-two members. It meets in the Odd Fellows' hall. Lorenton Grange, No. 1,095, P. of H., with about fifty members, meets at Lorenton, where it erected a two-story frame hall building in 1896. A post of the G. A. R. and a camp of the P. O. S. of A. meet in Morris.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Morris is situated in the northeastern part of the township, on Babb's creek, near the mouth of Wilson creek. The first settler here was Samson Babb, who located in 1800, and built a flutter-wheel saw-mill in 1806. This mill was continued in operation after Samson Babb's death, in 1815, for many years by his son William Babb. A postoffice was established in 1840, William Babb being the first postmaster. His successors have been Samuel Doane, William W. Babb, A. L. Bodine, Mr. Sweeney, W. W. Tate, R. R. Kelts, A. Leonard, R. R. Kelts and Thomas J. Birmingham, who was appointed December 20, 1895. William Babb was also the first inn keeper, opening a house for the entertainment of the traveling public over sixty years ago. William W. Babb was an "inn-keeper" in 1850 and for a number of years thereafter. His house stood near the Black Hotel, now managed by E. A. Kennedy. During the intervening years he has had a number of successors. There are now in Morris four hotels, as follows: The Black Hotel, kept by E. A. Kennedy; the Park Hotel, by C. Porter; the Walker House, by B. F. Walker, and the Tunney House, by Luke Tunney. The first store in the neighborhood was kept by Job Doane during the time of the Civil War, about a mile and a half below the village, near the mouth of Stony Fork creek. The early merchants in the village itself were Ichabod Brown and William W. Babb, who were in business in 1866. Since the completion of the Arnot and Pine Creek railroad in 1883, of which Hoytville is the

terminus, Morris has grown rapidly, and has been and still is an important business and trading center. Daily stages carry the mail and passengers to and from Blackwells, connecting with the trains on the Pine Creek railway, and to and from Antrim, connecting with the trains on the Wellsboro and Antrim railway. A daily stage also runs between Morris and Liberty.

Blackwells, the name of the railroad station and village, Lloyd being the name of the postoffice, is situated on Pine creek, at the mouth of Babb's creek, within a mile of the Lycoming county line. The first settler here was Enoch Blackwell, who came from Oregon Hill, Lycoming county, in 1811, having previously purchased a body of 1,200 acres of timbered land lying along Pine creek, both above and below the present village site. When he came on to the land he found it occupied by A. P. Harris & George Bonnell, who had but a squatter's right, and who appear to have quietly yielded possession. Mr. Blackwell engaged in lumbering, rafting the pine timber down Pine creek to the Susquehanna river. He died at Jersey Shore in the spring of 1816, and in the following year his son, William, became a resident at Blackwells and the founder of the village, which is still the home of his sons, George, Enoch and William, and a number of their children. He, like his father, followed lumbering, clearing enough of land in the Pine Creek valley to raise such farm products as were needed by his family. As early as 1825 a man named Jacob Warren had a small store below the present village. He also erected a small flutter-wheel mill. About 1844 Horace Williston, a lumberman, opened a store in the village. Other early merchants were John Chadwick and A. C. Bush. About 1864 Enoch and William Blackwell opened a store which has been continued down to the present time and is now kept by Eugene B. Blackwell. A general store is also kept by Jacob Brodhead, and a drug-store by Dr. William Blackwell. A postoffice called Lloyd was established in 1862. Enoch Blackwell, the first postmaster, was succeeded by Jacob Brodhead, and he in 1889 by Eugene B. Blackwell. Mr. Brodhead, who now holds the office, was re-appointed in 1893. William Blackwell opened a hotel about 1825 and kept it until his death in 1859. The hotel known as the Gillespie House, was erected by William P. Blackwell in 1882, and was kept by him for four years. His successor was Edwin Gregory. The present landlord, J. M. Gillespie, purchased the property in 1887. The Railroad Hotel was built in 1884 and was kept for a time by Matthew Love. The present landlord is J. H. Barton. Blackwells is a station on the Pine Creek railroad, now a part of the Fall Brook system. A daily stage carries mail and passengers to and from Hoytville and Morris.

Hoytville is the name of a village which adjoins Morris on the southwest, and like it lies in the valley of Babb's creek. The beginning of its history dates to the fall of 1880, when Hoyt Brothers, of New York, purchased a large body of land, heavily timbered with hemlock, lying on both sides of Babb's creek, with a view to the establishment of a steam tannery. A site was selected and operations begun in February, 1880. The grinding of bark and the tanning of leather was begun in September, 1881, but the mammoth plant, which was named the Brunswick Tannery, was not completed and in full operation before January 1, 1882. At the time of its completion it was the largest steam tannery in the world. It is devoted to the production of non-acid hemlock-tanned sole leather, and has a capacity of 1,000 sides per day. When running with a full force—inside and out—it affords employment for over

300 hands. To provide homes for its employes the company erected nearly 100 dwellings and a boarding house. It also erected a store, a steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, a feed-mill and blacksmith and carpenters' shops. The tannery was run by Hoyt Brothers until May 1, 1893, since which time it has been operated by the Union Tanning Company. The tannery is in charge of A. R. Spicer, superintendent. The foremen are George W. Darby, E. L. Kingsbury and W. L. English. In 1882 Hoyt Brothers joined with the Blossburg Coal and Mining Company in building a line of railroad, known as the Arnot and Pine Creek railroad—from Arnot to Hoytville—its present terminus, thus enabling not only the owners of the tannery to ship its product to market, but giving the village of Morris the advantage of railroad facilities. The company store was managed by an agent until 1893, since which time the business has been carried on by Darby & Frutiger, the firm consisting of S. D. Darby and John Frutiger. A postoffice was established in January, 1893, and named Hoytville. The office of postmaster has been held by O. F. Taylor, S. S. Van Etten, A. R. Spicer and John Frutiger, the present incumbent.

Lorenton is the name of a postoffice on the Lycoming county line, almost due south from Morris. It was established in July, 1891. The postmaster is Hiram G. Mattoon, who also keeps a general store. A grange hall is located here.

CHAPTER XLI.

DUNCAN TOWNSHIP.

DERIVATION OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—AREA—BOUNDARIES—ALTITUDE—POPULATION—JUSTICES—THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY—THE VILLAGE OF ANTRIM—HOTELS — POSTMASTERS — SCHOOLS — PHYSICIANS — SOCIETIES — CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

DUNCAN township, named in honor of Duncan S. Magee, was organized in December, 1873, and was taken from Delmar, Charleston and Morris townships. It is one of the smaller townships in the county, and contains between twenty and twenty-five square miles. Delmar and Charleston townships bound it on the north, Bloss and Morris on the east and south, and Morris and Delmar on the west. Its lands are nearly all owned by the the Fall Brook Coal Company, its population, except a few families living on farms and in the village of Summit, in the northern part, being confined to the mining town of Antrim. Its area, the greater portion of which is underlaid with semi-bituminous coal, is rugged and mountainous, the elevation at Antrim being 1,672 feet and that at Summit 1,862 feet above tidewater. In 1880

the township had 1,791 inhabitants, and in 1890, 2,449. The following named persons have served as justices of the peace of the township since its organization: Isaac S. Marshall, 1874; William Clark, 1874; David W. Jenkins, 1879; James W. Donaldson, 1883; John Hammond, 1884; George W. Balfour, 1884; re-elected, 1896; J. A. Vandegrift, 1888; Eleazer Jones, 1889; re-elected, 1894.

THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY.

The preliminary investigations which led to the opening of the coal mines at Antrim were begun in May, 1866, by Thomas Farrer and John Smith, two experienced explorers and woodsmen, in the employ of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Fall Brook. Their explorations, which were continued during the year, were carried on in the mountain regions near the headwaters of Wilson creek, on lands owned by William Bache, and resulted in the finding of coal in what they believed to be paying quantities. Their favorable report led to the securing of the land by Duncan S. Magee and Humphries Brewer for the Fall Brook Coal Company, and to the building of a log house for the use of the explorers, while engaged in further explorations, which were continued during 1867-68, with such successful and gratifying results that it was determined to build a line of railroad from Lawrenceville to the new coal field.

On April 4, 1867, the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad Company was incorporated, with Humphries Brewer, of Fall Brook, president, and James Heron, also of Fall Brook, secretary and treasurer. A preliminary survey was begun under Mr. Brewer's direction, September 23, 1867, by Anton Hardt, civil engineer. Mr. Brewer died December 25, 1867, and was succeeded as president by Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, who filled that position until the completion of the road from Lawrenceville to Wellsboro—a distance of twenty-four miles—in May, 1872. On October 28, of the same year, it was completed to Antrim, the new mining town on Wilson creek, the contractors for the entire line being Gen. James Ward & Company, of Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Duncan S. Magee died in the spring of 1869, and was succeeded as superintendent of the Fall Brook Coal Company by Gen. George J. Magee, under whose direction the survey and location of the railroad was completed, a steam saw-mill erected and the work of opening up the mines and providing houses for the miners begun and carried forward until everything was in readiness for the mining and shipment of coal, which was begun upon the completion of the railroad. During 1872 the product of the mines amounted to 11,366 tons. Since then mining has been carried on continuously, hundreds of thousands of tons of coal being mined and shipped annually, furnishing employment for a large number of miners and workmen and profitable traffic for the railway leading from the mines to Lawrenceville. Within the past few years there has been a marked falling off in production and a consequent reduction in the number of employes, owing principally to the opening up of new mines in Clearfield county, where the coal is more easily and more cheaply mined.

William Howell, the resident manager of this company, has filled that position since 1882, for eight years previous to which he was the paymaster. James Pollock has filled the position of mining superintendent since 1883. His son, Alexander

Pollock, and Morgan Davis are mine foremen, E. S. Harrower is outside foreman, and C. E. Burgess chute foreman. The store is in charge of William Howell, Jr., with W. W. Forest buyer and D. M. Edwards book-keeper. O. E. Crediford fills the position of station agent and is also postmaster, while the steam saw-mill is in charge of A. C. Dudgeon.

THE VILLAGE OF ANTRIM.

Antrim is situated in the southwestern part of the township, near the headwaters of Wilson creek, and its history dates from the building of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro railroad and the opening of the coal mines by the Fall Brook Coal Company. In 1868, while the explorations of Thomas Farrer and his party were in progress, the site of the village was visited by Duncan S. Magee, Hon. Daniel E. Howell, of Bath, New York; Gen. George J. Magee, John Lang and Charles Crawford, of Watkins, New York; Hon. Charles C. B. Walker and A. H. Gorton, of Corning, New York; John Magee, Jr., S. S. Ellsworth, of Penn Yan, and Anton Hardt, John Smith and B. F. Cummings, of Fall Brook. The purpose of their visit was to note the progress of the work and to christen the village. The party accordingly gathered round one of the springs nearby, while Duncan S. Magee, after dipping a glassfull of water from its crystal depth, named the new village "Antrim" in honor of the County Antrim, Ireland, "the native land of the Magees." The name was duly recorded after the observance of appropriate ceremonies.

In December, 1867, Titus Drainsfield, who is still living in the village, moved into the log house previously erected for the explorers. About the same time, Thomas Gaffney, the first mining superintendent, located at the foot of the mountain. A small building erected for a blacksmith-shop, for the purpose of repairing the tools of the explorers, was soon afterwards occupied by Solomon Rosenkrans. These three men and their families constituted the pioneers of the place. Most of the early miners who followed them came from Fall Brook, where they had been in the employ of the company.

During 1870, Drift No. 1, the opening of which is in the southeastern part of the village, was put in under the direction of Thomas Gaffney. A steam saw-mill—the boilers for which were drawn overland on sleighs from Tioga—was completed early in 1871, and was destroyed by fire in July, 1872. It was replaced by a portable mill. On January 1, 1871, there were ten dwellings in the village. In April, 1871, Thomas Farrer moved his family from Fall Brook, and was followed in November by John Hinman, the first postmaster and store agent. In January, 1872, David Cooper, master carpenter, took charge of the erection of tenements and chutes, and Isaac S. Marshall succeeded Mr. Hinman as store agent, the latter devoting his time to his duties as paymaster, etc. On October 28, 1872, the railroad was completed, the first train arriving in the village being hauled by engine No. 1, Joseph Boyle engineer. John Wilson was the conductor.

A hotel building was erected by the company, the first landlord being D. D. Holliday. This building, which stood near the railroad depot, was burned in 1882, Andrew K. Fletcher being landlord at the time. The present Antrim Hotel was erected the same year. The landlords have been James E. Fish and John F. Dwyer. Mr. Dwyer took charge in 1888, and has proven a genial and popular landlord.

A postoffice, named Antrim, was established soon after the completion of the railroad, in October, 1872, the first postmaster being Thomas Farrer. His successors have been A. J. Pollock and O. E. Crediford, who was appointed August 4, 1890. The office is in the railway station, Mr. Crediford also filling the position of station agent. A daily mail is received by rail from Wellsboro and from Morris by stage.

The first school in Antrim was established temporarily in a tenement house, Miss Ella Cooper and Miss Mary Hinman being the early teachers. After the organization of the township, a school building was erected and used until 1880 when the present three-room building was completed. Night schools were also established for those who were compelled to work during the day. A district school was erected at Summit for the accommodation of pupils living in the northern part of the township. School is maintained at Antrim an average of nine, and at Summit an average of six months in the year.

Among the early resident physicians were Dr. Egbert George and Dr. E. G. Drake. The profession is now represented by Dr. W. D. Burke and Dr. J. J. Van Wert.

The following named secret societies have lodges in Antrim: Duncan Lodge, No. 968, I. O. O. F., which was instituted December 23, 1879, and now has 119 members; Division No. 2, A. O. H., organized October 28, 1888, and a K. of P. lodge with a large membership, the lodge at Morris having recently been merged with it.

CHURCHES.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church dates the beginning of its history from a service held in the school house in Antrim July 24, 1872, by Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., rector of St. Paul's church, Wellsboro. At the close of the service a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a church. Dr. Breck presided and John Hinman acted as secretary. The organization was effected and a vestry elected. The early services were held in the paymaster's office, John Hinman acting as lay reader. Sermons were read by Isaac S. Marshall and Dr. E. George. On April 26, 1873, John Magee, Jr., died, and in his will it was provided that the sum of $50,000 be expended by his executors in erecting five Episcopal churches, in compliance with which the present handsome edifice, costing $13,000, was built. The corner stone was laid in July, 1880, and the building completed in 1881. It was consecrated June 6, 1882. Rev. Charles Breck, who established the mission, was the first rector. In August, 1874, Rev. John London, took charge. In 1875 Rev. Charles Breck again became rector. In November, 1872, Rev. R. Lansberger became the first resident rector. His successors have been Revs. Percy Clinton Webber, Enos J. Balsley, W. L. Woodruff, George Rogers, J. U. Graf, Lawrence Buckley Thomas, D. D., and Alexander Renshaw DeWitt. On November 11, 1894, Rev. Dr. Thomas again took charge. He is also the rector of St. Andrews' church, Tioga. There are now ninety members in this church, which maintains a Sunday-school of 125 pupils, of which James B. Howell is superintendent.

St. John's Catholic Church is the outgrowth of monthly services held soon after the opening of the mines, by Rev. John Wynne and Rev. J. C. McDermott, of Blossburg. A church edifice was erected in 1877. Since 1890, during the pastorate of Rev. M. J. Manly, the church has been frescoed, a bell purchased and put in place

and other improvements made, the whole involving an outlay of $3,000. St. John's is one of the mission churches of St. Peter's parish, Wellsboro, and has been served by the pastors of that church. A good Sunday-school is maintained, of which Matthew Donlan is superintendent and Miss Sadie Nash assistant. The Polish members of this church are served by Rev. Father Lopanski.

The Baptist Church of Antrim was organized February 20, 1873, with about twenty members. Meetings were held in the school house until 1884 when a house of worship costing $1,500 was erected. The first pastor, Rev. G. P. Watrous, remained one year, after which until 1881, when Rev. R. J. Thomas took charge, the church was without a regular pastor. In 1883 he was succeeded by Rev. William Young, who has continued to serve until the present time. He is also the pastor of the church in Morris township. The church now numbers forty-six members. There are sixty-one pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Ira N. Grinnell is the superintendent.

The Swedish Baptist Church of Antrim was organized August 30, 1886, with about fifteen members. Rev. Karl Molin, the first pastor, remained until 1890. In 1892 Rev. C. E. Duohon took charge, remaining one year. In 1894 the church disbanded, its members uniting with the English church.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Lebanon Church was organized November 6, 1879, and has now a membership of 200. A church building was erected in 1882, and repaired and renovated in 1892. The property is now valued at $3,500. The following named ministers have served as pastors of this church: Revs. P. A. Bergquist, 1881-82; A. Kinett, 1883-84; E. J. Nordin, 1888-89; C. J. A. Holmgren, 1893-95, and Rev. A. J. Beausang, the present pastor, who took charge in 1896.

The Presbyterian Church of Antrim was organized September 24, 1887, with twelve members by Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D. The church worships in the building originally used by the Congregational society, now no longer in existence. It has been recently repaired and improved. Rev. E. Rawson preached for the society during 1887. Rev. T. G. Jones, a Congregationalist minister, preached from November, 1880, until November, 1890. Rev. David Craft, also pastor of the church in Lawrenceville, took charge in 1891 and has continued up to the present. This church now numbers thirty-three members, with a Sunday-school of thirty-five pupils, of which James Pollock is the superintendent.

VILLAGES.

Brownlee Postoffice, or Summit, as the name of the station is called, is situated near the northern line of the township. The postoffice was established here in September, 1888. John Bradley, the first postmaster, held the office until June, 1889, when N. W. Hallock, the present incumbent, was appointed. The works of the Antrim Sand Company are located here. This company was incorporated March 21, 1888, for the purpose of manufacturing sand for glass making and for use on locomotive engines, from sand rock. The incorporators were John W. Bailey, president; Isaac P. Borden, vice-president; Robert J. Borden, secretary and treasurer, and Robert Brownlee, superintendent. The product of the works is shipped to Corning and other points.

CHAPTER XLII.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — REDUCTIONS OF AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES — STREAMS — POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLERS — EARLY ENTERPRISES — SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

IN the year 1797 the territory now embraced within the limits of Tioga county, then a part of Lycoming county, was erected into a township, named Tioga. The act of the legislature of March 26, 1804, erected this township into a separate county, consisting of one township, also named Tioga. The act of April 3, 1804, made the township a separate election district, and provided that "the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house now occupied by Thomas Berry, in said township." In 1805 the township of Delmar was organized, and was constituted a new election district by an act of the legislature, approved April 11, 1807, which provided that "the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house of Joshua Emlin." This division gave Delmar three-fifths of the territory of the county, on the west, and Tioga two-fifths, on the east. In February, 1815, Covington township was taken from Tioga. It embraced the present township of Richmond, and all the southeastern part of the county. In September, 1815, the township of Jackson, also taken from Tioga, was created. It comprised a portion of the present township of Rutland, and of the northeastern part of the county. In 1816 Lawrence township, taken from the northern portion of Tioga, and eastern part of Elkland, was created. By these several reductions of its original area, Tioga township was established within its present limits.

It is bounded on the north by Lawrence township, on the east by Jackson and Rutland, on the south by Richmond, and on the west by Middlebury and Farmington. It is nearly square, being about six and three-quarters miles from east to west and six miles from north to south, and contains about forty square miles. It is one of the hilly townships of the county. The hills, especially in the southern part, are bold and rugged, and the valleys, except those of Crooked creek and the Tioga river, below Tioga borough, narrow and restricted. The cultivable area is somewhat limited by reason of this rugged conformation, but Tioga is, nevertheless, a good agricultural township. Its upland and valley soils are fertile and fruitful, the latter being especially adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, the production of which has greatly increased within the past few years. The township is well watered, its principal stream being the Tioga river, which flows centrally through it from south to north. Mill creek, which enters the township near the southeastern corner, flows northwest and unites with the Tioga two miles above Tioga borough. Crooked creek pursues a winding course through the western part of the

township, and empties into the Tioga at the northern end of Tioga borough. A half mile lower down it receives the waters of Bear creek, while Mitchell's creek, which drains the northeastern quarter of the township, unites with the Tioga half a mile south of the Lawrence township line. Each of these streams receive smaller runs or branches, which add to the picturesqueness and diversity of the scenery and contribute to the productiveness and fertility of the soil.

In population and wealth the township has grown steadily, and among its citizenship are many well-to-do farmers who owe their prosperity to intelligent and well-directed industry. Not a few are direct descendants of the first settlers, and live on the land taken up and cleared by their grandparents or great-grandparents a century ago. It has taken the industry of three generations to subdue forests, clear fields of stones and stumps and rear the comfortable homes and needful farm buildings that greet the eye on every hand. The transformation has been gradual, but the results achieved have made the township the abiding place of a people known to be earnest, industrious, progressive and prosperous. In 1840 the township contained 791 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,074; 1880, 1,258; 1890, 1,424.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first settlers within the township boundaries were Jesse Losey and the Roberts family—mention of whom is made in the chapter devoted to Tioga borough. Following them came Thomas and Richard Mitchell, who settled at Mitchell's Creek as early as 1792. Edsell Mitchell, oldest son of Richard, was born here August 27, 1793, and was reputed to be the first white child born in Tioga county.* Robert, another brother, came a few years later. The Mitchells were from Orange county, New Jersey. Benajah Ives—mention of whom is made in the Tioga borough chapter—came into the county about 1794. A year later he was followed by his three brothers, Timothy, Titus and John, and by his uncle, also named John. Timothy settled at the mouth of Mill creek, John, the nephew, on what was afterwards known as the Lyman Adams place, while "Uncle John" located within the borough limits. Titus does not appear to have made a location. A few years later he removed to the Cowanesque valley and became a pioneer settler in Brookfield township, where his descendants still reside. Rufus Adams, who settled on the Tioga river, above Mitchell's Creek, came as early as 1794. Jacob Kiphart and his family came from Lycoming county, over the Williamson road, in 1794 or 1795. His son, Jacob, born, according to his reckoning, November 29, 1779, at Pine Grove, Berks county, Pennsylvania, lived to the remarkable age of 104 years, and his sister, Betsey, to be nearly 100 years old. Among those who also came here in 1794 or 1795, but whose residence was of a temporary character, were a Mr. Carter and his son, William, and Job Squires, Asa Stiles and a Mr. Reed. George Prekay, "a very singular and eccentric man," and supposed to have been a native of Holland, came in 1796, and settled on the west bank of the Tioga river, below Jacob Kiphart. He built a rude hut on the east bank of Bear creek, and had a cave in a knoll near by, in which he slept. He was well educated, and read the English and German languages, but would never disclose his parentage or the place of his birth. He

* It is now known that two daughters and a son were born to Samuel Baker at his cabin home on the site of Lawrenceville prior to 1794.

died in 1812, at the house of Jacob Prutsman. It has been surmised, from certain relics found among his effects, that he was a member of a noble, if not a royal, family.

Nathan Niles came from Connecticut in September, 1796, and settled on the spot where his grandson, Van Buren Daily, now lives, a short distance below the mouth of Mill creek. His grandson, Augustus E. Niles, lives on a portion of the old homestead. Colin Van Camp, who came about the same time or soon after, settled on a part of the Crozier tract, and erected a house on the spot where the residence of D. L. Aiken now stands. Elijah Burley, a preacher, was here prior to 1800, and lived in a log house at the head of the "Cove." Aaron Gillet came with his parents from Towanda, Pennsylvania, in 1797, when nine years old. They settled at the mouth of Mill creek, where they built a small distillery and a grist-mill, the latter being the first in the county. It was shortly afterwards carried away by a flood. The family then moved to Cherry Flats. Their descendants now live in Richmond and Covington townships. Nicholas Prutsman, the ancestor of the Prutsman family in this county, came here in 1802 from South Smithfield township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and settled on what was afterwards known as the DePui farm, on the Tioga river. He was followed in 1804 by his sons, Jacob, Nicholas and Adam. Peggy Boher, a widow, and her daughter, Eleanor, came before Nicholas Prutsman. The mother's name appears upon the assessment list for 1800. John Gordon came into Lawrence township previous to 1803, and purchased quite a large body of land. He subsequently removed to Tioga township and for several years kept a wayside inn on the west side of the "Cove." Maj. William Rathbone, a brother-in-law of John Gordon, came about the same time. Maj. William Bentley came here from Chemung county, New York, in April, 1806, and settled on the Crozier tract, north of Colin Van Camp, near Mitchell's Creek. Elijah DePui was here previous to April 14, 1806, on which date his son, Thomas, was born. He settled on the Tioga river, just below Nicholas Prutsman, a portion of whose claim he bought. Capt. Lyman Adams arrived in Tioga from Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vermont, July 4, 1804, lived for awhile in a house of Dr. Willard's, and then moved to what afterwards became known as the Lyman Adams farm. John Daily came into the county in 1811, locating first at Beecher's Island. On Christmas eve, 1813, he married Violetta, a daughter of Nathan Niles, Sr., and the following spring settled on the old Nathan Niles homestead, where his son, Van Buren Daily, now lives. Col. Ambrose Millard came from Saratoga county, New York, to Beecher's Island, in 1810, and in 1812 moved into Tioga township, and bought the Rathbone place. He was prominent in the early business and political history of the county. Ira McAllister came into the township with Ambrose Millard. The other settlers, previous to 1820, were Roland Hall, who came about 1815; Ebenezer Ferry and his sons, Charles and Chauncey, and Samuel Tharp and John S. Allen, who were here before 1819.

When these pioneers settled here the township was an unbroken wilderness. The deer, wolf, bear, panther and other wild animals roamed at will through the forest, which had to be cleared away before homes could be built or fields cultivated. For this work hardy, courageous and resolute men were needed, and such were, as a rule, these first settlers. They lived simple, frugal and industrious lives,

and with patience and fortitude pushed forward the work of establishing homes for themselves and their descendants, who hold their memories in enduring reverence.

EARLY ENTERPRISES.

The first grist-mill in the county was built between 1797 and 1800, by the father of Aaron Gillet, near the mouth of Mill creek. Gillet also built a small distillery about the same time. They were soon carried away by a flood and the family moved to Cherry Flats. About 1805 Nicholas Prutsman and his sons built a grist-mill on the Tioga river, below Tioga borough. A little later Jacob Prutsman, the oldest son, built a saw-mill on Bear creek, on land bought from George Prekay. This was said to have been the second one erected in the township, Dr. Willard's being the first. In 1827 he constructed a dam across the river, a short distance below the island on which the borough is situated, and built a new mill on the west bank of the stream. This, at the time, was regarded as an important and costly enterprise. Rafts of lumber, and also arks of grain and farm produce were shipped from here to the lower Susquehanna. About 1800 Dr. William Willard built a saw-mill west of the "Cove," on the site of the village of Tioga, or Brooklyn, as it is more frequently called. This was the first saw-mill in the township. He afterwards built two other mills, one east of the first one, and one on Crooked creek. The last named was subsequently owned by William B. Kyes, now a resident of Tioga. About 1823 Samuel Westbrook erected a distillery, the second in the township, one mile and a half below the borough, on the east side of the river. Among his assistants was Jesse Losey.

As the entire township was covered with a heavy growth of pine and hemlock, lumbering early became an important industry, and saw-mills were erected wherever a good water power could be obtained. These mills were to be found along the banks of the Tioga river, of Mill creek, Crooked creek, Bear creek and Mitchell's creek, and were operated, sometimes with profit, sometimes with serious loss to their owners, until the scarcity of pine and hemlock timber made their discontinuance necessary.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

About the year 1816 a school house was erected on the Major Bentley place, near Mitchell's Creek. Like the other early schools in the township, it was supported by subscription. Andrew Pickard, Dennis Hawes and other pioneer teachers taught in this school. Among the early teachers after the adoption of the public school system were Julia Ann Amsbry, now Mrs. A. K. Furman, of Gaines township; Lydia Ann Humphrey and S. M. Broakman. Mrs. Mary D. Miller, wife of C. F. Miller, whose farm is a part of the original Bentley place, taught here in 1846. A short time after the close of the Civil War a school building was erected at Mitchell's Creek, and the school on the Bentley place discontinued. Early schools were also established on Crooked creek and near the mouth of Mill creek. There are now ten public school buildings in the township, in which winter and summer terms of school are taught and competent teachers employed.

Owing to the fact that the original area of the township was co-extensive with the county, and that it was not until 1816 that it was reduced to its present area,

the early justices exercised authority over a wide jurisdiction. Even after most of the townships were established within their present boundaries, justices of the peace, as a rule, exercised jurisdiction over two or more townships. After the Constitution of 1838, which made the office of justice of the peace an elective one and limited the term to five years, each borough and each township became a separate justice of the peace district, so to speak, the change necessitating a marked increase in the number of justices. Before the office became an elective one justices of the peace were appointed by the governor, and held during good behavior. The first justice of the peace appointed for Tioga township was Nathan Niles, Sr., who was commissioned January 7, 1808. Elijah Putnam, the next appointed, was commissioned by Gov. Simon Snyder, March 9, 1813. Daniel Lamb and William Rose, the one a pioneer of Richmond and the other of Rutland township, were appointed and commissioned March 15, of the same year, for Tioga township, giving the township, as then constituted, three justices of the peace. The succeeding justices were commissioned as follows: Ambrose Millard, 1816; Elijah DePui, 1819; Levi Vail, 1825; William Willard, Jr., 1827; Jonah Brewster, March, 1830; William Garretson, 1831; elected in 1855 and 1860; Horace Frizelle, 1833; Horace E. Spencer, 1833; Joseph Clark, 1835; Calvin Cowley, 1835; Erastus W. Derow, 1836; Clark Stilwell, 1836; Charles Spencer, 1836; Lewis Meade, 1836; Curtis Parkhurst, 1838; Carpenter H. Place, 1838; re-elected in 1840, 1850, 1855 and 1860; Joseph Aiken, 1841; re-elected in 1846; Henry E. Smith, 1845; J. G. Putnam, 1851; C. J. Humphrey, 1861; Charles F. Swan, 1864; William T. Urell, 1865; re-elected, 1873, 1878, 1883 and 1890; John W. Guernsey, 1867; Charles H. Seymour, 1868; William J. Mann, 1870; Horace S. Johnston, 1875; John Stevens, 1881; D. C. Kimball, 1886; W. C. Phelps, 1887; R. P. H. McAllister, 1889; W. O. Russell, 1894; D. C. Kimball, 1895; V. D. McAllister, 1897.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Free Methodist Church, at Painter Run, is the only religious organization in the township. It was organized in 1885, and among the original members were Lewis Wilson, George Jones, Mary Brace and D. Jones. The following are the names of the pastors who have served this church: Revs. W. J. Riker, 1886 and 1887; W. J. Sitzer, 1888; L. Kelly, 1889; Mr. Salsburg, 1890; J. A. Tholens, 1891 and 1892; O. S. Baker, 1893 and 1894, and W. J. Sitzer, the present pastor. The present membership is thirty-six. A Sunday-school with thirty-five members is maintained, of which John Brace is the superintendent. A neat frame church building, costing $1,000, was dedicated October 27, 1895.

An Indian Burying Ground was discovered at the northern end of the island on which the borough of Tioga is situated, at the time of the building of the bridge over Crooked creek. Some ten or twelve skeletons of large size were unearthed. In 1838, when the railroad was graded, Indian remains were also found near the foot of Daily hill, below the mouth of Mill creek.

Family Burying Grounds, in which rest the remains of many of the old pioneers, are to be found in various parts of the township. The oldest of these is the Berry graveyard situated some twenty rods east of the lower river bridge. Here were

buried the remains of a child of Thomas Berry, that died January 17, 1803, and of Thomas Berry himself, who died April 17, 1807, as well as other members of the family. The Van Camp burying ground on the D. L. Aiken place contains the remains of members of the Van Camp, Allen and Kiphart families. In the Bentley burying round, on the old Major Bentley place, are the graves of several members of the Bentley family. Here also were buried John Gordon, his daughter, Marcia, who died November 8, 1810, aged twenty years; the mother of Col. Ambrose Millard, and Obadiah Inscho, a pioneer of Lawrence township. The Mitchell graveyard lies on a knoll east of the old William Mitchell farm house. Here were buried Robert Mitchell and his wife, Abigail (Ives) Mitchell, and also John Inscho and his wife. In the Timothy Ives graveyard, near the residence of Jacob Westbrook, on the Wellsboro road, were buried the remains of John Ives and other members of the Ives family. Over one hundred interments were made in this burying ground. The Mill creek or Guernsey cemetery, situated on the point of a hill, below the mouth of Mill creek, is the resting place of members of the Niles, Guernsey, Adams, Daily, Keeney and other families. The old Tioga village cemetery, on the Wellsboro road, half a mile west of the borough, was opened in the fall of 1829. It contains over one hundred graves.

Evergreen Cemetery, incorporated December 9, 1863, is situated a little over half a mile west of the borough, on a series of alluvial knolls. It contains twenty acres of ground, is well laid out and well cared for. Transfers to this cemetery have been made, from time to time, of remains buried in the various family graveyards throughout the township. It is enclosed by a fence and contains a number of handsome monuments.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Mitchell's Creek, in the northern part of the township, on the Tioga railroad, about half a mile south of the Lawrence township line, takes its name from the Mitchell family, who settled a short distance west of the present village, near the Tioga river, in 1792. Here, in 1826, Thomas K. Mitchell manufactured the brick and erected the first brick house in the county, which for over forty years was the only one of the kind in the township. A few years later he opened a store near this house. Daniel Holden, a pioneer of Richmond township, was a partner in this store at the time of his (Holden's) death, in 1830. After the completion of the railroad Mr. Mitchell moved the store to the station established on the Aiken place, and later to Mitchell's Creek. After the railroad was built the village of Mitchell's Creek began to grow. William K. Mitchell, a brother of Thomas K., opened a store and became the first postmaster. His successors in the office have been Simeon Mitchell, John Mitchell, Edward Brace, Lewis J. Kimball and Thomas Graves. Lewis J. Kimball, the predecessor of Graves, was appointed a second time in October, 1894, and now holds the office. The village contains about 150 inhabitants, and has two stores, kept by W. E. Hughes and Lewis J. Kimball.

Tioga Village, or Brooklyn, though not included in the corporate limits, is practically a part of Tioga borough, the line of separation being the "Cove." Its site formed a part of the large body of land once owned by Dr. William Willard, and which afterwards passed into the hands of Mrs. Sylvia Parmentier. Here, on the

spot now occupied by the residence of Eliza Seagers, stood the Willard farm house. Two of the saw-mills built by Dr. Willard were within the present village limits. A water grist-mill was afterwards built near the site of one of these mills. It is now operated by Charles Schoner. After the property passed into the hands of Mrs. Parmentier, a steam saw-mill was also erected and an upper leather tannery built. These several enterprises were managed for a number of years by Col. H. S. Johnston, as agent for Mrs. Parmentier.

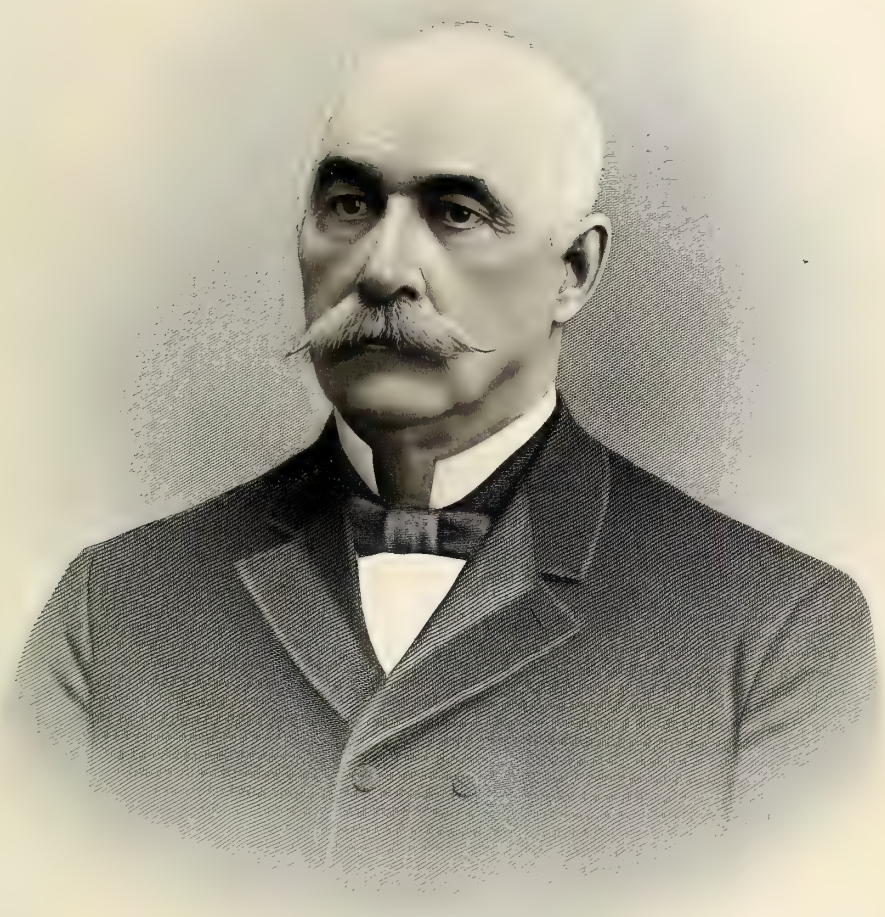
It was not until after the completion of the Fall Brook railroad, in 1871, that the real growth of the village began. Under the stimulus of this enterprise, it built up rapidly during the next few years. A station was established by the railroad company in September, 1871, and R. P. H. McAllister appointed station agent, a position he held until July, 1894, when he resigned, owing to ill health, and was succeeded by the present agent, James T. Davis. Mr. McAllister took an active part in building up the place, erecting no less than twenty-six houses, the greater number of which he soon sold. A hotel, now known as the Brooklyn Hotel, and which is conducted by R. D. Urell, was erected in 1872, as was also a store building. The latter burned and was rebuilt. It is now occupied by Burton Schrader, who, with T. D. Marsh, whose store is located on the Wellsboro road, are the only merchants in the place.

In 1882 the Tioga Coke Works were erected, by the Fall Brook Coal Company, on land adjoining the village on the south, purchased from B. C. Wickham, Jabin S. Bush, Eleazer Seagers and H. E. Smith & Son. This important enterprise stimulated the growth of both the borough and the village. Nearly 200 ovens were operated and over 100 men employed. John J. Davis was superintendent until January, 1890, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James T. Davis, who held the position until July 1, 1894, when, owing to the ruinous competition of western coke works, the enterprise was abandoned. The works have since been dismantled.

The Tioga Roller Mill, just west of the Fall Brook railroad and south of the Wellsboro road, was erected in 1890, at a cost of $10,000, by W. O. Russell. It is a full roller mill, run by steam, with a capacity of forty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, and is devoted to merchant milling.

The saw and planing-mill of T. A. Wickham is situated just west of the "Cove." It is run by steam and is devoted to the manufacture of lumber, lath, etc., for home trade and shipment.

Painter Run is the name of a postoffice in the southeast corner of the township. The office was established in 1872. David Bartlett was the first postmaster. In 1883 he was succeeded by D. C. Kingsley, who died in April, 1895, and was succeeded by his son, J. F. Kingsley, who also owns and operates a steam saw-mill and a feed-mill here.



Yours truly F. E. Smith

CHAPTER XLIII.

TIOGA BOROUGH.

DESCRIPTION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—EARLY SETTLERS—POPULATION—VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES—EARLY PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—EARLY AND LATER HOTELS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—VILLAGE AND BOROUGH NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—LATER BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—TIOGA WATER WORKS—HOSE COMPANIES—FIRE AND FLOOD.

THE borough of Tioga is situated west of the center of Tioga township, at the confluence of Crooked creek and the Tioga river, on an oblong strip of land known as the "Island," which is bounded on the east and south by the Tioga river, and on the west and north by the "Cove"—a name given to an overflow channel of the same stream—and by Crooked creek. The elevation, railroad grade, is 1,042 feet above sea level; that of the surrounding hills from 400 to 600 feet higher. The widening of the valley at this point, caused by the junction of Crooked creek and the Tioga river, forms a basin affording ample room for a good-sized city, and is in pleasing contrast with the bold and rugged hills that hem the borough in on the east and south.

The land comprised within the borough limits formed a part of original surveys 61 and 67, entered May 17, 1785, by Edward Bartholomew and John Patton. They and a number of succeeding owners were non-residents. These surveys, as their numbers indicate, were among the earliest entered after this section of Pennsylvania was opened up for settlement by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, October 23, 1784.

In 1791 or 1792 Jesse Losey, accompanied by his wife, came to Tioga county from New Jersey. They ascended the river in a canoe as far as the "Island," and located on the west bank near the foot of what is now Church street. Jesse was soon joined by his brother, Stephen, who does not appear to have made a location. The deeds forming the chain of title to this land fail to show that Jesse Losey ever became the owner of it. Like many other pioneers, he had only a squatter's right. He was, nevertheless, the first settler, not only on the site of Tioga borough, but within the present limits of Tioga township, and the sixth in the Tioga river valley, south of the New York state line.

Losey's first home was a rude hut of poles and bark, which was blown down during a violent storm. He next built a log house farther up the river, between the west bank and the Williamson road, the site of which is still discernible on the land now owned by H. E. Smith & Son. Here his wife died. Her grave, it is said, lies under the sidewalk, near the northeast corner of Main and Church streets.

About 1794 Benajah Ives acquired title to the land upon which Losey had located, and, it is presumed, made terms with him for his improvements. Losey appears to have remained, however, until 1802, when he and his brother Stephen located two warrants in the western part of the township, on Crooked creek, where

they took up their residence. Jesse afterwards moved into Middlebury township, where he died March 12, 1844, aged eighty-five years. His remains lie buried in the Holidaytown cemetery, being among the first to be interred there. He was a shoemaker and distiller, and, after coming to Tioga, followed both occupations at intervals, the latter for a time in Samuel Westbrook's distillery. He was also a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner, and claimed to have participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and to have witnessed the execution of Major John Andre, at Tappan, New Jersey, October 2, 1780. Stephen Losey, after residing in the western part of Tioga township for a time, removed to the Pine creek country, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The Roberts family, consisting of Peter Roberts, his sons, John, Benjamin, Peter and Silas, and his daughters, Polly, Rhoda, Sally and Betsey, are credited with coming in 1792. Roberts, who is supposed to have had a Connecticut title, settled on the west bank of the Tioga river, below the Losey location. He was a millwright, and some years after his arrival built a saw-mill on Crooked creek, near the present residence of David Hick, in the township.

Benajah Ives came about 1794, from Bristol, Connecticut. A year later he was followed by his brothers, Timothy, John and Titus, and by his uncle, John. The latter settled on the present T. J. Berry place. Benajah built a house near the ford, now occupied by the highway bridge at the south end of the borough. Here he kept a wayside inn until 1796, when he sold it and the upper half of his tract to Thomas Berry, and moved farther down the stream toward the Losey cabin. In 1819 he traded the remainder of his tract to Dr. Simeon Power for the north half of the John Gordon farm, and removed to Middlebury township.

In 1796 Thomas Berry, on his way from Maryland to the Genesee country, accompanied by his wife and four children, Mary, John, Margaret and Hester, and by James Jennings, his wife's brother, stopped for the night at the Ives inn. Before morning Berry had bargained with Ives for one-half of his tract, including the inn, and thus became a permanent settler. His daughter, Rachel, was born here June 7, 1797, and is believed to have been the first white child born within the borough limits. The first election precinct in Tioga township, which then included the whole county, was established at Mr. Berry's house by an act of the legislature April 3, 1804. Mr. Berry died April 17, 1807, aged forty-five years, and his widow March 8, 1850. After her husband's death she kept the inn or tavern until 1838, managing the business shrewdly and successfully.

Uriah Spencer, one of the most prominent of the pioneer settlers, came into what is now Lawrence township in 1794, but did not settle within the borough limits of Tioga until after 1800. He was a blacksmith, and built a shop, the first one here, on Main street, in front of the present A. C. Bush residence. Upon the establishment, January 1, 1805, of the postoffice, which was named Tioga, he was appointed postmaster, and held the office until July 1, 1809. He was also elected one of the commissioners of the county in October, 1809; was prothonotary from 1818 to 1821, and also prothonotary and register and recorder from 1824 to 1831. He was for many years regarded as an influential citizen, and took a prominent part in all matters of public interest.

Dr. William Willard, a native of Lenox, Massachusetts, came to Tioga in 1798, and settled on land forming a portion of the Peter Roberts claim, all of which he subsequently acquired. He built a square log house on the ground now occupied by Philo Tuller's drug store, where he kept tavern and practiced medicine. He was appointed postmaster July 1, 1809, and held the office until April 1, 1815. The history of Tioga borough dates from the building of this public house by Dr. Willard. Around it the village, which became known as Willardsburg, slowly grew. None were more active in forwarding its growth and development that Dr. Willard and his son, William Willard, Jr., and no other names are more intimately connected with its early history. The original plot of the village was laid out by William Willard, Jr. Dr. Willard died October 28, 1836, in one of the rooms of the old public house. A few years after his death the name "Willardsburg" was dropped, and "Tioga," the name of the postoffice, adopted.

Owing to its circumscribed area, the borough has grown slowly in population. In 1870 it had 440 inhabitants; in 1880, 520, and in 1890, 557.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES.

Uriah Spencer built a saw-mill during the first decade of the present century near the northern end of the "Island." The mill race ran from the rear of the present driving park on Crooked creek, in a northeasterly direction, to the Tioga river. Elijah Welsh, and Gershom Wynkoop, both of whom were here as early as 1812, worked in this mill.

In the latter part of 1812 or early part of 1813, Allen D. Caulking, a native of Broome county, New York, came to Tioga and built the public house, long known as the "Goodrich House." It occupied the lot, now vacant, just south of the Wickham block. In one room of this house he opened the first store in the village. A few years later he was succeeded as storekeeper by Levi Vail, an early school teacher, who came in 1813, and was collector of taxes for the township in 1814. In 1821 or 1822 Vail built a store on the site now occupied by the P. S. Tuttle building. Benajah Ives had an interest in the business in 1826-27, the firm being Vail, Ives & Company. They were succeeded by Ambrose Millard, who was in business here from 1828 to 1832.

Dr. William Willard built a story and a half red house on the present site of the P. S. Tuttle residence, in one room of which he kept store. He was in business in 1821, in which year the late Justus B. Clark, of Richmond township, then newly married, bought a portion of his housekeeping outfit of him, and also purchased a hand-saw, for which he paid $3.00, and shingle nails, for which he paid thirty cents a pound.

In the early twenties William Willard, Jr., erected the "Old Red Store," on the southeast corner of Main and Park streets. This was occupied in 1823 and 1824 by Chris. Charles and Elijah Stiles. In the latter year Stiles was elected county commissioner, and the firm went out of existence. In 1823 or 1824 Jesse Keeney, a native of Connecticut, came here from Cortland county, New York, and erected a wagon-making shop. This enterprise he carried on for a number of years. The shop was afterward remodeled and occupied as a residence by William Garretson. Levi and Joseph W. Guernsey, tanners and curriers, located about 1825. The latter

was afterwards in partnership with his father-in-law, Jonah Brewster, in a store on the site of the Park Hotel. Hobart B. Graves, prominent as a merchant, distiller and builder, came here about 1825. In 1828 he was engaged in the distilling of whiskey, and later had as partners David and Sylvester Beckwith, who afterwards settled permanently in Middlebury township. Their distillery occupied the site of the E. A. Smead hardware store. John Porter, a blacksmith, and, strange as it may seem, a dentist, opened a shop here about 1827, with John Daniels as a partner. In January, 1827, Rankin Lewis & Company moved the office of the Tioga *Pioneer* here from Wellsboro. Jonah Brewster carried on merchandising from 1829 to 1831, when he removed to Wellsboro. A. C. and Jabin S. Bush, afterwards prominent as lumbermen and merchants, arrived here and went into business in 1831. Joseph Fish came here the same year and in 1833 established a shoe shop and a small tannery. He afterwards carried on a shoe store on Main street. In 1832 Tuthill & Wickham, of Elmira, New York, established a branch store here, with B. C. Wickham in charge, under the firm name of B. C. Wickham & Company. In 1832, also, Daniel A. Lowell, his sons, Martin and William Lowell, and Thomas and Herbert Hollis, all hatters, came here from Chenango county, New York, and erected for business purposes the main portion of the building, on Wellsboro street, now occupied by Paul Kraiss' furniture store. Henry H. Potter came here from Lawrenceville in 1830 and became landlord of the Willard Hotel. He afterwards removed to Middlebury township. A. D. Cole established a wagon shop and Robert Andrus a foundry in the rear of the same site previous to 1834. Barney and William Mirch were blacksmiths here about the same time. James A. and William Hathaway came here about 1835, and built a shop on Wellsboro street. E. Derow came here about 1836, and was subsequently a partner of William Willard, Jr., in mercantile business. Butler Smith came here about the same time, became a partner of John C. Knox in merchandising, and afterwards landlord and proprietor of the old Willard House. Joseph Hance, cabinetmaker, and Daniel S. Craig, tailor, came here in 1836, and Henry Ford, tailor, and Lorenzo Ford, harness maker, about 1838. Frank and Benjamin Carey, tailors, and Carpenter H. and Andrew Place, shoemakers, were all here before 1840.

Henry E. Smith opened a shoe shop here in 1839, and has since been uninterruptedly engaged in business. He was born in 1811, is one of the oldest citizens, and the oldest business man in the county. In January, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage. This unusual event was rendered all the more remarkable from the fact that during the entire sixty-two years there has not been a death in their family, all their children being alive. Dr. H. H. Borden came here as a carpenter in 1840. He studied medicine under Dr. Abel Humphrey, and was admitted to practice in 1847. He soon afterwards opened a drug store, which, with but a brief interruption, he carried on until his death in July, 1894. Philo Tuller came here as a cabinet maker in 1841, and worked at his trade until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the construction department of the government service. In 1866 he embarked in the drug business, which he still carries on. P. S. Tuttle, recently deceased, went into business in the fall of 1840, and continued until about 1880, when he was compelled to retire by reason of impaired eyesight. Maj. Seth Daggett removed here from Jackson township

in 1842. His son, Lewis Daggett, was in business here for several years. W. T. Urell came in 1848, was employed for several years as a clerk, and in 1857 embarked in business for himself.

The foregoing embrace the principal merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen who located in Tioga previous to its incorporation as a borough. As a rule, they were earnest, honest and sincere men, who came here in their young manhood, with but little capital other than willing hands, tireless energy and active brains. The obstacles they overcame, the discouragements, hardships and privations they experienced and endured, tested patience and fortitude, made them strong, sturdy and self-reliant, and developed in each of them a distinctive individuality, sometimes unique, sometimes eccentric, but always earnest and interesting.

EARLY PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Among those who did an important work in forwarding the growth and development of Tioga were the early physicians and lawyers. By reason of being, as a rule, more liberally educated than the average citizen of the place, they usually took a leading part in all matters of public concern. Dr. William Willard, the first physician, kept public house and practiced his profession for a number of years. Mention is made of a Dr. Beard, who was also here during the first decade of the present century. Dr. Simeon Power came here about 1808 from Knoxville, where he had settled in 1805. He removed to Lawrenceville about 1821, where he resided until his death. His brother, Dr. Pliny Power, came here from Canoe Camp. He married Brittania Gordon, and remained as a resident physician until 1835. Dr. F. H. White, who lived to be over one hundred years of age, and died a few years ago in Rutland township, was an early physician. Dr. H. Roberts is credited with being here in 1826, but it is not known how long he remained. Thomas J. Huston was a physician here previous to 1835. Dr. Cyrus Pratt, editor and proprietor of the Tioga *Democrat*, came here in 1835, but appears to have paid more attention to moulding public opinion than to practicing medicine. Dr. Abel Humphrey located here in 1836, and continued in practice until ill health compelled him to retire. Dr. H. H. Borden, who studied medicine under Dr. Humphrey, was admitted to practice in 1847. He continued to practice until his death in July, 1894. Dr. T. B. Warner was a partner of Dr. Borden for several years, as was also Dr. Charles B. Borden, a son of the latter, and now a prominent physician of Marion, Indiana. Dr. O. P. Barden, a representative of the Homeopathic school, located here in 1868, and continued to practice until shortly before his death, January 25, 1892. The profession is now represented by Dr. Robert B. Smith and Dr. S. P. Hakes, of the regular school, and Dr. L. C. Brown, homeopathist.

M. T. Leavenworth, attorney-at-law, was admitted to practice in the courts of Tioga county May 27, 1826. He appears, however, to have had but a transient residence. Thomas DePui was also one of the earliest lawyers to practice here. William Garretson, who moved from Wellsboro, in January, 1827, is generally regarded as the first lawyer to locate here permanently. He continued as a resident lawyer until 1869, when he was appointed a law clerk in the internal revenue department at Washington, D. C., where he died in 1872. John C. Knox, an early editor and merchant, and afterwards associate justice of the State Supreme

Court, read law under Garretson and practiced for several years in Tioga, whence he removed to Wellsboro. John W. Maynard practiced here from 1833 to 1840, when he removed to Williamsport. W. H. Higgins came about the same time, but made a brief stay. John W. Guernsey practiced here from 1835 until within a few years of his death, November 29, 1882. Charles H. Seymour comes next in the order of time. He read law under John W. Guernsey, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and continued in active practice until a few years preceding his death, which occurred June 6, 1882. Frederick E. Smith was a contemporary and partner of Seymour for several years. He, too, was a student in Guernsey's office, was admitted to practice in 1849, and was one of the prominent members of the Tioga county bar up to his death, October 8, 1889. Lauren H. Tuttle opened an office in Tioga in 1874 and practiced here a few years. The present resident attorneys are Fred B. Smith, J. H. Putnam and H. L. Baldwin.

EARLY AND LATER HOTELS.

The first public house in Tioga was that of Benajah Ives, erected in 1794 or 1795, near the ford, at the southern end of the "Island." In 1796 Thomas Berry became the proprietor. He carried on the house until his death in April, 1807, from which time until 1838, when she retired, it was carried on by his widow.

The Willard House, erected in 1798, by Dr. William Willard, on the ground now occupied by Philo Tuller's drug store, was a square log house, with two rooms on the first floor, and a sleeping loft or chamber above. It was rebuilt in 1809 or 1810, the new edifice being a two-story, clap-boarded frame, with a dancing hall in the second story. Dr. Willard was the first landlord and was very popular with the traveling public. Among his successors were Henry H. Potter, Buel Smith, and Lyman H. Smith, his son, who enlarged it in 1855. About 1860 the property was purchased by Col. H. S. Johnston. A year or two later the new part was moved to the lot just west of the Park Hotel and the old part to the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. R. P. Inscho.

The Goodrich House was built by Allen Daniel Caulking in 1813, on the lot, now vacant, south of the Wickham block. In 1819 Capt. James Goodrich became landlord and continued, save for a period of about ten years, when it was in charge of his lesees, until 1859. It was destroyed in the fire of February 9, 1871, the landlord, at the time, being George W. Hazelett.

The Smith House was in a sense the successor of the Willard, the new part of which was moved in 1862 to the ground just west of the Park Hotel, by Lyman H. Smith. He carried it on up to November, 1868, when he sold it to Elias M. Smith, who conducted it until it was burned, February 9, 1871.

The Park Hotel, a four-story brick, with mansard roof, was built by a stock company at a cost of over $30,000. It was opened to the public July 1, 1876, with Elias M. Smith as landlord. S. O. Daggett purchased the property in 1892, carried it on up to April, 1896, and then sold it to his father and brother, who leased the hotel to Pettibone & Joseph, the present proprietors.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

Tioga was incorporated as a borough in February, 1860. The first election for borough officers took place July 3, 1860, at the house of Lyman H. Smith.

At this election the following officers were chosen: John W. Guernsey, burgess; Jabin S. Bush, Thomas L. Baldwin, Henry E. Smith, Charles O. Etz and Frederick E. Smith, councilmen; Levi Bigelow, justice of the peace; Stewart M. Geer, high constable; Carpenter H. Place, assessor; O. B. Lowell, judge of election; R. P. H. McAllister and Charles J. Wheeler, inspectors of election; Vine DePui and Leroy Tabor, overseers of the poor.

The first meeting of the council was held July 9, 1860. F. E. Smith was chosen secretary and treasurer of the borough; Stewart M. Geer, poundmaster, and Silas B. Hathaway, street commissioner. This completed the borough organization.

The names of the burgesses elected from 1861 to 1897, inclusive, are as follows: John W. Guernsey, 1861-63; C. H. Seymour, 1864-66; T. L. Baldwin, 1867; John W. Guernsey, 1868-69; Joseph Fish, acting burgess, 1870; W. O. Farr, 1871; Joseph Fish, 1872; C. H. Seymour, 1873; O. B. Lowell, 1874-76; Dr. Robert B. Smith, 1877-78; Dr. O. P. Barden, 1879-81; E. A. Smead, 1882; James Dewey, 1883-84; S. M. Geer, 1885-86; C. B. Farr, 1887-88; Dr. C. B. Borden, 1889; C. B. Farr, 1890-91; E. A. Smead, 1892-96, and Philo Tuller, elected in 1897.

F. E. Smith served as secretary of the borough from July, 1860, to February, 1865, and from February, 1867, to February, 1884. John I. Mitchell served in 1865; A. M. Bennett, 1866; Walter T. Merrick from February, 1884, to October, 1885; J. H. Putman from October, 1885, to March, 1890, when F. B. Smith, the present secretary, was chosen. F. E. Smith was treasurer of the borough from July, 1860, to March, 1884; E. A. Smead, until March, 1887; Philo Tuller in 1888, and E. A. Smead in 1889. H. L. Baldwin, the present treasurer, has held the office since March, 1890.

The following have been elected and commissioned justices of the peace for the borough: Levi Bigelow, 1860; William Garretson, 1863; H. H. Borden, 1865; re-elected, 1876 and 1890; Joseph Fish, 1866; re-elected, 1871 and 1881; Philo Tuller, 1867; J. Van Osten, 1869; John W. Guernsey, 1872; re-elected, 1883; L. H. Tuttle, 1877; re-elected, 1882; H. L. Baldwin, 1883; re-elected, 1888 and 1893; J. H. Putnam, 1885, and F. W. Shappee, 1895.

The Tioga postoffice, established January 1, 1805, is the oldest in the county. Following is a list of the names of the postmasters of the village and borough from that date to the present: Uriah Spencer, 1805-09; Dr. William Willard, 1809-15; William Willard, Jr., 1815-19; John Berry, 1819-21; Capt. James Goodrich, 1821-35; Uriah Spencer, 1835-38; A. C. Bush, 1838-45; Edwin C. Goodrich, 1845-46; William Lowell, 1846-48; Albinus Hunt, 1848-51; Lewis Daggett, 1851-53; H. H. Goodrich, 1853-55; C. G. Dennison, 1855-57; William T. Urell, 1857-61; Lewis Daggett, 1861-65; Mrs. Sarah M. Etz, 1865-68; Philo Tuller, 1868-85; William T. Urell, 1885-90; James T. Davis, February 10, 1890, to February 10, 1893, when David C. McAllister, the present incumbent, was appointed.

VILLAGE AND BOROUGH NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper established in Tioga county was the Tioga *Pioneer*, which made its appearance at Wellsboro, December 3, 1825. Its publishers were

Rankin Lewis & Company. In January, 1827, the place of publication was changed to Tioga. In 1828 Rev. Elisha Booth became proprietor, with William Garretson as associate editor. He changed its name to the *Northern Banner.* In 1831 or 1832, J. B. Shurtliff became owner, and changed the name to the Tioga *Democrat.* He conducted it about four years and sold it to Dr. Cyrus Pratt, who disposed of it in the spring of 1838 to the late William Adams, of Mansfield. In August, 1840, the office was moved to Lawrenceville, Mr. Adams having disposed of a half interest in it to John C. Knox and others, and the name of the paper was changed to the Lawrence *Sentinel.* Two years later it was sold to Asa H. Carey, who moved it, so it is said, to Troy, Pennsylvania.

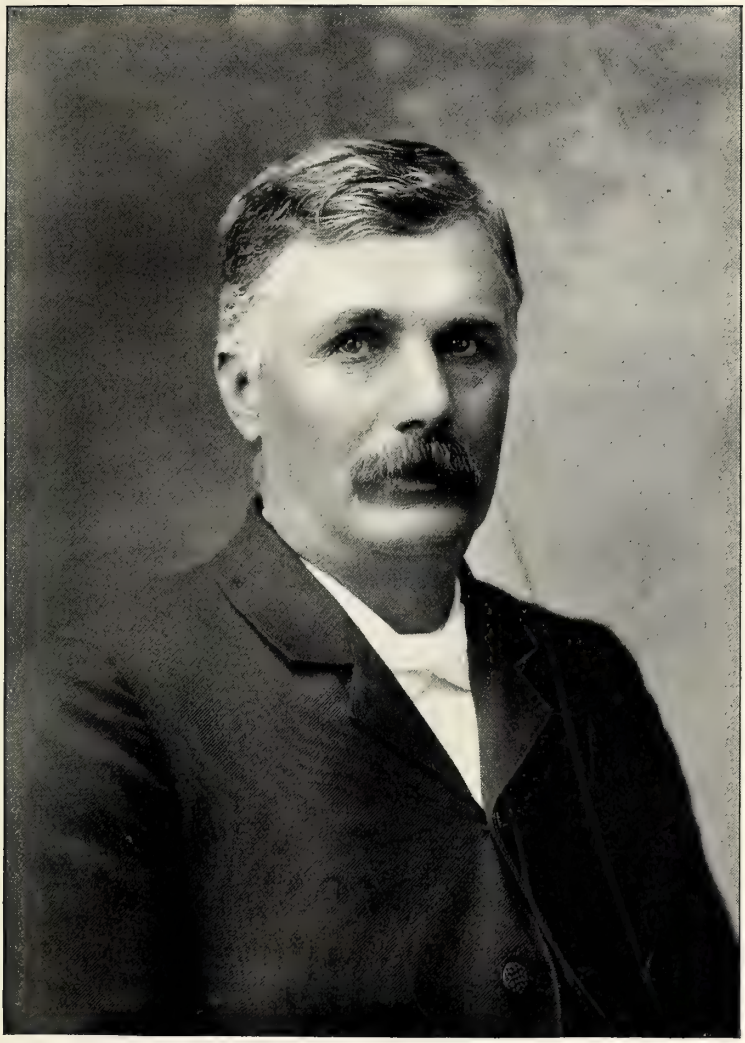
In 1863, the plant of the Wellsboro *Banner* was purchased and moved to Tioga, by several gentlemen anxious to have a paper established here. Before, however, they succeeded in getting out an issue, the plant was re-purchased by the Democratic county committee and taken back to Wellsboro.

The publication of a little four-page sheet was begun March 21, 1872, by Samuel J. McCullough, Jr., and conducted by him until April, 1873, when it was superceded by the Tioga County *Express,* an eight-column folio, edited and managed by O. S. Webster and Azro Lumbard. On September 3, 1875, it passed into the hands of A. H. Bunnell. In March, 1879, he changed its name to the Tioga *Express.* It ceased publication in September, 1880, Mr. Bunnell removing the plant to Canisteo, New York. February 2, 1882, E. M. Bixby began the publication of a paper under the old name of Tioga *Express.* He died in 1883, and his widow carried it on for a time, with the assistance of Joseph H. Geer, who afterwards acquired control of it. It went out of existence in 1886. For sometime after this, the Lawrenceville *Herald* published a supplement sheet with a Tioga date and heading. In December, 1889, F. G. Babcock revived the Tioga *Express,* which he published until January, 1891, when he sold it to J. R. Bower, who ran it about a year, when the office was purchased by the Wellsboro *Agitator.*

On July 22, 1892, Fred. L. Graves began the publication of the Tioga *Argus,* a six-column quarto. This paper, which is still in existence, has met with a liberal support, and gives promise of permanence. It is devoted to local news and to the interests of the borough and township. In politics it is independent.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Tioga borough was taught about the beginning of the present century by Benjamin Roberts, in his father's log house, near the foot of the present Park street. Benjamin Roberts also taught in a house which stood near the site of the barn on the A. C. Bush place. About 1812 or 1813 a building was erected for school purposes, on the T. J. Berry place, below the borough. Among those who taught here were Miss Jemima Hotchkiss, Levi Vail, A. M. Betts, Andrew Pickard, Dennis Hawes, A. M. Traw, John W. Guernsey and others. In 1836 a school building was erected by Hobart B. Graves, on the ground now occupied by the Catholic church, and used for school purposes until 1889, when the present building on Broad street was erected. It



Robt. B Smith

is a two-story frame, with two rooms in the first, and one in the second, story, and cost nearly $2,000. With the erection of this building a graded-school course was adopted. Among those who have filled the position of principal are H. L. Baldwin, Elias Horton, J. C. Doane, J. E. Hazelett and W. E. Blair, the present incumbent, who has proved himself a capable and competent educator.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Tioga, incorporated, March 17, 1842, is the oldest regularly organized church in the county. Its history dates to a meeting held April 24, 1813, at the residence of Benjamin Bentley, near Mitchell's Creek, when a conference was constituted embracing the following persons: David Short, Richard Mitchell, Nathan Seely, Titus Ives, Charles Blanchard, Benjamin Bentley, Simeon Power, Timothy Ives, Mary Bentley, Ruth Ingersole, Abigail Mitchell, Sally Short and Ruby Mitchell. A covenant and articles of faith and practice were adopted February 26, 1814, and on June 18, 1814, the place of meeting was changed from the house of Benjamin Bentley to the house of Richard Mitchell, at Mitchell's Creek, and continued there until December, 1816. The church was formally organized June 20, 1816. The following named persons constituted the original members: David Short, James Mitchell, F. Keeney, Elisha Tucker, John Maine, Samuel Warriner, Charles Blanchard, Ruby Mitchell, Anna Keeney, Hannah Welch, Nancy Maine, Catharine Matteson, Sally Short and Abigail Mitchell. From 1816 to 1844, the place of meeting was the school house on the Bentley farm, near Mitchell's Creek. In the latter year the present house of worship in Tioga borough was erected and dedicated. The lot on which it stands was the gift of Elijah DePui, who also gave $250 in money. Labor and material to the amount of about $3,000 were contributed by the other members. The building was erected by S. M. Broakman. The following persons have served the church as deacons: Charles Blanchard, Thomas Keeney, Asaph Ellis, Isaac Adams, John Drew, A. C. Keeney, E. T. Bentley, S. S. McKinney and G. W. Dibble. The names of the pastors, in the order of their succession, are as follows: Revs. David Short, Elisha Tucker, Samuel Bigelow, Elisha Booth, Daniel Platt, T. S. Sheardown, W. A. Smith, James R. Burdick, Jeremiah Weatherby, Tobias Pinkham, G. L. Stevens, B. R. Swick, Jacob Kennedy, A. M. Brown, Levi Stone, J. L. Smith, G. P. Watrous, D. R. McDearmond, 1865-67; A. B. Chase, 1868-71; H. F. Hill, 1872; Ross Matthews, 1873; S. D. Merrick, 1875-85; S. Z. Batten, 1886-87; Allen Peckham, 1888; Fisher Wilson, 1889-91; S. A. Field, 1892-93; S. G. Brundage, 1895, and C. H. Crowl, 1896.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Tioga dates its beginning in June, 1826, when a fund was raised by subscription for the purpose of erecting a house of worship. On June 24, of that year, a meeting was held at the house of James Goodrich, in Willardsburg, at which it was resolved to collect the subscriptions and proceed to build. William Willard, Jr., Elisha Booth and Jacob Prutsman were elected trustees to superintendent the building. On October 16, 1826, the subscribers were notified to "furnish the amount of their subscriptions." April 7, 1827, the contract for carpenter and joiner work was let, and the frame of the

building put up. It remained in that condition until 1842, when it was inclosed. In 1844 a charter for the First Methodist Episcopal church of Tioga, was obtained. It was united with the church at Lawrenceville, in one charge, until 1873, since which time the following pastors have served the Tioga church: Rev. Harvey Lamkin, appointed in 1873; C. J. Bradbury, 1876; G. W. Howland, 1877; Harvey Lamkin, 1879; J. W. Gamble, 1881; J. D. Requa, 1883; R. E. Thomas, 1885; T. A. Peterson, 1886; W. A. Linaberry, 1888; C. M. Gardner, 1890; D. O. Chamberlayne, 1891; L. P. Thurston, 1893; Uri Mulford, 1895, and D. E. Stiles, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1896. The first church building stood fronting Meeting House alley. It was destroyed by fire on the night of February 9, 1871. The new building, dedicated in 1872, stands further east, and fronts on Main street. It is constructed of brick, with freestone trimmings, and cost about $7,000. The lot on which it stands was the gift of William Willard, Jr., and wife, the deed bearing date March 11, 1834. This church and the church in Farmington are under one charge. The membership of the church in Tioga is 125. T. D. Rouse is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers about ninety students and teachers.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church dates the beginning of its history to 1840, in which year an occasional service was held in Tioga by Rev. Charles Breck, rector of St. Paul's church, of Wellsboro. He organized a parish under the name of Christ Church, which, however, failed to secure a charter. Rev. George Hopkins, of Lawrenceville, next supplied the parish, and was followed by Rev. A. A. Marple, of Wellsboro, who held monthly services until September, 1860, when Rev. Thomas H. Cullen took charge. In May, 1861, the parish was admitted into union with the Diocese of Pennsylvania, under the name of St. Andrew's Parish. The charter members of the vestry were John W. Guernsey, J. S. Bush, P. S. Tuttle, S. M. Geer, F. E. Smith, T. L. Baldwin, H. H. Borden and O. B. Lowell. In January, 1863, Rev. Mr. Cullen resigned, and the parish remained without a rector until 1867, when Rev. J. Hobart DeMille was called. He remained about a year. In June, 1869, the corner-stone of a frame church building was laid by Rev. Thomas H. Cullen. This building was opened for service St. Andrew's Day, November 30, 1869. On the night of February 9, 1871, the church and rectory were destroyed by fire. In the following month a temporary chapel was erected. In May, 1871, Rev. John H. Babcock took charge, but soon resigned. In June, 1872, Rev. Thomas H. Cullen was recalled, and it was largely through his efforts that the present handsome house of worship was erected, the corner-stone of which was laid by him, August 13, 1872. The building was opened for service on the evening of May 14, 1874. The church is of gothic design, and is built of Elkhorn stone, trimmed with light-colored freestone from the Corning quarries. It cost about $12,000. There are four memorial windows, as follows: One on the south side, in memory of Mrs. James Goodrich, given by her children; one on the north side, in memory of S. Morris Waln, of Philadelphia, given by his sister, and two in front, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Bigelow, donated by their children. A beautiful stone font is the gift of Mrs. Edwin A. Meade, of New York, and Mrs. S. S. Caldwell, of Omaha, Nebraska, in memory of their children, Bertie Meade and Annie Caldwell. The

chancel rail was presented by Mrs. Thomas H. Cullen. Kneeling stools were given by Miss Rachel Morris, and book racks by Mrs. A. C. Bush and Mrs. F. E. Smith. The gilt cross surmounting the spire is the gift of Mrs. John W. Guernsey. The building was consecrated Tuesday, May 22, 1877, by Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. The successors of Mr. Cullen have been Revs. John London, Percy Clinton Webber, Percy J. Robottom, W. G. Wells, William DuHamel and F. Southgate Hipkins. Rev. L. B. Thomas, the present rector, took charge in November, 1894.

The Presbyterian Church of Tioga was organized Wednesday, January 25, 1852, by Rev. J. S. McCullough, with nine members, as follows: Mrs. Eunice Aiken, Miss Abigail Preston, Mrs. Amelia Wellington, Cyrus B. and Mrs. Eliza B. Hathaway, Miss Anna Maria Wickham, Mrs. Emeline Guernsey, Mrs. Emily L. McCullough, and the pastor, Rev. J. S. McCullough. Through the personal efforts and financial aid of Mr. McCullough, B. C. Wickham, Joseph and David L. Aiken, J. B. Steele, Mr. Slocum and others, the present church building on Broad street was erected in 1851, at a cost of over $2,000. Mr. McCullough served the church as pastor from its organization until 1868. His successors have been Revs. D. Otis Fletcher, 1868 to 1871; R. H. Shumway, 1871 to 1872; William Baldwin, May 1, 1872, to March 9, 1885; Albert Bacon, supply from May 17, to August 9, 1885; W. L. Woodruff, supply, August 9, 1885, to November 9, 1885; F. S. Houser, December 13, 1885, to May 29, 1887; W. H. Tussing, supply, June 5, 1887, to September 11, 1887; S. D. Merrick, (Baptist), supply, time not stated; J. I. Campbell, April 7, 1891, to March 6, 1892; J. H. Elliott, from latter date to March 8, 1895, when the pulpit became vacant. The church was incorporated September 4, 1869, and now consists of over seventy members. Robert Bishop is the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized in 1861, in which year the old village school building was purchased and used as a house of worship. The price paid was $550, and it was dedicated under the pastorship of Rev. Father Gogan. Among the original members were the following named persons and their families: John Kinney, John Rouen, Peter Burns, Edward Rogers, Charles Hickey, James Kelly, John Gleason and John O'Neal. In 1880 the old building was sold to E. A. Smead, who removed it to the rear of his hardware store, and a new church building was erected on the lot at a cost of nearly $3,000. The building was damaged by the flood of June, 1889, but was repaired and greatly improved by the addition of a handsome new altar in 1892. Services are held twice a month by the pastor of St. Peter's church, Wellsboro. The Sunday-school is in charge of Miss Jennie Norton.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Willardsburg Lodge was the name of the first Masonic society organized in Tioga. The lodge room was in the second story of Dr. Willard's residence, and among its members were Dr. William Willard, his sons, William and Henry; Col. Ambrose Millard and Harris Hotchkiss. During the excitement, in 1829 and 1830, attendant upon the disappearance of William Morgan, Colonel Millard, and a

few other members of this lodge, used to meet in the woods, in order to keep its charter from lapsing. The lodge, however, went out of existence soon afterward.

Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., was chartered October 16, 1866. Previous to its organization a number of the resident Masons of Tioga were members of Painted Post Lodge, at Corning, New York. They became either charter or early members of the lodge here, which elected the following officers and perfected its organization July 11, 1867: H. S. Johnson, W. M.; T. R. Warren, S. W.; Calvin Hammond, J. W.; J. S. Bush, T.; F. H. Adams, S.; Philo Tuller, S. D. The lodge now numbers sixty-six members, and is in a flourishing condition.

Adelphic Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 8, 1847, and retained its charter until April 2, 1857, when it was removed to Roseville. The first officers of the lodge, elected December 23, 1847, were as follows: John W. Guernsey, N. G.; Alpha D. Cole, V. G.; F. E. Smith, S.; Edgar D. Seeley, A. S., and John Mathews, T.

Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 1, 1872, with the following officers: S. M. Geer, N. G.; A. E. Niles, V. G.; O. P. Barden, S.; C. B. Farr, A. S., and C. F. Miller, T.

Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R., named in honor of Lieut. Charles O. Etz, who was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 14, 1862, was organized December 14, 1883. The commanders have been A. S. Reynolds, H. Pickering Schuyler Beers, Charles Ryon, N. R. Shappee, A. H. Rawson and William Kimball. About eighty soldiers of the Union army have been mustered into this post since its organization.

The beneficiary orders are represented as follows: Phoenix Lodge, No. 933, K. of H., organized March 7, 1878. It has thirteen members. Keystone Lodge, No. 105, O. O. W., was organized February 9, 1892, and now has fourteen members. Tioga Tent, No. 176, K. O. T. M., was instituted June 10, 1893. It has now about thirty members and is growing.

LATER BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The Tabor, Mathews & Company foundry was established in 1849, on the site now occupied by the store of M. S. Field and the Smith & Peck meat market. About 1860 this foundry burned down and was not rebuilt.

The Union Tanning Company, a member of the corporation known as the United States Leather Company, operates a tannery on Wellsboro street, devoted to the tanning of sole leather. Its output is 400 sides of leather a day; its consumption of hemlock bark 6,000 cords a year, and it gives employment to fifty men. L. R. Johnson is the superintendent, and C. A. Nearing the foreman. The original tannery, of which this is the successor, was started in the winter of 1853-54, by Joseph Fish and Charles Somers. Among those who afterward acquired either a partial or controlling interest in it, were Ira Wells, H. F. Wells, Col. H. S. Johnston, O. B. Lowell, C. B. Farr and others. In 1882, while being operated by Lowell & Company, it suspended, and almost immediately passed into the hands of the Wellsboro Leather Company, who were succeeded by Garrett, Davidge & Company, who in February, 1892, sold out to the Union Tanning Company. During the time Garrett, Davidge & Company were in control, a

currier shop was erected by the Tioga Improvement Company, and was run in connection with the tannery—which was then an upper leather tannery—by Dewson, Williams & Company, of Boston. Since passing into the control of the Union Tanning Company, the plant has been devoted to the production of sole leather exclusively.

The Tioga County Bank was incorporated May 11, 1857, and organized with T. L. Baldwin, president, and John W. Guernsey, cashier. The authorized capital was $100,000, with permission to increase to $200,000. It began business with a paid up capital of $56,610. The control soon fell into the hands of outside parties, who came near wrecking it. B. C. Wickham and A. S. Turner took charge, and by advancing their private funds restored its credit. Henry H. Goodrich was made teller and book-keeper. On the night of May 24, 1864, the bank, then located in a private dwelling, was entered, the safe blown open and robbed of $21,000 in cash and bonds. The safe, at the time, contained $102,000 in currency and United States bonds. Fright on the part of the robbers is given as the reason why a larger amount was not secured. The robbery is still an unsolved mystery. None of the money or bonds was ever recovered. July 1, 1866, the institution was changed to a private bank, with B. C. Wickham, president, and David L. Aiken, cashier. It continued business under the name of B. C. Wickham & Company's Banking House, until December 13, 1883, when it suspended. The suspension was a severe blow to the prosperity of the borough, and one from which it did not recover for years.

The Robert Bishop Factory, at the foot of Park street, is the successor of the old Van Name factory, established about 1860 by Charles Van Name. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his brother, John Van Name. Mr. Bishop first entered the factory as an employe; then became a partner, and, in 1872, the sole proprietor. The factory is devoted to the manufacture of butter tubs and firkins, tobacco cases, boxes and finished lumber.

The Lucky Oil Well Company, with a nominal capital of $150,000, was chartered April 18, 1865. The officers were Edward Bayer, president; T. L. Baldwin, vice-president; A. M. Bennett, secretary, and Henry H Goodrich, treasurer. A tract of land on Bear creek, two miles from Tioga, was leased from Abiel Sly, known by the sobriquet of "Old Lucky." A well was sunk to the depth of 923 feet, at a cost of over $7,000. The well was tubed and pumped, and a small quantity of oil obtained from it.

Voorhees, Aiken & Company, cigar manufacturers, began business in Tioga, in 1880. They had a capital of $25,000, and their factory was conducted on a large scale, employment being given to 100 hands. The failure, December 13, 1883, of B. C. Wickham & Company's Banking House, crippled the enterprise. In March, 1884, the factory was sold to Mansfield parties, and there continued under the name of G. S. Voorhees & Company.

T. G. Hetfield's Cigar Factory was started in 1888, one and a quarter miles west of Tioga, on the Wellsboro road. September 15, 1893, it was destroyed by fire. He resumed business in the borough, remaining until April, 1895, when he removed back to the old site west of town, having, in the meantime, rebuilt his residence and factory.

TIOGA WATER WORKS.

As early as 1828, Hobart Graves brought water in wooden pipes to his distillery, on Wellsboro street. The pipes were pine logs with holes bored through them lengthwise. A few private residences were also supplied by Mr. Graves. The great pressure, however, made it difficult to keep the pipes in repair, and they were finally abandoned to disuse and decay.

The Tioga Water Works Company was organized in 1874, with T. A. Wickham as superintendent, and Charles A. Wickham as engineer. Work was commenced August 22, of that year, and the water let into the pipes December 16. The water is brought from Bentley's creek, over nearly the same course as that followed by Hobart Graves in 1828. The storage reservoir is a basin of the creek, 320 feet above the level of the borough, and has a capacity of 1,200,000 gallons. The distributing reservoir stands on the brow of East hill, 220 feet above the borough, and has a capacity of 750,000 gallons. The specific gravity system is used, and the consumption averages about 500,000 gallons. The company was incorporated January 20, 1888, with a capital of $15,000, divided into 600 shares, 476 shares being owned by Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea, Massachusetts; eight shares by T. A. Wickham, and four each by Edward G. Schieffelin, Henry L. Baldwin, C. B. Farr and J. E. Sweetland, of Tioga. T. A. Wickham has been the superintendent of the company since its organization.

HOSE COMPANIES.

The Park Hose Company was organized in 1874. Its membership was made up of the leading citizens and the most active young men of the borough. It did good service whenever called upon, and won many honors in the tournaments of the county's firemen.

Smead Hose Company, No. 1, the successor of the Park Hose Company, was organized June 2, 1893, and was named in honor of E. A. Smead, who was then burgess. The names of the charter members and the first officers of this organization, are as follows: W. C. Adams, president; I. L. Rich, vice-president; Daniel Berry, treasurer; W. C. Wells, secretary; H. Pickering, chief engineer; George Abrams, foreman; E. D. Brigham, first assistant; George M. Rice, second assistant; J. F. Decker, Alfred J. Dewey, A. A. Porter, F. D. Reynolds, E. B. Smith, W. Marsh, W. J. Hughes, Royal Wheeler, F. L. Aiken, John Day, John J. Davis, Jr., Daniel Holleran, B. B. Rundall, F. W. Shappee, John Kreiger, W. Jack and Herman Kemp.

FIRE AND FLOOD.

On the evening of February 9, 1871, a fire, originating in the restaurant of the basement of A. C. Bush's store, resulted in the destruction of the business portion of the borough. It swept away thirteen stores, the Protestant Episcopal church and rectory, the Methodist Episcopal church building, one law office, one wagon shop, the bank building, the old Goodrich Hotel and the newer Smith Hotel buildings, a marble shop, two dwellings and a number of outbuildings. The loss of these, with their contents, though severely felt by their owners, proved, in the end, of benefit to the borough. Aside from calling into activity a

latent spirit of enterprise, and giving to the borough a new impetus in the direction of progress and prosperity, it led to the establishment of fire limits, and the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within the burnt district. The work of rebuilding was promptly begun, and it was not long before the old wooden structures were replaced by substantial and sightly buildings of brick and stone. These not only add much to the appearance of the business portion of the borough, but afford a reasonable security against a repetition of the calamity.

Early on the morning of Saturday, June 1, 1889, the people of the borough were aroused from their slumbers by an invasion of the waters of Crooked creek and the Tioga river into the lower stories of their houses. These streams, swollen by the incessant rains of the previous day and night, had overflowed their banks, and had risen with unprecedented rapidity. In a few hours the water stood from one to six feet deep in the residences, and was over the counter tops of most of the stores in the borough. So sudden and rapid was the rise, coming as it did in the last hours of the night when the people of the borough were wrapped in slumber, that there was no time to prepare for it. Millions of feet of logs, lumber and timber, borne on the rushing and rapidly rising current, added terror to the situation, threatening, as they did, the entire destruction of the town. The people fled to the upper stories of their buildings or sought safety on the hillsides, and many stories of remarkable escapes from death are related by those who were taken unawares by the sudden rising of the waters, which attained a height of four or five feet beyond any other flood in the history of the borough. The lodgement of logs, lumber, outbuildings, etc., in the ten-acre orchard at the back of the A. C. Bush residence, proved providential, and prevented many buildings from being torn from their foundations and carried down stream. The breaking of Crooked creek through the embankment southeast of the borough, added volume to the flood and peril to the situation, and for a time the entire destruction of the place seemed imminent. The flood attained its greatest height in about four hours, and receded as rapidly as it rose, leaving the streets, yards, gardens, and vacant lots filled with logs and a miscellaneous accumulation of trash and debris. The carpets, floors and submerged contents of residences and business houses were covered with a deposit of several inches of mud, and furniture, books, goods, etc., were either greatly damaged or utterly ruined. The loss of property, within the borough limits alone, exceeded $50,000, the heaviest individual losers being Robert Bishop and T. A. Wickham. The box factory of the former, on Park street, was badly wrecked, and nearly his entire stock of lumber, including 200,000 feet of box pine, was carried away. His loss was $7,000. Mr. Wickham lost logs and lumber to the value of $5,000. Growing crops in fields and gardens were destroyed, and it was months before the streets, alleys and individual grounds were cleared of the logs, lumber and debris of the flood, and the borough resumed its former neat and attractive appearance. As in the case of the fire of 1871, measures were immediately taken to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

The following entry relative to this inundation appears in the record book of the borough clerk, under date of June 1, 1889:

GREAT FLOOD

Water higher, by four and a half to five feet, than ever known here before. This book was under water six to eight hours. The streets were filled with logs, flood trash and outbuildings, after the water went down.

This flood, and the damage to property resulting from it, led the council to provide for the construction of a dyke along the west bank of the Tioga river, from the southern limit of the borough to the foot of Broad street. This dyke, which cost between $2,000 and $3,000, is above high water mark, and will, it is believed, protect the borough from further inundation.

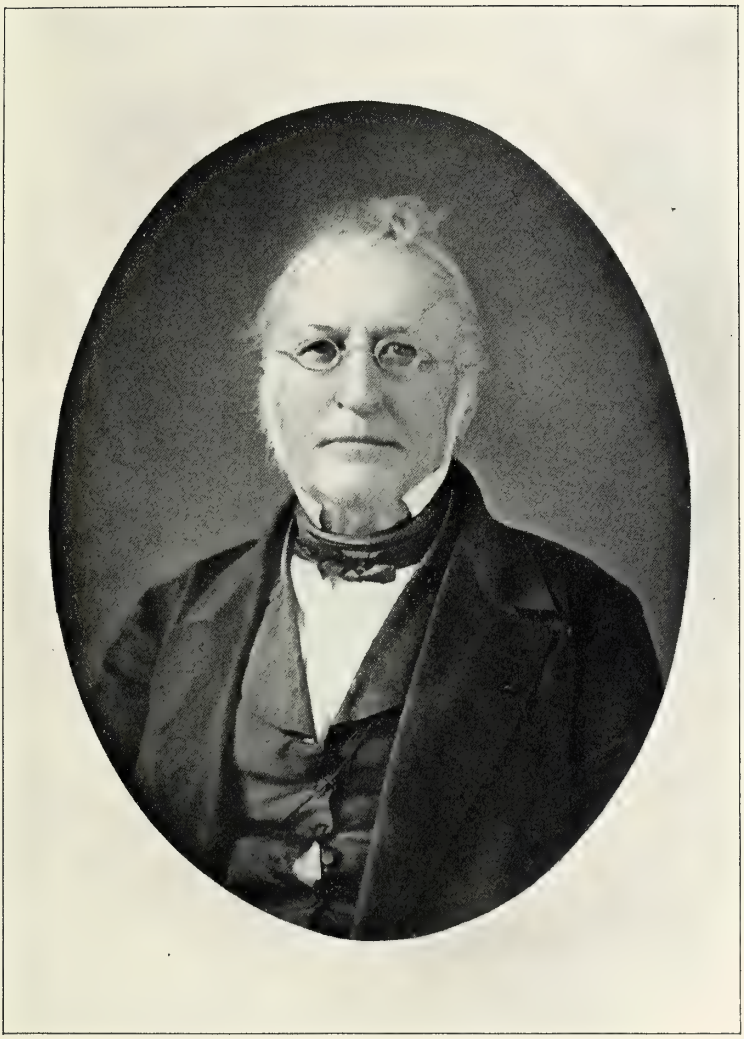
CHAPTER XLIV.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP AND LAWRENCEVILLE*.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—SELECTION OF NAME—BOUNDARIES AND AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY LAND TROUBLES—CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNECTICUT—FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE—THE STATE LINE SURVEY—HON. SAMUEL BAKER, THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—THE BOROUGH OF LAWRENCEVILLE—MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES, SABBATH-SCHOOLS AND CEMETERIES—JUSTICES AND BURGESSES—SOCIETIES—HORACETOWN.

PRIOR to 1816 the township of Tioga, which originally included all of Tioga county, had been reduced by the formation of other townships, to a territory six and one-half miles wide from east to west, extending from its present southern boundary north, nine and three-fourths miles to the State line. At the February term of court, 1816, a petition was presented, signed by Joseph M. McCormick, John Ryon, Jr., James Baldwin, Nathaniel Seely, Emmer Bowen, Andrew Bosard, Joseph Bennet, John Hazlett, Ebenezer Baldwin, John Allington and James Daily, praying for a certain described territory, comprising the northern part of Tioga and the eastern part of Elkland, to be erected into a separate township. Whereupon, February 22, 1816, the court appointed Charles Blanchard, John Cady and Daniel Walker, viewers, who at the following term reported in favor of setting off the new township, and the report was confirmed *nisi*. At the September term following (September 16), "upon the petition of divers inhabitants of the townships of Tioga and Elkland, setting forth that a

* By Rev. David Craft, of Lawrenceville.



Yours with Respect
James Fords

township hath lately been formed out of part of each of the townships of Elkland and Tioga, which township, if confirmed by order of the court, will be injurious and burdensome" to the inhabitants of said townships, and therefore "pray the court to appoint suitable persons to review the same. The court upon due consideration do order and appoint Ebenezer Seelye, Elihu Hill and Lorentes Jackson, to review the township thus laid off as aforesaid and enquire into the propriety of forming the same." At the following December term (December 6), the reviewers reported as follows: "That we consider the convenience of a more compact township to overbalance the expense that will eventually arise from such division, therefore, think proper that the new township begin at the ninety-fifth milestone of the York State line; thence south four miles to a hemlock corner; thence east eight miles and a half to a stake; thence north four miles to the State line; thence along said State line [west] to the place of beginning. The report having been read the first time on the 17th of this month, December, and a second time on the 18th instant, the court (consisting of Hon. James Burnside, president; Ira Kilburn and Samuel W. Morris, associate judges) do approve and confirm the same, and order and direct that it be entered of record, according to the courses and distances aforesaid, and in grateful remembrance of the gallant James Lawrence, of the United States navy, who fell in the action between the Chesapeake and the Shannon, call this township Lawrence."

The township as thus described is bounded on the north by the New York state line, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Tioga and Farmington, on the west by Farmington and Nelson, and contains thirty-four square miles, 20,760 acres, nearly all of which is arable land. The Tioga river enters the south line of the township about three miles from its southeast corner, takes a course a little west of north, leaving the township a few rods east of the ninetieth milestone. The Cowanesque, its principal affluent, enters the township from the west, about a mile and a half south from its northwest corner, flows in a mean northeasterly direction, leaves the township between the ninetieth and ninety-first milestones, and empties itself into the Tioga a short distance north of the State line. These streams flow through broad valleys, whose rich soil, of deep alluvium, is very productive and adapted to great variety of culture. While all crops are remunerative, of late years tobacco has been the leading product. The valleys are bounded by low ranges of hills from 500 to 600 feet in height, when they spread out in broken plateaus, which, until recently, were heavily timbered, but now contain some of the best farms in the county. The principal streams that fall into the Tioga from the east are, Smith's, Hart's and Westbrook creeks, which, having their heads in the plateau above the river flats, have cut deep ravines through the soft shales, not wide enough for farming purposes, but affording magnificent scenery and beautiful drives on roads of easy grades. The Tioga branch of the Erie railway is built in the ravine of Westbrook creek. On the west there are no affluents of any size within the limits of the township. A creek of considerable size, having its sources in the Farmington hills, flows into the Cowanesque at Tompkins, the only affluent of much volume it receives after entering the township.

EARLY LAND TROUBLES.

Those familiar with Pennsylvania history will remember that the charter of the Connecticut Colony gave her a territory extending through its entire breadth of latitude from Charles river to the Pacific ocean, except where occupied by some other Christian prince or State. The territory subsequently granted to William Penn lapped upon this grant more than the width of one degree of latitude, across the entire northern part of Pennsylvania. Connecticut claimed this on the ground that her charter was nineteen years older than Penn's. Accordingly, in 1754, she assigned to certain freemen and their associates, known as the Susquehanna Company, that portion of her territory from ten miles east of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna river, westward through the whole breadth of latitude, two degrees of longitude, or one hundred twenty miles, or measured on the State boundary line from the forty-sixth to the one hundred sixty-sixth milestone—from the eastern part of Bradford county to the Tuna valley in McKean. The strifes, conflicts, captures, reprisals, destruction of property, special legislation, compromises and law suits, growing out of this claim, which disturbed the Susquehanna valley for half a century, cannot here be discussed. The New England settlers believing the Pennsylvania government had taken an unfair advantage of the "Decree of Trenton," made December 30, 1782, which conceded to Pennsylvania the jurisdiction and pre-emption of the disputed strip, by the oppressive, unreasonable and tyrannical legislation, which had been harshly enforced against them, a meeting was held at Hartford, July 13, 1785, at which it was resolved that the company would support its claim to the purchase, protect the settlers and give as a gratuity a large number of rights to such as would come upon the ground and maintain by force and arms, if need be, their possessions. This resolution was scattered broadcast over New England and hundreds, mostly young men, or relatives of the old settlers, rushed upon the disputed territory.

In disposing of their lands, the company surveyed them into townships as nearly five miles square as the conformity of the land would allow, each containing twenty-five square miles, or 16,000 acres, which were divided into fifty-three shares or rights of 300 acres each, fifty of which were for settlers and three for public use. Hamilton, which embraced the present borough of Lawrenceville, was granted as early as 1790. May 30, 1796, Major Zephon Flower, the surveyor of the Susquehanna Company, ran the projection of the east line of it for fifteen miles. His field notes read: "A survey of part of *Hemlenton* and other towns." Beginning at the eighty-ninth milestone he indicates the streams crossed and their courses, with observations as to the timber, quality of land, etc.

The earliest emigrants into this county were mostly young men from New England and eastern New York, either single or recently married, who, availing themselves of the liberal offers of the Susquehanna Company, thought to secure for themselves, at small price, farms and homes on the rich bottom lands of the Tioga and the Cowanesque. Their route was by the way of the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers through Athens, Newtown, now Elmira, and Painted Post to their destination.

Immediately after the purchase of the Indian claim by Pennsylvania to the

northwestern portion of her territory, the land office was opened and the land surveyed and offered for sale at a price which was soon reduced to six and one-fourth cents per acre. Speculation ran wild. Philadelphia merchants, bankers, men holding public office and others invested to the utmost limit of their money and credit. As early as May, 1785, warrants of survey were laid on both sides of the rivers, and patents were granted on some of them as early as 1792. Great efforts were made to sell these warrants to settlers, but the uncertainty about title led them to hesitate in making investments. Men who had embarked in these speculations soon found themselves greatly embarrassed and unable to make their payments. Their lands were sold by sheriffs and United States marshals for taxes and warrant fees, and many were hopelessly ruined.

In the meanwhile, after pursuing a vacillating course toward the Connecticut people for more than sixteen year, in 1799, the Pennsylvania legislature reached a settled policy in its dealings with them. The confirming law passed that year, with its various supplements, made a distinction between the Susquehanna Company's settlers prior to the Decree of Trenton and those who came later—"half-share men"—confirming the titles of the former to the lands they occupied, and, using the language of an eminent judge, "cutting up the pretended titles of the half-share men by the roots."

The question of title being settled the landholders, in 1806, appointed as their agent Thomas Overton, of Ulster, Bradford county, who came here in the summer of that year, and with great tact and persuasion prevailed upon most of the settlers to abandon their worthless Connecticut titles and buy of the Pennsylvania owners. The people had no money. The little they once had, had been expended in the purchase of their Connecticut rights and the improvement of their farms. Mr. Overton, however, arranged easy terms of payment, which was secured by bond and mortgage upon the holding. He was succeeded by Michael R. Tharp, who adjusted the great majority of titles and is still remembered by the older people. The first volume of records in the recorder's office in this county is mostly filled with mortgages upon farms along the river given to secure the payment of the purchase money, and many of the deeds contain a warranty which can only be understood by remembering that to a part or the whole of the land conveyed there was an adverse title from another State.

In 1786 commissioners and surveyors began to run the boundary line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania, beginning at the Delaware river and going westward. When reaching the ninetieth milestone, which stands near the northeast corner of William Kuhl's barn, in the borough of Lawrenceville, they suspended work until the following spring, when it was resumed. At the re-survey of this line, in 1879, astronomical observations were taken at this point, which was found to be exactly 42° 00' .01‡0".14 north latitude, the exact parallel cutting the houses on the north side of State street. At the time of running this line there was not a white settler farther up the Tioga than Painted Post. The open plains at the junction of the Cowanesque, where generations before the red man had cultivated his corn and squashes, had now grown up in hazel bushes, or were covered with wild grass higher than a man's head, but as yet no white man had sought it for a habitation or located upon its fertile meadows his future home.

HON. SAMUEL BAKER, THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER.

The distinction of being the first white settler within the township of Lawrence, and indeed in the county of Tioga, belongs to the Hon. Samuel Baker,* late of Steuben county, New York. He was born in Branford, Connecticut, April 24, 1763, of Puritan ancestry. Jonathan Baker, father of Samuel, removed with his family to White Creek, Washington county, New York, before the Revolutionary War. Early in August, 1777, Burgoyne was marching by easy stages from Ticonderoga to the Hudson. The forests in advance of him were swarming with hostile savages. One of these parties came upon young Baker and a younger brother picking berries. Both boys hid themselves and might have escaped had not Samuel been too anxious to see a live Indian, when he was discovered and captured. The next day, after a journey of considerable hardship, the party reached the camp of Burgoyne, and Samuel was redeemed by a British officer for twelve dollars, and became a waiter at army headquarters. After the surrender of Burgoyne he was found by an American officer, who gave him two dollars and told him to go home, which he did, and remained there until 1781. In that year, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Col. Marius Willett's regiment, for the protection of Tryon county, and took part in the skirmish of Canada Creek, in which the noted Tory leader, Capt. Walter Butler, was killed.

In 1786 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Daniels. Having purchased a right in the Susquehanna Company, in the spring of 1787, provided with only his rifle, he started alone to locate his land on the Tioga, the unexplored west. Striking the headwaters of the Susquehanna, he came to Tioga Point (now Athens), then pushed up the Tioga to Painted Post, and on to its junction with the Cowanesque, and there he built his cabin and commenced a clearing. His log house was near the west bank of the Tioga, almost directly east of the residence of Charles Beebe, in Lawrenceville, near a large oak on the lands of Mrs. Damon. He was the first settler in the valley of the Tioga in Pennsylvania. Samuel Harris, son of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, located at Painted Post, was his nearest neighbor, and next to him was Colonel Hendry, below Big Flats. Having provided himself with a cow, purchased probably at Tioga Point, Mr. Baker managed to live through the summer. He planted with his hoe a piece of corn and raised a good crop. Game and fish were to be had at his own door.

Before autumn he was joined by Capt. Amos Stone, who had been a prominent actor in Shay's notable rebellion against the operation of the Federal Constitution in western Massachusetts. Shay's army was defeated January 25, 1787, and his adherents sought refuge from the federal authorities wherever they could. Baker and Stone remained here alone until Christmas day, 1787, when Baker, leaving Captain Stone to hold his claim, started for the Hudson to bring on his wife and child. The weather was severe. Night overtook him at Big Flats. He kindled a fire on the bank of the river and laid down, but though accustomed to exposure, so intense was the cold he could not sleep. Early in the morning he resumed his journey, and in due time reached his family in safety.

* For the facts relating to Samuel Baker and Richard Daniels, I am indebted to A. J. McAll, Esq., of Bath, New York, who obtained them at first hand.

In the spring of 1788 he brought his wife and infant daughter, accompanied by his wife's father and mother, to Tioga Point. Leaving his family here until the freshet in the Tioga should subside, he struck across the country to see how his friend Stone fared. On reaching the bank opposite his cabin not a human being, except an Indian pounding corn in a samp mortar, was to be seen. Baker supposed his friend had been murdered by the savages, and he lay in the bushes an hour or two to watch the red miller. At length he saw the captain driving the cow along the bank of the river. Baker hailed him, when Stone, seeing who it was, sprang into the air with delight. He had not seen the face of a white man during Baker's absence. In a few days, returning to the Point, he brought his wife and little one and his wife's parents to their new home in the forest.

Now that his family was with him, Mr. Baker, with redoubled energy and zeal, set himself to work to make for them a comfortable home. There were many Indians living in the neighborhood, who, though peaceable, yet now and then by their unexpected visits caused the young wife some trepidation. She had, however, far more dangerous neighbors in the deadly rattlesnakes which swarmed in great numbers in the vicinity. One day while engaged in some out of door duties, her little one, whom she had carried in her arms from the Hudson the year before, was sitting upon the sill of the open door. Casually turning her eyes that way, the mother witnessed a sight that would have paralyzed an ordinary woman. A large rattler was coiled in front of the child attempting to charm it, while the child was reaching out her tiny hand to clutch the sparkling, diamond-like eyes of the reptile. The snake would duck its head to avoid the hand. This it did several times. The mother, equal to the emergency, flew to the rescue, reached over the glittering charmer, seized the child, threw it into the house and killed the snake. For several years the sturdy pioneer quietly pursued his labors and diligently sought to enlarge his clearing and make comfortable his woodland home.

Early in June, 1793, the settlers were startled by a cavalcade of battered, travel-stained horsemen, and shaggy, leather-dressed hunters emerging from the forest into the clearing. Their first thought was of a party of Pennsylvanians to dispossess them of their homes which they were holding under a Connecticut title that had been declared void by the Pennsylvania legislature. The leader was a tall, spare, dark-visaged gentleman of courtly manner and bearing, who, as he gracefully vaulted from his saddle, introduced himself as Captain Williamson, "of whom you have doubtless heard," and craved the hospitality of the frontiersman. The greeting in return was most cordial, and from that day the two men were fast friends.

Great uneasiness was beginning to be felt by the settlers here on account of the uncertainty of their Connecticut titles. Captain Williamson promised Mr. Baker a farm, with a clear title, of any shape or size he should wish wherever he should locate it on the Pultney estate. At the suggestion of Benjamin Patterson, one of Williamson's surveyors, he located a farm in the deep and beautiful valley extending from Lake Keuka to the Conhocton. In the summer of 1793 he went upon his location, erected a log house, made a clearing, receiving a conveyance from Mr. Williamson, dated October 19, 1793, for 200 acres of land, after which he returned for his family. In the spring of 1794 he removed from the Cowanesque with his wife and four children, viz: The daughter born on the Hudson, and two

daughters and one son, William, born on the Tioga†, to his farm in Pleasant valley. Here he continued to reside in peace and comfort, beloved and respected, until his death, which occurred December 2, 1842. His wife was a woman of great strength of mind and high character, stately in manner and a most devoted member of the Episcopal church. Beside the four children they had on leaving Lawrenceville, eight were born to them in Pleasant valley.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Richard Daniels, father-in-law of Samuel Baker, was born in Albany, New York, and served in the French and Indian War of 1754. Soon after the war he returned to Columbia county, New York, and married Cornelia Hoos, a near relative of Martin Van Buren, and took up his residence in Coxsackie, New York. In the War of the Revolution he was a loyalist, but his wife was a true, spirited American, and in every way his superior. He was "a North River Dutchman, short, stout, stubborn and thrifty." They had two children, Elizabeth, who was said to be the very likeness of her mother, and married Samuel Baker, and Mary, who died unmarried, probably before leaving their Coxsackie home. He accompanied his daughter to Lawrenceville in 1788, where he had a log house near his son-in-law. Mrs. Daniels brought some apple seeds, which she planted, and from which grew trees that were standing near the site of their residence until a few years since. He followed Mr. Baker into Pleasant valley in 1794, where he had a beautiful farm north of the inlet, which he conveyed to his grandson, Richard Baker, in 1816, and soon after was laid to rest.

Amos Stone was a captain in the Connecticut Line in the Revolutionary War, and an active participant in Shay's Rebellion. He was born in 1759 and unmarried when he came to Lawrenceville, but in the winter of 1789 he married Miss Elizabeth Ives*, of Newtown, now Elmira, New York, and brought his wife to Lawrenceville on a "pung." He lived a near neighbor to his friend, Mr. Baker, and removed with him to Pleasant valley in 1794, purchasing the farm next east of Baker. The conveyance from Williamson is dated December 4, 1793, for 160 acres, which he paid for by cutting the road from Bath, New York. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, entering into rest in 1842, having outlived his wife a number of years. He was light-hearted and jolly, making many friends, an intelligent and respectable farmer, and left many descendants.

Of William Barney but little is known, except that he came from the "North River" and settled in the neighborhood of Mr. Baker. There are very strong reasons for believing that his log house was on the north side of the Cowanesque, on the farm subsequently owned by John Cady. That he had a family is certain, as in 1811 his son, George Barney, writes from Vincennes, "Indiana territory," to a friend describing his home, etc., who must have been at least twenty-one years old, and born before his father left the Cowanesque. He also removed to Pleasant valley, bought a farm adjoining those of his old Pennsylvania neighbors, the con-

† Some of these were, no doubt, the first white children born in Tioga county.

* She was doubtless of the family of Ives who subsequently settled in Tioga, but who were for a short time at Southport. They were from Bristol, Connecticut, near where Captain Stone had lived.

veyance bearing date October 18, 1793, for 160 acres. These four families seem to be almost inseparable. They came on the Tioga nearly the same time, settled near each other here, left the same spring for Pleasant valley, where they took adjacent farms, and all of them lived to an advanced age.

Another pioneer of considerable note in his day was William Holden. He came also from the neighborhood of Albany, New York, when a mere boy. There is a tradition that he accompanied the party who came to survey the State boundary line. He was here before 1790, probably as early as 1788*. At that time he was but a young lad. In the assessment for 1800 his age is given at twenty-eight. He built a log cabin west of the present Main street, in Lawrenceville, and put under cultivation a few acres of ground. About 1795, having sold his possession to Uriah Spencer, he went up the Cowanesque and made a settlement at Osceola, on Holden brook, which is named in his honor. He was a bachelor and seems not to have had a residence at any one place for a great length of time. He was expert in making post and rail fence, and during the latter part of his life he was employed the most of the time in that occupation by the farmers. He fell a victim to the drink habit, and for several years was maintained at public expense. He died near Pritchard station about 1846, about seventy-four years of age, and was buried in a little cemetery near Henry Colgrove's. He was of good family. After he became a public charge he was visited by his brother and sister, both in affluent circumstances, who desired him to return and spend his remaining days with them. This he refused on the ground that his tastes and habits were such as to reflect upon them, while the culture and refinement of their home would be an uncomfortable restraint upon him. He was a man of much natural ability and shrewdness, and had his surroundings and early opportunities been of a more favorable character he would have made his mark in the world.

The period from 1790 to 1800 was one of considerable activity along the Tioga valley. At the first named date there was no road except nature's highway, the river, and the trail of the boundary surveyors now being rapidly obliterated. There was not a saw-mill nor a flouring-mill in the county. The settlers were compelled to go to Tioga Point for anything better in the way of breadstuffs than their samp mortars afforded. In 1791 an act was passed providing for the opening of a road from the mouth of the Loyalsock creek to where the State line crosses Troup's creek. The survey was made in the spring of 1792. It crossed the Tioga at the forty-eighth milestone near the south line of the township; thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Cowanesque near the present railroad bridge; thence in a west by northwest course to the ninety-second milestone on the State line. Near the Cowanesque crossing on the north side is marked "Baker's house," evidently a mistake, probably "Barney's." The road, however, was never opened. In 1792-93 Capt. Charles Williamson, agent for the Pultney estate, in the State of New York, was engaged in opening a wagon road from Williamsport, on the West Branch, to Williamsburg, on the Canaseraga creek, a distance of 150 miles. The survey of this

* Captain Buel Baldwin said that Colonel Eleazer Lindsley's settlement on his tract north of the State line preceded by some little time the construction of the Williamson road, as also did the settlement of William Holden on the south side.

road followed the east bank of the Tioga the entire width of the township*, but when the road was built, on account of expense in construction, it crossed the Tioga a mile above the State line, and became the present main street of the borough of Lawrenceville. In May, 1793, the Williamson party of road makers was at Lawrenceville. In Williamson's account book, under date of May 3, 1793, is the entry, "To cash paid Samuel Baker for Mr. Bennitt on account of his charge to the Germans, $14.30." This road made the Tioga valley accessible to the people about Sunbury and Northumberland, and brought a large emigration to this township from that part of the country, mostly of the class known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," a hardy, thrifty race.

April 11, 1795, was passed by the Pennsylvania legislature the "Intrusion Law," inflicting heavy fines and imprisonment upon any one convicted of taking possession of, entering, intruding or settling "on any lands in the counties of Northampton, Northumberland or Luzerne by virtue or under color of any conveyance of half-share-right, or any other pretended title not derived from the authority of this commonwealth," except in the seventeen townships of Luzerne county. Under the vigorous operation of this law a number of people from this township were arrested and, having been indicted by the grand jury, were taken to Williamsport for trial, but, much to the credit of the court, were acquitted. During the decade under consideration all of the original settlers moved away from the township, but others came to take their places.

Uriah Spencer was among the pioneers of this period. He was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, and married Miss Deborah Elliott, of Guilford, Connecticut, first cousin of John Elliott, of Kent, both of whom were lineal descendants in the fourth degree of the celebrated John Eliot, missionary among the New England Indians. Mr. Spencer had purchased of Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven, Connecticut, a near relative by marriage and a considerable dealer in Pennsylvania lands, the Connecticut title for the township of Hamilton, which included a large part of the present Lawrence township. Mr. Spencer came to Lawrenceville first about 1794, without his family. At this time Baker and his friends, except Holden, had removed to Pleasant valley, and Holden sold his possession to Mr. Spencer, it is said, for a barrel of whiskey. William Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Josiah Lockhart, of Lancaster, had entered warrants of survey for a great part of Mr. Spencer's township. He was active in selling Connecticut rights until, with quite a number of others, he was arrested for violating the intrusion law and taken to Williamsport, where he was duly indicted by the grand jury at the May sessions, 1797, and finally tried and acquitted at the September term, 1798. Soon after his acquittal he removed up the Tioga to what was later known as the John Elliott place, and subsequently to Tioga, where he became one of the most prominent men of the county.

John Elliott, a cousin of the wife of Uriah Spencer, was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, November 3, 1760, and died in Lawrence, December 13, 1845; his wife, Penina Walter, born March 11, 1777, died August 29, 1870. Having bought the Connecticut title to a farm in Uriah Spencer's township, he started with his family the first of March for his new purchase, with two sleighs and two

* So it is laid down on a Williamson map in the possession of Judge Spencer of Corning, New York.

teams of horses. Crossing the Hudson river at Catskill, he came to Unadilla, where, loading his effects on a raft, he floated down to Tioga Point. Here he left his family while he went up to Tioga, procured a canoe and secured the services of Robert Mitchell and returned to Tioga Point for his goods and family. Returning, he stopped at Erwin Center, where he learned of the arrest of Mr. Spencer*, and determined to keep out of Pennsylvania until the trouble was settled. In 1811 he removed to Lawrenceville, occupying land formerly improved by William Holden. In 1816 he sold his farm to James Ford, and going up the river to Risings, bought of John Shepard, July 8, 1816, 193 acres, with the improvements made by Uriah Spencer. In his native town Mr. Elliott had been a justice of the peace and a member of the legislature. He is spoken of as an honest, conscientious man. His old residence, with its porch and four tall, round columns, is still standing, a conspicuous and interesting landmark of other days.

Thomas Wilson and his family, consisting of his wife, three sons, Thomas, Joseph and Alexander, and one daughter, Amy, who later married Daniel Walker, came from Maryland and settled on the Smith farm in 1795-96. Thomas, Jr., and Alexander moved to Batavia, New York. Joseph went to Angelica, New York, but after his father died he returned to Lawrence and occupied the farm until his death, September 11, 1857, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, Linda Shumway, died August 31, 1827. Thomas Wilson, his son, Thomas, and their neighbor, Daniel Ingersole, who came to Lawrence about the same time, were arrested and taken to Williamsport for violating the intrusion law, having bought and settled upon their farms under a Connecticut title, in 1797. Mr. Ingersole settled on the farm owned by the late George L. Ryon. He bought the Pennsylvania title of Samuel Pleasants, "with buildings and appurtenances," by deed bearing date October 14, 1806, and sold it to Jacob Reep, May 11, 1812. Leonard Cole and Benjamin Cole were also among the "intruders," and probably lived where Norman Allen now lives, as early as 1795-96. They owned no land, but occupied several places for a short time and died in the vicinity of Lawrenceville. George Buchanan settled on the place now owned by ex-Sheriff John Irvin, probably before 1800. He sold to Eleazer Baldwin, deed bearing date October 15, 1808, and left this vicinity.

Jacob Reep came from near Danville, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1795, to Athens, Pennsylvania, where he spent the winter. His wife, Amy Walker, had four brothers and one sister living there. The next spring, loading his goods and family in a canoe, he pushed up the river as far as Elmira, when his wife and one child, with a horse and cow, took the bridle path over the hill to Lawrenceville, while he pushed his canoe up the stream. He first settled on the George L. Ryon farm, where he remained several years. Doubting the validity of his title, he afterwards removed farther up the river to the "old Reep homestead," now owned by the heirs of Peter Reep, where Jacob died in 1829. The deed from Charles Spurrell, Surry, England, for 169 acres of land, "whereon said Reep now lives, with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances," bears date August, 1820. The following incidents illustrate pioneer life. One morning a good tracking snow had fallen and Mr. Reep

* This fixes 1797, as the year of Mr. Elliott's trip. Had Spencer been arrested when Elliott first came to Tioga, he certainly would have known it. That event must have occurred while Elliott was at Tioga Point. The arrest was in April or May, 1797.

went out to hunt deer. He followed one until the deer crossed his track, when he found an Indian was following the same deer. Mr. Reep left the chase to his red competitor and came home. One night the pigs, which were shut in a pen, were making a great noise. When going out to see what was the matter he found a bear trying to get out of the pen with a pig. He ran for his ax, intending to break bruin's back, but struck him on the side; the ax stuck fast, the bear escaped and he never saw his ax again. Jacob had two sons, Jacob, Jr., who married Betsey, daughter of Adam Hart, and had two children, a son, Peter, who died young, and a daughter, Amy, who married Abram Walker; and Peter, who married Catharine Ridgely, to whom were born fourteen children.

Obadiah Inscho located on the east side of the Tioga, a mile above Lawrenceville, upon the Horton farm, in 1798. Here he resided until his death in 1820. Many of his descendants are living in this county.

Adam Hart joined Mr. Reep on the south, his farm including what is now called Somer's Lane. He was of German parentage, served seven years in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and with his brother George was an early emigrant from Reading, Pennsylvania, to Lawrence. The Harts were enterprising and thrifty farmers. Adam built a distillery on the little stream which still bears his name, said to have been the first erected in the county, and also a saw-mill. He had two sons, John and Daniel, and one daughter, who was married to Jacob Reep. He and his wife moved to Mansfield about 1823, where they died. George Hart served seven years in the Revolutionary War. He had one son, John, whose family now lives in Liberty, and two daughters, one of whom was married to Joseph Middaugh, and the other to Joseph Rowley, who moved to Big Flats, New York.

Joseph Middaugh, son of Samuel, who lived on the Chemung, came from the east a young man, married a daughter of George Hart and settled adjacent to him. He had a saw-mill and did quite an extensive lumber business. Middaugh and the Harts bought the Connecticut title to their land, but finding it worthless bought of the Pennsylvania owners, giving mortgage for the payment of the purchase money. It is likely that Elias Westbrook, who came from the Wyoming valley and settled near Tioga Junction, came before 1800, but the precise date has not been ascertained.

Thus, at the beginning of the present century, nearly every farm along the Tioga valley from the State line to the present Tioga township was occupied by hardy pioneers, whose thrift, push and enterprise were beginning to let the sunshine into the woods, and commencing to hew out of the wilderness the beautiful farms, and introduce the appliances of civilization, which for nearly a century have distinguished this portion of the county.

In the meanwhile settlements began to be pushed with equal enterprise up the Cowanesque. Among the first of these was that of John Cady. He was born at Saratoga, New York, July 4, 1774, and was married to Permelia Frick in 1795, at Southport, New York. He came immediately to Lawrenceville and settled upon the farm, recently the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Stewart, on which William Barney had formerly lived. Barney had built a rough log house with bark-covered roof, a few stones laid up at one side for a fire place and a hole in

the roof for the escape of the smoke and had cleared a few acres of land for a corn patch. A hollow maple stump at the door, over which swung a stone pestle suspended from a spring-pole, was the mill. Here young Cady brought his eighteen-year old wife for her wedding trip. And here they lived, industriously clearing and improving their farm, reared a family of children, and spent their old age in peace and comfort until their death, which occurred to Mr. Cady August 23, 1850, and to his wife February 3, 1862. Mr. Cady's father, Zebdee Cady, came about the same time, made a settlement on the south side of the Cowanesque near the "old red house," remained a few years and then went to Ohio, where he died.

Lyman and Calvin Pritchard, two brothers, came about the time or a little after Mr. Cady* and settled the farm next above him, Calvin on the farm afterwards owned by his son, the late William Pritchard, and Lyman the next above. The family is of Welsh origin, but were at Wyoming, where their father was taken captive by the Indians and never heard of after. The sons, with their aged mother, came to Athens, then went to Owego, and later to Lawrenceville. Lyman married a daughter of William Allington, a blacksmith, who came about the same time as the Pritchards, and lived in a little house east of Abram Walker's. He was physically a powerful man, and held a prominent place in the little community. He went west where he died. Calvin married a daughter of Hosea Kennedy, who was also an early settler on the Cowanesque. Mr. Pritchard for many years carried the mail on horseback from Painted Post to Williamsport over the Williamson road. One night while riding along rather slowly, a panther dropped from a tree upon his horse, but got off without doing injury to either horse or postman, except a big scare. The brothers were joint owners of a saw-mill, where much of the superb pine, which once covered their farms, was manufactured into lumber. They were both men of good education for the times, raised large families, and died upon the farms they first settled.

It has been asserted that in 1800 Tioga county contained only ten families, sixty white persons and seven negroes. There were, however, that many families within the bounds of Lawrence township. The population of the township at the time of its organization, 1816, has not been ascertained. In 1818 the assessment enumerated forty-six taxables, with 5,520 acres of improved land, 692 unimproved, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, one tannery, and a valuation of $13,621. Among the persons here at that time the following deserve mention:

Ira Kilburn, son of Elijah Kilburn, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, October 29, 1772; at twenty was prepared for college; pursued his collegiate studies at Williams and Yale, and graduated in 1796. After teaching a year in Westerly, Rhode Island, in company with Drs. Lee and Collings, he engaged in mercantile business for a couple of years, when he began the study of law with Hon. Coddington Billings, of his native town, whence after three years he entered the office of Judge Gilbert, of Hebron, intending to present himself for admission to the bar at the next term of court, when unforseen circumstances called him to Tioga county in the latter part of 1802. Here he purchased an extensive tract of land,

* In an interview with the late Hiram Pritchard of Corning, New York, he with great positiveness put the date of the coming in 1792, yet both he and others say the Cadys came first, but Cady was here not earlier than 1795.

embracing a large portion of Lawrenceville, and 1,100 acres on the east side of the Tioga, devised by Josiah Lockhart to the First Presbyterian church of Lancaster, and by it sold to Mr. Kilburn. Here, on almost the exact site of the railroad station, he erected a saw and grist-mill, which he operated for many years. In 1808 he was elected a commissioner of Tioga county, and September 18th, of the same year, commissioned justice of the peace. August 3, 1811, he was commissioned a colonel by Governor Snyder, and commanded a regiment of militia. February 6, 1812, he was made postmaster of Lawrenceville, and at the same time was United States mail contractor. July 13, 1812, he was commissioned an associate judge of Tioga county and held this important office nearly twenty-eight years. On retiring from the bench in 1840, he was again elected justice of the peace, "and in the next four years disposed of over 800 cases brought before him." He also held nearly every office in the town and borough. He died in Lawrenceville in 1854, aged eighty-one years. He married Sally Ross, June 20, 1803, and their children were Wells, Harriett, Ralph Lee, Eliza Ann, Adaline and Charles Lawrence. Judge Kilburn was an honest, upright man, a large contributor to every benevolent enterprise, and is still remembered as one of the foremost men of his day in this community.

John Gordon settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Patchin, near Tioga Junction, prior to 1803. He was born in Scotland, in March, 1761. While at school he was impressed into the British military service, was put into the Fifty-third regiment, sent to this country during the Revolutionary War, and discharged in December, 1779. He chose to remain in the United States, attended school for a time, married Sarah Rathbone, and settled in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was second cousin to Lord Byron, (whose untitled name was George Noel Gordon), and his wife was first cousin to Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame. He secured the Pennsylvania title to 240 acres of land, which he subsequently sold, and moved within the present limits of Tioga township. His family are dead or left the county. John Maine, connected by marriage with the Gordons, settled about the same time on a farm of 286 acres between Gordon and Benjamin Westbrook. Here he built a saw-mill, and sold his property to Jesse Smith and William Babcock, of Ontario county, New York, September 2, 1816, and later moved to Sullivan township.

Capt. Eleazer Baldwin settled near the village of Lawrenceville in March, 1806. His grandfather, John Baldwin, a prosperous farmer and merchant, lived in Norwich, Connecticut, and had two sons, one, Jabez, served through the entire Revolutionary War, and Rufus, the father of Eleazer, who assisted in the erection of Dartmouth College, Eleazer as a lad assisting to haul the logs of which the first buildings were constructed. Leaving Dartmouth school, Eleazer came to Geneva, New York, where he was for some time in the employ of Colonel Williamson. About 1800 he came up Sugar creek to Troy, Pennsylvania, where he married Betsy Stevens, and in March, 1806, came to Lawrence township, where he died in 1831. In 1813 he was collector of taxes, and an active man of affairs until the day of his death. His sons Buel, Moses and Thomas L., were farmers and lumbermen. Buel and Thomas subsequently moved to Tioga, while Moses remained in Lawrence, and died on the farm where his widow now lives.

Dr. Simeon Powers came to Lawrenceville in 1805, but remained here only a brief period. Removing to Knoxville, he lived at that place until 1808, and then located in Tioga. In 1821 he returned to Lawrenceville, which remained his home until his death. His practice extended over a vast territory; westward up the Cowanesque into Potter county, south as far as Williamsport and north to Addison, Painted Post and Bath. In 1815 he was elected the second sheriff of Tioga county, holding the office for three years. The doctor built the "red house," on Cowanesque street, Lawrenceville, where he died in December, 1863, in the eightieth year of his age. He came to Tioga county a single man, but married Polly, a daughter of Obadiah Inscho.

Daniel Walker was born at Nescopeck, Pennsylvania, in 1778. At ten years of age came with his father, George Walker, to Nichols, New York, and thence to Lawrenceville in 1810, and settled upon the farm now owned by his son, Abram Walker. The deed bears date December 2, 1815. Some one, whose name is unknown, had made a settlement here before Walker came. In 1811 he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilson. She died in 1836 and he in 1854. His son, Abram, an octogenarian, whose wife was Amy Reep, is still living on the old homestead, while his daughter, Amy, married Austin Lathrop, and died in 1850.

Hon. James Ford was born in Morristown, New Jersey, March 4, 1783. At the early age of thirteen he went to New York to learn the mercantile business, where he remained six years. In 1814 he had a store at Watson's, a mile north of the Pennsylvania state line; in 1816 he is spoken of as a merchant in Painted Post, and in that year he removed to Lawrenceville and built the mansion now occupied by his grandson, George Shumway. When the frame of the building was erected, the people for twenty miles around had been invited to the raising. At its christening, as was then the custom, the various names by which the place had been known, such as "Bachelorsville," "Shaver's Point," "Rogue's Harbor," etc., were discarded, and that of Lawrence adopted, in honor of Captain Lawrence, of "Don't give up the ship" fame. Mr. Ford became the most extensive business man in Tioga county, especially as merchant, lumberman and dealer in real estate. To him and Judge Kilburn Lawrenceville is largely indebted for its broad streets, deeds for lots specifying that Main street, a part of the Williamson road, should be eighty feet wide. As a business man Mr. Ford was intelligent and energetic. At his mills large quantities of lumber were cut and floated down the river, and grain was purchased which was manufactured into flour for southern markets. He served acceptably two terms in the state legislature, 1824 and 1825, and two in Congress, elected in 1828 and 1830. He died in 1859 and was laid to rest in the Lindsley family burying ground, where sleep many of the pioneers of this valley.

Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, a native of Marlborough, where he was born in 1794, came to Lawrenceville in 1818 and built up a large professional practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1827, sheriff in 1840, and appointed an associate judge in 1847, and was a man of prominence and influence.

Hiram Beebe, who came in 1815, was the first merchant. In 1840 he removed his business to Nelson, but retained his home in Lawrenceville until his death. He was a prominent business man and a leading politician. His brother, Anson Beebe,

with his brother-in-law, Asa Lincoln, both of whom came in 1817, were engaged with Hiram in the manufacture of gloves and mittens for years.

Among the other early settlers of prominence were Joseph McCormick, Samuel McDougall, who came from Washington county, New York, was county surveyor from 1827 to 1836, and died in 1859, aged seventy-six; Job Geer, a leading contractor and builder, who erected the court house at Wellsboro; Daniel Cook and others who became identified with the development and upbuilding of the township.

Such were the leading men among the settlers up to 1831, in which year the settlements were practically confined to the river flats, the hillsides remaining, for the most part, a wilderness. Year by year, however, the timber was stripped from these and the adjacent uplands, and the land placed under cultivation, until, in time, the entire township was transformed into well-tilled and productive fields. In 1890 the population of the township was 1,017, and of Lawrenceville borough 441, making a total for both of 1,458.

THE BOROUGH OF LAWRENCEVILLE.

From the first, the natural advantages of its situation made the junction of the two rivers the business center for a large outlying territory, which, with the rapid development of the lumber manufacturing, so enhanced its importance as to render a municipal organization desirable. Accordingly, by an act of legislature, approved March 21, 1831, that part of the township of Lawrence, bounded on the north by the State line; on the east by the Tioga river; on the south by Ira Kilburn's south line, and on the west by James Ford's west line, was erected into the "Borough of Lawrenceville," and in a few weeks the borough government went into operation.

The completion of the Chemung canal to Corning, in 1834, and of the Tioga railroad a few years later gave a great impulse to business. From 1840 to 1855 the lumber trade was at its zenith. A perfect lumber fever prevailed. In the spring season and on every freshet, the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers were literally crowded with rafts of logs, lumber and timber, and ark loads of shingles. Two hundred million feet annually passed through Lawrenceville, exclusive of the large amount manufactured at or near the town. Merchants did a heavy business. Stores, shops, hotels, churches and private residences were erected during this fever, which began to subside in 1856. The forests, which had yielded such large revenue and given employment to so much capital and labor, had been swept away, and the soil, though good, was covered with stumps, brush and undergrowth, or had been swept by devastating fires. In a few years the borough, which had been the commercial metropolis of the county, was prostrate and has never recovered its former prosperity.

It is said "misfortunes never come single." Lawrenceville was visited by two very destructive fires just when every line of business was paralyzed. The first occurred in 1867, and the other in 1868. These fires burned out the center and business portion of the village, and destroyed property to the amount of $160,000. The town has never recovered from this blow, the burnt district being still mostly covered by cheap board structures. Although advantageously situated at the junction of the Tioga and Cowanesque Valley railroads with the main line of the

Fall Brook, yet its population does not exceed 800 souls. One general store, two groceries, a feed and a notion store, two furniture stores, two blacksmith, and two wagon and one carpenter shop, two markets, a drug store, three physicians, one lawyer, two clergymen, two jewelers, two barbers, an undertaker and a shoemaker, a newspaper, two justices and a hotel represent the principal business places of the borough.

MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Adam Hart, who settled at Somer's Lane, and who was a man of enterprise, erected a distillery and a saw-mill on the little stream that still bears his name. They were among the earliest in the county. In 1812 Hart was assessed as an innkeeper. He removed to Mansfield in 1823. His brother, George Hart, appears to have had an interest with him in these enterprises.

Joseph Middaugh, who married a daughter of George Hart, and lived near him, was an early saw-mill owner and operator.

Lyman and Calvin Pritchard, who settled on the Cowanesque, on the farm owned by the late William Pritchard, were joint owners in a saw-mill erected during the earlier years of the present century.

Ira Kilburn, who settled in Lawrenceville in 1802, erected a few years later, a saw-mill and a grist-mill, on almost the exact site of the present railroad station. These he carried on for many years. He also erected a distillery a short distance south of the station, which was operated by himself and Hiram Beebe.

John Maine, who settled between the farms of John Gordon and Benjamin Westbrook, about 1803, built a saw-mill which he operated until September 2, 1816, when he sold it to Jesse Smith and William Babcock, of Ontario county, New York.

James Ford, who located in Lawrenceville in 1816, and immediately engaged in mercantile business, soon afterward erected a saw-mill and grist-mill on the north side of the Cowanesque river, above the mill now owned and operated by Nathaniel Eaton. The Ford grist-mill was burned and rebuilt several times and was owned successively by James Ford, his son, C. H. L. Ford, Augustus Wolz and Nathaniel Eaton, who has run the present mill about twelve years. It stands some distance below the site of the early mills, and is operated by water power.

The foregoing are the principal early enterprises. In 1823 there were in Lawrenceville and in the township three grist-mills, five saw-mills, two distilleries, one tannery, two blacksmith shops, one chairmaker and one cooper. During the lumbering activity, which came later, the number of enterprises was largely increased, and every branch of industry prospered.

The first store in Lawrenceville was started in 1815 by Hiram Beebe and a man named Hollabert. Mr. Beebe, who attained prominence as a merchant and politician, continued in business until 1840, when he opened a store in Nelson in connection with Hunt Pomeroy, father of the late Mark M. Pomeroy, otherwise known as "Brick" Pomeroy, editor of the LaCrosse *Democrat*. The second store was opened in 1816 by James Ford, who soon became the principal merchant of the place. Others followed as the population of the village and township increased.

Adam Hart's wayside inn, at Somer's Lane, was the first public house in the township. The first hotel in Lawrenceville was built about 1817 by Enos

Slosson. After his death it was kept by Samuel Besler. Mrs. Slosson married Eben McDougall, who kept the house for a number of years. Then came James Baldwin, of Addison, and H. H. Potter. The latter removed to Tioga in 1833, and was succeeded by Clark Slosson. This old hotel was burned in the fire of 1867. In 1826 John Barnes built a hotel on the site of the present Hotel Kirkland, which he conducted until about 1835. Among his successors were S. B. Denton, Job Geer, Barney McDougall, George Jordan and Lewis Daggett. It burned about twenty years ago, and was rebuilt by Mr. Daggett. He and his sons, Seth and Wells Daggett, were the landlords to February, 1890, when the property was leased to F. G. Kirkland, who purchased it January 1, 1894. He has proven a popular and successful landlord.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Dr. Ralph Kilburn, a brother of Judge Ira Kilburn, came to Lawrenceville in 1804, and practiced until 1840, when he went to live with a sister near Rochester, New York, where he died. He was never married. Dr. Simeon Power first came to Lawrenceville in 1805. He soon removed to Knoxville and later to Tioga, returning to Lawrenceville in 1821, where he died in December, 1863. His brother, Dr. Pliny Power, came a few years later. He practiced in Lawrenceville, Canoe Camp and Tioga until 1835, when he removed to Michigan, where he died. Dr. Curtis Parkhurst came to Lawrenceville in 1818, and practiced his profession until his death. He was elected to the legislature in 1827 and sheriff in 1840. Dr. Lewis Darling came from Wellsboro to Lawrenceville in 1831, and practiced in Lawrenceville until his death. His son, Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., and grandson, Dr. A. L. Darling, both physicians of skill and reputation, are in practice in Lawrenceville. A fuller reference to each of them will be found in their biographical sketches. Dr. Milton Pardee Orton located in Lawrenceville in 1834, and practiced until 1862, when he became a surgeon in the United States service. He died at Hatteras Inlet, February 2, 1864. Locke Granger, a graduate of Geneva Medical College, came to Lawrenceville in 1841, and for a time was a partner with Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., but later practiced alone. He died in 1883. Dr. Van Horn, a homeopathist, came to Lawrenceville in the early seventies, but removed, a few years later, to Elmira, New York. Dr. J. B. Smith came to Lawrenceville in 1890, and has built up a good practice. He and Drs. Lewis and A. L. Darling comprise the present resident physicians.

The legal profession has been well represented in Lawrenceville. Hon. Ira Kilburn, though not in regular practice, served for many years as an associate judge and as justice of the peace, and was prominently identified with the legal history of the county. Clarendon Rathbone came to Lawrenceville in 1820, and practiced about twenty years, when he removed to Blossburg. John W. Maynard, who came to Lawrenceville with his parents in 1828, practiced here until the spring of 1833, when he removed to Tioga. Newell F. Higgins, who located in Lawrenceville about 1829, remained two years and removed to Williamsport. Norman H. Purple studied under Higgins, and practiced in Lawrenceville until 1837, when he removed to Peoria, Illinois. Pardon Damon came to Lawrenceville about 1826, studied law with Purple and Judge Knox, and practiced in Lawrenceville until his death. John C.

Knox, afterwards eminent as a judge of the State Supreme Court, practiced in Lawrenceville in the later thirties and early forties. John W. Ryon, a native of Elkland, came to Lawrenceville in 1847, and practiced until 1863, when he removed to Pottsville. Wallace P. Ryon, a brother of Hon. John W. Ryon, has been in practice in Lawrenceville since 1882. D. C. Harrower, a son of Hon. G. T. Harrower, was admitted to the bar of Tioga county and practiced in Lawrenceville until 1894, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre.

NEWSPAPERS.

In August, 1840, the late William Adams, of Mansfield, then the editor and proprietor of the Tioga *Democrat*, published at Tioga, sold a half interest in the paper to John C. Knox, Hiram Beebe, James Ford and Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville, who removed the plant and paper to that place, and changed the name of the paper to the Lawrence *Sentinel*. Mr. Adams subsequently sold his remaining interest to Mr. Knox. Two years later the latter sold it to Asa H. Carey, who removed it, so it is said, to Troy, Pennsylvania. The *Sentinel* was Democratic in politics. Lawrenceville was without a paper then until 1871, when Henry C. Mills established the *Valley Enterprise*. A year or two later he removed the plant to Mansfield. In 1879 the Lawrenceville *Herald* was established by A. Redfield & Son, who conducted it until 1889, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr. Early in 1890 he sold it to Wallace P. Ryon. On February 1, 1892, Leon A. Church became associated with Mr. Ryon in the publication of the *Herald*, which relationship still continues. The paper is well conducted, has a good circulation, and is devoted principally to matters of local interest.

SCHOOLS.

From the first, as might have been expected from their New England origin, the people of Lawrence were careful to provide for the education of their children. As early and probably before 1800, there was a school at Hart's and one at Pritchard's. At the latter place Lyman Pritchard taught for several winters. Later another school house was built near the farm now owned by Norman H. Ryan, and in 1824 one was erected at Tompkins. On the Tioga the first school house was built near Reep's, which was abandoned and another put up at Somer's Lane (Hart's). These were log structures, built by the people who lived in the vicinity, and rudely finished and furnished. The Hart school house was burned one night during a term of school. The next day the inhabitants came together and before night the logs for another house were put up. There was not a box of glass to be had nearer than Painted Post, but Mr. Baldwin went up on horse back and brought a box, and another neighbor gathered grain sufficient to purchase books, which was also taken to Painted Post, and every school book in the place was secured. In a week from the time the old house was burned the new one was completed, and the school continued. In 1834 school directors were elected under the common school law of the State, as follows: William Updegraff, Clarendon Rathbone, Horace Frizelle, Abisha Baker, Job Geer and Rufus Baldwin. Job Geer was elected president; C. Rathbone, secretary, and Wells Kilburn, appointed treasurer. The township was divided into five sub-districts, two on the Cowanesque,

two on the Tioga, and one at Lawrenceville. There are now seven districts in the township, outside of Lawrenceville, which forms a separate district. The school houses are well built and well furnished, and good schools are maintained, the average in the borough being eight, and in the township seven months each year.

The Lawrenceville Academy was incorporated September 21, 1848. The first board of trustees was constituted as follows: James Ford, Curtis Parkhurst, E. D. Wells, Milton P. Orton and Micajah Seelye. A building was erected and was opened for the reception of students—both sexes being admitted—about 1852. George Barker, the first principal, remained about two years. His successor, Thomas Benton, had charge two years. Rev. Roswell Brooks, who followed him, died within a year, and his wife succeeded him. Then came William Merris, who died within two years after taking charge. His successors were Dr. Milton Pardee Orton and Rev. Sidney Mills. The Academy was maintained until about 1860, when the property was transferred to the borough for public school purposes, and the building has since been used and occupied by the borough graded schools. Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., who was a student at the Academy, says it was an excellent school, and that it was largely attended, students coming from the "Southern Tier," of New York, and from various parts of Pennsylvania. The course of study was intended to prepare the student for college, and the instruction was thorough.

CHURCHES, SABBATH-SCHOOLS AND CEMETERIES.

The Baptists were probably the earliest to hold religious worship in Lawrence. Elder John Drew, whose wife was a sister of Eleazer Baldwin, came from Norwich, Connecticut, about the same time as Baldwin, raised a family and remained here until his death. Elder David Rathbone—a graduate of Yale College, where he had taken a master's degree, and a man of great ability—came about 1813. He ministered to the little companies gathered at various points, until August 23, 1823, when he was instantly killed by the overturning of his carriage. He was at the time about sixty years of age. Both he and Mr. Drew are buried in the old cemetery west of the village. He was followed by Elder Thomas S. Sheardown, Elisha Booth and others. A church was organized in 1813, across the line in Tioga township, at the home of Benjamin Bentley, of which many of the Baptists, resident in Lawrence township, became members. No church appears to have been organized in Lawrence township, or if organized, to have had anything but a brief existence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrenceville is one of the oldest societies of that denomination in the county. The first public worship was held soon after the beginning of the present century. The "circuit rider," who made occasional visits, and resident local preachers conducted the services, which, when the weather permitted, were usually held in the open air. In winter and in inclement weather they were held in the homes and in the barns of the settlers. Among the pioneers of Lawrence township—who occasionally conducted these early services—was a local preacher named Ephraim Thomas. He was also a carpenter and farmer. He was born in Ireland in 1788; came to America in 1805, and found his way into

Lawrence township, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died in September, 1852. The date of the organization of the first class is not known, but it is said to have been some time during the early twenties. The first house of worship was of brick. It was begun in 1831 or 1832; was completed in 1836, and was built on land donated by Ira Kilburn, situated at the head of old Mechanic street. It was sold and torn down, and the land reverted to the heirs of Kilburn, who donated it to the borough for the extension of Mechanic street. In 1849 another building was erected on the corner opposite A. P. Radaker's. This was burned in December, 1888, and the present edifice built in 1889.

Owing to the fact that, previous to 1858, the records of the church were very imperfectly kept, a complete list of the pastors is not obtainable. From a broken file of the conference minutes and from other sources, the following list has been compiled: Rev. Lemuel Maynard, a circuit preacher, and the father of the late Judge John W. Maynard, of Williamsport, was here as early as 1828. He was born May 10, 1773; died February 8, 1839, and lies buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. Rev. Asa Orcutt was the pastor of the church in Tioga in 1829-30. As Lawrenceville and Tioga were both in the same charge until 1873, the same pastors served both churches. Rev. Chandler Wheeler was the pastor in 1833, and Rev. Hiram Sanford in 1835. The name of Rev. Samuel Nichols appears from 1844 to 1846. In 1857 Rev. Daniel Clark was in charge, since which time the succession has been as follows: Revs. Samuel Nichols, 1858-60; N. N. Beers, 1860-61; William B. Holt, 1861-62; George Stratton, 1862-63; William Potter, 1863-64; Thomas S. Abrahams, 1864-66; N. Fellows, 1866-67; J. J. Turtin, 1867-70; W. S. Kymer, 1870-71; William Cochran, 1871-72; G. W. Gibson, 1872-75; Paul Smith, 1875-78; W. W. Hunt, 1878-80; N. N. Beers, 1880-81; Andrew Purdy, 1881-84; Ward Platt, 1884-86; Henry Vosburgh, 1886-89; F. H. Van Keuren, 1889-91; C. M. Gardner, 1891-92; G. Wilbur Shipley, 1892-95; E. A. Anderson, 1895-96, and E. E. Jones, the present incumbent, who took charge in October, 1896. The church now numbers seventy-two members. There are 100 pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, and sixty-eight members in the Epworth League.

The First Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville, the oldest Presbyterian church in the county, was organized February 10, 1824, by Revs. David Higgins, of Bath, New York; Henry Ford, of Elmira, New York, and Ruling Elder Elias Hopkins, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bath. The following are the names of the original members as they appear upon the church record: Joseph Miller, Linda Mira, his wife; Abisha Baker, Martha, his wife; Nancy (wife of Rev. Davis) Rathbone, Phila (wife of Calvin) Cowley, Polly (wife of Samuel) McDougall, Betsey Wilson, Jerusha L. (wife of Michael R.) Tharp, Widow Roxcelana Brown, Mary (wife of Joseph) Nelson, Eunice (wife of Eleazer) Lindsley, and Eleanor (wife of Job) Geer. Rev. Simeon R. Jones and others supplied the pulpit until 1831, when Rev. Elijah D. Wells became the pastor, and continued, excepting one year, until 1842. Mr. Wells was born in New York City, September 29, 1800; died in Lawrenceville, February 11, 1883, and was buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. Rev. Samuel J. McCullough, who served as pastor from 1842 to 1847, and was for thirty years a minister of the Gospel, was born in Dickinson, Cumberland county,

Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; was deeply learned in theology, and was a sincere and devoted man in his profession. He died at Tioga, December 19, 1867, aged fifty-eight years, and lies buried in the cemetery at Lindley, New York. Rev. Mr. Hood, who was the pastor from 1847 to 1849, was followed by Rev. Sidney Mills, who had charge from 1849 to 1854, and also taught for a few years in the Lawrenceville Academy. He was born March 20, 1779, and died at Lawrenceville, March 13, 1875. His remains were buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. Rev. Albert Henry Barnes was the pastor from 1854 to 1860, and Rev. Octavius Fitch from 1861 to 1863. Mr. Fitch was a faithful and earnest minister. He died February 24, 1869, and lies buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. Rev. Elijah D. Wells and others supplied the pulpit from 1864 to 1869, since which time the pastors have been as follows: Revs. Walter S. Drysdale, 1870; Mr. Cooper, 1871; Henry P. Baker, 1871-73; John B. Grier, D. D., 1873-77; Henry T. Scholl, 1882-85; W. Tussing, 1886; W. A. Dunning, 1887; A. C. Reed, 1888; J. Addison Whittaker, 1888-89; James I. Campbell, 1889-90, and David Craft, the present pastor, who came in 1891, and who also has charge of the church at Antrim.

In 1831-32 the present church edifice was erected on ground donated by James Ford. The heavy timbers used in the building were donated by Dr. Simeon Power. The exterior of this church—the oldest house of worship in the county—is a perfect model of Doric architecture. The interior was remodeled a few years since, and is neat and comfortable.

In 1840 the society was incorporated under the name of the "Presbyterian Congregation of Lawrenceville." There were thirty incorporators, including the following trustees: Erastus Butts, Joel Adams, Micajah Seelye, James Ford and Samuel Rockwell. In 1860, on account of dissensions, a portion of the membership withdrew and the Second Presbyterian church of Lawrenceville was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Susquehanna. Rev. Lyell T. Adams was employed as pastor until 1866. His successor, Rev. John Garretson, supplied the pulpit until 1870, when the two factions were again united. The church now numbers seventy members. There are sixty-five pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which William S. Smith is the superintendent.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1860 under the rectorship of Rev. J. Hobart De Mille. As early as 1841, Rev. Charles Breck, the pioneer minister of the denomination in the county, held services here. His successors have been the rectors of St. Andrew's church, at Tioga, who also administered to this congregation up to 1893, since which time there has been no stated rector. The present church edifice was built in 1873, by the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania. Previous to its erection the congregation worshiped in a hall.

The Christian Church was organized a number of years ago in the eastern part of the township. A neat and substantial house of worship was erected in which the congregation worship. A good Sunday-school is also maintained.

Sabbath-Schools were early organized. Joseph Nelson, a Scotch Presbyterian seceder, who came from St. Lawrence county, New York, about 1815, and settled

near Henry Colgrove's place, was an early Sabbath-school worker and used to gather the children of the neighborhood in his house for religious instruction. Denominational Sabbath-schools were held in the churches of the borough, and a union undenominational Sunday-school was organized by Samuel Rockwell at Middaugh's in 1850. Mr. Rockwell is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Lawrenceville.

Cemeteries.—When the township was first settled the pioneers buried their dead near their homes in order to protect their graves from wild animals. In the early thirties the present cemetery west of Lawrenceville was set apart for burial purposes. It is in charge of the Lawrenceville Cemetery Association, incorporated September 23, 1876. The East Lawrence Cemetery Association, incorporated May 10, 1881, own and control a cemetery in the township, about three miles southeast of Lawrenceville.

JUSTICES AND BURGESSES.

The office of justice of the peace for Lawrence township has been filled as follows: Elijah Putnam, 1813; Ambrose Millard, 1816; John Drew, 1818; Elijah De Pui and Samuel McDougall, 1819; Job Geer and Levi Vail, 1825; William Willard, Jr., and Reuben Cloos, 1827; Jonah Brewster, 1830; William Garretson and Martin Bowen, 1831; Samuel Snow, 1832; Horace E. Spencer and Horace Frizelle, 1883; A. M. Compton, 1834; Calvin Cowley, 1835; Erastus W. Derow, Lewis Meade and J. C. Whittaker, 1836; Curtis Parkhurst and Lyman Johnson, 1838; William Evans, 1841; Austin Lathrop, 1842; re-elected, 1847 and 1852; Samuel Broakman, 1847, and Dwight R. Cowley, 1856. Although the election returns show that candidates for justices of the peace were regularly voted for, the record of commissions contains no name of any who qualified from 1856 to 1872, in which year Peter Reep was commissioned. The names of the succeeding justices are as follows: Isaac Losey, 1874; Peter Reep, 1878, re-elected 1883 and 1887; Sylvester Shoemaker, 1880; re-elected, 1885; J. B. Squires, 1884; George Reep, 1890; Willis F. Reep, 1895.

The following named persons have served as justices of the borough of Lawrenceville: Lewis Meade and Ira Kilburn, 1840; Job Geer and Locke Granger, 1844; re-elected, 1850; Curtis Parkhurst, 1845; Edward R. Kasson, 1848; Samuel B. Brooks, 1849; E. D. Wells, 1854; re-elected, 1859 and 1864; James Ryon, 1855; Pardon Damon, 1857; re-elected, 1862, 1867 and 1872; J. H. Mather, 1867; re-elected, 1872 and 1877; Augustus Redfield, 1875; George T. Losey, 1877; re-elected, 1887 and 1896; George McCullough, 1881; James Stewart, 1886; re-elected, 1891; D. C. Ford, 1890; Wallace P. Ryon, 1894.

The burgesses of the borough of Lawrenceville have been elected as follows: Job Geer, 1831-32; Ira Kilburn, 1833-34; Micajah Seelye, 1835; Horace Frizelle, 1836; Lewis Meade, 1837-38; Isaac C. Whitehead, 1839; Samuel Satterlee, 1840; Wells Kilburn, 1841; Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., 1842; James Ford, 1843; Samuel Satterlee, 1844-45; Robert Inscho, 1846; Samuel Kinsey, 1847-48; Pardon Damon, 1849; Alexander Cropsey, 1850-51; A. C. Coopley, 1852; John Ryon, 1853; I. W. Tubbs, 1854-55; Pardon Damon, 1856; W. F. Trowbridge, 1857-60; W. G. Miller, 1861; Alexander Cropsey, 1862-67; Pardon Damon, 1868-69; J. F. Rusling,

1870-73; Locke Granger, 1874-75; N. Losey, 1876; Alexander Cropsey, 1877; C. S. Mather, 1878-79; D. C. Ford, 1880; J. C. Beeman, 1881-83; J. F. Rusling, 1884; Alexander Cropsey, 1885; J. F. Rusling, 1886; F. L. Kolb, 1887; C. S. Mather, 1888; James N. Hill, 1889; J. F. Rusling, 1890; N. Losey, 1891; Myron Losey, 1892; J. N. Hill, 1893; George B. Colby, 1894, and Dr. Lewis Darling, 1897.

SOCIETIES.

Lawrenceville Lodge, No. 913, I. O. O. F., was organized July 14, 1875. The first officers were as follows: George T. Losey, N. G.; Seth O. Daggett, V. G.; Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., S., and J. Phippen, T.

Lawrenceville Encampment, No. 98, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1878, with the following officers: C. H. Tremaine, C. P.; George T. Losey, H. P.; Lewis Daggett, S. W.; C. S. Mather, J. W.; N. Losey, S., and W. H. Baxter, T.

Capt. Phil Holland Post, No. 357, G. A. R., was organized July 16, 1863, the first officers being as follows: James A. Rodgers, C.; James Loughridge, S. V. C.; E. C. Rockwell, J. V. C.; J. C. Beeman, Q. M.; George Odell, S.; H. A. Stratton, C.; S. M. Morgan, O. D.; H. B. Colgrove, O. G.; H. T. Caton, A.; L. G. Brant, S. M., and L. M. Smith, Q. M. S.

HORACETOWN.

In 1839 Horace Frizelle was running the Kilburn mills and quite a number of the families in his employ were living on the east side of the Tioga. Thinking it to be advantageous to be incorporated into a borough, an act of the legislature, approved February 19, 1840, was passed, providing for the erection of the "Borough of Horacetown," including the territory bounded north by the State line, on the east by Ansel Bascom's east line, on the south by Obadiah Inscho's north line, and on the west by the west bank of the Tioga river at low water mark. Other sections provide for the election of borough officers and prescribe their duties. The records of the borough are lost and its very existence forgotten by most, even of the old people. The assessment of 1841 gives twenty-seven taxables, of whom fourteen at least were transient persons. The borough organization was soon abandoned and the territory lapsed into the township.

CHAPTER XLV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—ORIGINAL AREA—PRESENT BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—ALTITUDE—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—EARLY MILLING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

JACKSON township was created in September, 1815, from territory previously embraced in Tioga township, and was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, the hero of the battle of New Orleans, and subsequently president of the United States. As originally constituted it embraced about one-half of the present township of Rutland, which was created in 1828. It is the northeastern township of the county, and is bounded on the north by New York state, on the east by Bradford county, on the south by Rutland township, and on the west by Tioga and Lawrence townships. It is nearly square, averaging about seven miles and a quarter from east to west by six and a quarter from north to south, and contains about forty-five square miles. The surface is rugged, the hills in some places being steep and high. The soil is fairly fertile, the upland as well as valley area being well cultivated and productive. The principal streams are Seely and Hammond creeks. The former drains the southeastern part of the township, flowing northeast through Job's Corners and Daggetts, and passing into Bradford county about a mile and a half southeast of Millerton. Hammond creek rises in the southern part of the township, and flows almost due north to Trowbridge. Here it turns and pursues a northeast course through Millerton to the Bradford county line, about a mile south of the New York state line. Alder brook, a branch of Hammond creek, flows southeast, and drains the northwestern part of the township. Bear creek, another branch, flows from the south and drains a portion of the eastern part of the township. Holiday run, which rises southeast of Maple Ridge, and flows northwest into Tioga and Lawrence townships, drains the southwestern part of the township. The mean elevation above tidewater is about 1,600 feet.

The settlement of the township began in 1793, and it has grown steadily and healthfully. In 1840 it had 1,123 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,531; in 1880, 1,824, and in 1890, 1,704.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Garret Miller was the pioneer settler of the township. He came from Orange county, New York, and the date of his coming is fixed by the following inscription upon the tombstone which marks the grave of his son, Capt. Samuel Miller, in the cemetery at Millerton:

Capt. Samuel Miller.
Pioneer of this Town.
Resided here for 57 years.
Died September 16, 1850.
Aged 71 years, 4 months.
The Napoleon of hunters; the kind, affectionate relative and the generous friend.

According to this inscription Garret Miller and his family came into the township as early as 1793. A clearing was first made north of Millerton, near the New York state line, but they soon afterward moved down into the valley and settled permanently on Hammond creek, on the site of Millerton. The names of Garret Miller and Samuel Miller appear in the census returns of the county for 1800, the age of the former being given as forty-two and that of the latter as twenty-two. The township at the time of their settlement was a trackless wilderness, and they were compelled to cut a road through the forest from Newtown—now Elmira—to their new home. They belonged to a hardy and vigorous stock, and their descendants are among the leading citizens and business men of the township.

The next settlement was made in 1797 by Reuben Daggett, who brought his family from his native state—New Hampshire—and settled on Seely creek, near the Bradford county line, in the southeastern part of the township. The place is still known as Daggett's Mills. Here he and his sons, Rufus, Reuben and Seth, erected the first grist-mill and the first saw-mill in the township.

In 1812 the following named persons were residents of the township: Enos Curtis, who settled in the eastern part; Jonathan Corey, Sr., Jonathan Corey, Jr., Hiram Corey and John Corey, near Jackson Summit; Reuben Daggett, Jr., Rufus Daggett and Seth Daggett, who settled at Daggett's Mills; Daniel Lafferty, who settled at Job's Corners; Garret Miller, Sr., Samuel Miller, Garret Miller, Jr., and Joshua Miller, who settled at Millerton; David Nichols, who settled at Maple Ridge; James and Jesse Seely, who settled on Seely creek, and Andrew Sharp. David and Clement Paine were also in the township in 1812.

The foregoing were the pioneer families of the township. After 1812 Jackson settled rapidly, the assessment list of 1816 showing forty taxables. In 1818 the number had increased to fifty-nine. Owing to the entire township being heavily timbered with pine, its lands were cleared slowly, the settlers preferring to await the advent of saw-mills to convert the forests into lumber. These soon came and lumbering became, and for half a century remained, the leading industry of the township.

EARLY MILLING ENTERPRISES.

Jackson township early became the scene of important and extensive lumbering operations. From 1815 until after 1850 the work of converting its immense forests of pine into lumber was pushed forward with all the vigor and energy at the command of those who had their capital invested in mills and in timber lands. Before the advent of the railroad into the township, logs and lumber were hauled to Elmira. In the early days these were rafted down the Chemung river and the North Branch of the Susquehanna to Philadelphia and other lumber markets. Saw-mills were numerous and changes of ownership frequent, showing that the business, while promising large profits, often involved those who engaged in it in serious loss. As



Elliott S. Rose

the timber disappeared the mills shut down, until now there is only one of the old mills—the Mitchell mill, on Alder brook—in operation.

The pioneer grist-mill in the township was the Daggett mill, erected on Seely creek, about a mile below the present village of Daggetts. It first appears on the assessment list in 1817, and is assessed to Reuben Daggett, Jr. It was a water-mill, and was operated until 1820 by Reuben Daggett, Jr., from which time until his death in 1835 it was carried on by Rufus Daggett. His widow, Hannah Daggett, retained control of the property until 1849, when it passed into the possession of William Daggett. He rebuilt and operated it until 1853, when the firm became Daggett & Sixbee, who ran it for a number of years. The mill is now the property of George W. Eighmey. It has three run of stone and the roller process, and has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour a day. Steam and water power are both used. About 1843 James Miller erected a water-power grist-mill on Hammond creek at Millerton. In 1845 and 1846 it was operated by Strock & Buchanan. It was afterward carried on by Mr. Miller for a number of years.

The first saw-mill in the township appears on the assessment list of 1817, assessed to Seth Daggett, for many years a prominent and leading lumberman. He operated this and other mills until 1843, when he removed to Tioga. This is the only saw-mill appearing on the assessment list of the township until 1831, when the names of Seth Daggett, Ezra Houghton, James Miller, Joshua G. Spencer and Foster Updyke are given as owners of saw-mills. All these mills, except that of James Miller, which was at Millerton, appear to have been in operation on Seely creek. The Foster Updyke mill was between Daggett's Mills and Job's Corners, and was operated by him until his death about 1847. It then became the property of Warren Wells, and afterward had other owners. In 1832 Boynton & Dalrymple began operations in the township and had three mills on Hammond creek. In 1834 they were operating five mills in various parts of the township. The hard times of 1837 appear to have caught them, as after that year their names are not on the assessment list. The mill established by James Miller at Millerton appears to have been conducted successfully for a number of years. Among the other early mill owners and operators were Aaron Gaylord, Thomas & Sayre, Irvin Clark, Norman Wells, A. C. Bush, William S. Valleau, Henry Johnston, Richard Jones, Jedediah and Thomas Luce, Amos Kelly, Richard Updyke, George Weyborn, Abraham Minear, John Mitchell, Nathan Boynton, Clark Stilwell, Samuel Buchanan, William B. Keyes, S. L. Parmeter, Thomas Shear, Oliver B. Cook, Aaron Chidister, Samuel Rexford, who erected the first steam saw-mill in the township in 1846, and who at one time owned six mills; William R. Sherford and Albert Mitchell. The only mill now in operation, except portable mills, is the Mitchell on Alder brook, established in 1835, and now owned by George Mitchell.

A tannery was established in 1831 at Daggett's Mills by John G. Hubbell. In 1838 Hiram B. Roberts became proprietor. He died in 1842, and his widow, Phoebe Roberts, carried on the enterprise until 1844, when Seth Roberts took charge and operated it until 1849.

SCHOOLS.

A log school house was erected at Daggett's Mills about 1820. Here Miller Vaughan, who came into the township as early as 1817, taught. Among the other

early teachers were Bethuel Goff, Daniel Leonard and Jane Buchanan. The early schools were supported by subscription. After the adoption of the public school law of 1835, the township was sub-divided into school districts and substantial school buildings erected. The township has now fourteen schools in which instruction in the English branches is given on an average of eight months in the year. Capable and efficient teachers are employed and good wages paid.

PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS AND JUSTICES.

As early as 1823, and for several years thereafter, Dr. Ezra Wood, an early settler in Rutland township, practiced in that and Jackson townships. Hiram B. Roberts, who came into Jackson township about 1830, and settled at Daggett's Mills, was the first resident physician. He appears to have practiced but a short time, and to have devoted himself to other enterprises rather than to medicine. Dr. Lewis Darling, an early resident physician of Lawrenceville, extended his practice into this township. Ralph D. Shepherd practiced from 1841 to 1843 at Daggett's Mills. D. N. Hunt practiced in the township from 1845 to 1850. Dr. Nathaniel Smith, who is still in active practice, located in Millerton in 1847. Erastus D. Yule came into the township in 1853 and practiced several years. Charles Voorhees located at Daggett's Mills in 1856, and practiced there until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Sherman Voorhees, who is still in practice. Frank Smith, a son of Dr. Nathaniel Smith, has been in practice in Millerton since 1871.

Samuel E. Kirkendall, the only lawyer in the township, has been in practice in Millerton since 1873.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace of the township: Seth Daggett, 1824; Hosea Howland, 1829; Theodore Larrison, 1832; Clark Stilwell, 1836; Charles Tillinghast, 1840; Allen Gibson, 1840; Joshua G. Spencer, 1841; John W. Stowell, 1845; re-elected, 1850; Malachi Murdough, 1846; William B. Keyes, 1851; Nathaniel Smith, 1855; re-elected, 1865; Orrin D. Bly, 1855; re-elected, 1864, 1873, 1879; O. B. Wells, 1860; Hector L. Miller, 1860; M. K. Retan, 1868; D. B. Lain, 1870; E. C. Stilwell, 1875; re-elected, 1880; L. C. Retan, 1880; re-elected, 1885, 1890; W. G. Shieve, 1885; C. H. Shieve, 1889; re-elected, 1894; John E. Barnes, 1894; J. D. Garrison, 1895.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Jackson Baptist Church was organized in 1841. The names of the early members are as follows: E. T. Wood, Jacob Bryan, A. B. Bryan, Chester Updyke, Stephen Wood, A. G. Garrison, W. S. McIntyre, Johnson Brewer, William Garrison, Reuben Updyke, Elijah Moore, John Sedinger, Samuel Grinnell, Albert Shorter, D. B. Harvey, S. Updyke, Spencer Wood, Jedediah Rice and wife, Myron Mills, Hiram B. Bryan, Sarah Updyke, Samantha Brewer, Harriet Garrison, Mercy Spencer, Rachel Parmeter, Fanny Crandall, Emeline Johnson, Polly Wood, Olive Osgood, Emeline Baker, Ann Bryan, Elizabeth Moore, Sarah Parmeter, Harriet Updyke, Phebe A. Updyke, Nancy J. Webster, Louisa Shieve, Mercy Grinnell, Mary Roe, Mary Ann Johnson, Harriet Van Hart, Phoebe A. Wells and Angeline Shepherd. Meetings were held in Foster Updyke's house until 1847. The first pastor, Rev. Samuel Grinnell, served ten years. His successor, Rev. Myron Rockwell,

served until 1854, since which the church has had the following pastors: Revs. C. Beebe, 1855; Samuel Grinnell, 1856; C. Beebe, 1857-58; L. Stone, 1860-63; M. Rockwell, 1864-68; M. Rockwell, 1870; Levi Stone, 1872; C. H. Crowl, 1873; M. Rockwell, 1875-77; L. D. Ayers, 1880; C. B. Smith, 1884; R. D. Hays, 1885-86; J. A. Klucker, 1889; G. P. Watrous, 1891-93; F. Wilson, 1894; M. H. Dunham, 1895; W. H. Porter, 1896. The present church building was erected at Job's Corners about 1870. The church now has twenty-eight members. There are fifty-five teachers and pupils in the Sunday-school, of which J. E. Sedinger is the superintendent.

The West Jackson Baptist Church was organized November 4, 1841. The following named persons constituted the original membership: Samuel Bullock, Dean Hudson, James Friends, Horatio Bisbee, Augustus Bisbee, Sylvanus Hudson, George Friends, Polly Friends, Lucinda Beeman, Elizabeth M. L. Bullock, Hannah Hudson and Jane Hudson. At the time the church was organized Samuel Bullock was ordained a minister and became the first pastor, remaining until August 27, 1843. His successors have been Revs. Stephen Tobey, 1843-46; Samuel Grinnell, 1847-48; Stephen Tobey, 1849-53; Samuel Grinnell, 1855; Stephen Tobey, 1857; D. P. Maryott, 1858; W. B. Jones, 1859; E. A. Hadley, 1860; L. Stone, 1861-65; M. Rockwell, 1866-71; F. Purvis, 1875; C. P. Mott, 1877; L. D. Ayers, 1879-81; S. W. Cole, 1882-83; C. B. Smith, 1884; R. D. Hays, 1887-88; G. P. Watrous, 1892-93; M. H. Dunham, 1895; W. H. Porter, 1896. In 1876 a frame church building was erected at a cost of $1,600. Previous to its erection the society worshiped in the Mann school house. The church is situated on the Alder brook road, near the residence of S. R. Friends. The society now numbers thirty-eight members. There are sixty teachers and pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Jay Friends is the superintendent.

Jackson Summit Baptist Church was organized in the spring of 1884, with L. R. Sheldon, Helen N. Sheldon, W. L. Hazen, Mrs. W. L. Hazen, P. F. Wilson, Susan Wilson, Jay Wilson, Minnie Hazen, Fannie Hazen, Grant Whipple, K T. Davis, Edgar Crumb, Emma Crumb, Lot Morrill and Emma Walker. The names of the pastors of this church are as follows: Revs. C. B. Smith, 1884; L. D. Ayres, 1885; A. Ward, 1886; G. P. Watrous, 1892-93; M. H. Dunham, 1895; W. H. Porter, 1896. This society built a neat frame house of worship, costing $750, in 1892. There are forty-four members connected with this church; also two Sunday-schools, one at Jackson Summit and one at the Thomas school house, with a total membership of 115 teachers and pupils.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Millerton was organized in 1848, by Rev. William M. Haskell, with the following members: Hezekiah Dunham, Anna Dunham, Hector L. Miller, Polly Kelley, Elizabeth Kelley, George Miller, Hannah Miller, George Prutsman and Betsy Prutsman. The first pastor was Rev. William M. Haskell. His successors have been: Revs. Harvey Lamkin, W. H. Knapp, Thomas J. O. Wooden, Mr. Coolbaugh, Mr. Ford, John Alabaster, A. J. Blanchard, A. Ensign, N. B. Congdon, H. B. Troxell, Paul Smith, E. C. White, Henry Meeker, J. C. Crowther, Charles L. Shergus and W. W. Hunt, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1896. A frame church building was erected in 1851-53, during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Knapp, and a parsonage during the pastorate of Rev. A. J.

Blanchard. There are now eighty members in this church. In the Sunday-school there are 100 teachers and pupils. The superintendent is S. J. Kirkendall. Walter Messing is president of the Epworth League. The church at Jackson Center and the class at Kelley Hill are in this charge. The members of a Methodist Episcopal church which formerly existed at Mitchell's Mills joined with this church a few years ago, the society at Mitchell's Mills going out of existence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Daggett's Mills was organized nearly fifty years ago, and a house of worship, costing $1,500, built in 1854. It has belonged to the Genesee and Troy conferences at different times, and is at present in the latter conference. It has, during recent years, been served by pastors assigned to neighboring churches in Bradford county. The present pastor is Rev. S. W. Eaton.

The Methodist Church of Jackson Center is the outgrowth of a class organized there over thirty years ago. A house of worship was erected in 1871. This church now numbers 110 members and maintains a good Sunday-school. It is in the Millerton charge and has been served by the pastors of the Millerton church.

Cemeteries, in which repose the remains of the pioneer settlers of Jackson, are to be found at Millerton, Daggetts, Job's Corners, Mitchell's Mills, Jackson Center and other places in the township. Those at Millerton, Daggetts, Job's Corners and Mitchell's Mills are large, well laid out and well cared for. In the cemetery at Millerton lie the remains of Garret Miller and his wife, his son, Capt. Samuel Miller, and other members of this pioneer family. The Curren cemetery, in the northern part of the township, is also another old burying ground.

SOCIETIES.

The secret societies of Jackson represent nearly all the leading orders. Seely Creek Lodge, No. 641, I. O. O. F., was organized July 24, 1868, with twenty-two members. It meets at Daggetts, where it owns a commodious and well-furnished hall building, erected in 1876-77, at a cost of $2,000. This lodge now numbers fifty-six members. Jackson Encampment, No. 31, I. O. O. F., which meets in this hall, was organized December 11, 1895, with forty members. Mechanics' Union, No. 254, E. A. U., which also meets in the same hall, was organized March 2, 1881, with twenty members. Millerton Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F., was organized March 18, 1876. It now numbers forty-two members and meets in Union Hall, Millerton. This hall was erected in 1895 by a stock company. Jackson Summit Lodge has recently been merged with this lodge, thus giving it increase of membership and of strength. Corp. Charles W. Deming Post, No. 476, G. A. R., and Corp. Charles W. Deming Corps, No. 102, W. R. C., also meet in Union Hall. The former was organized March 25, 1885, and has now fifty members. The latter was organized March 21, 1896, with sixteen members. Mitchell's Mills Grange, No. 912, P. of H., was organized January 31, 1890. It meets at Mitchell's Mills. The hall owned by this society was originally the Alder Run Methodist Episcopal church building. After being purchased by the grange it was repaired and furnished, and is now one of the best grange halls in the county. The society numbers 224 members in good standing, and is prosperous. Job's Corners Grange, No. 1110, P. of H., was organized May 29, 1894, in the fall of which year it erected a hall building at Job's

Corners costing $1,200. It is a strong and prosperous society, having now about 100 members, embracing the representative farmers of that section of the county.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Daggetts, originally known as Daggett's Mills, and later as Spencerville, Dallasville, then again as Daggett's Mills, and lastly as Daggetts, is the oldest village in the township. It grew around the saw-mills established on Seely creek near the village site. At one time it was a place of considerable importance and the largest village in the township. With the cessation of lumbering, due to the giving out of the timber supply, it lost much of its business prestige. The first postoffice in the township was established here nearly seventy years ago. Seth Daggett, the first postmaster, was succeeded in 1837 by Joshua G. Spencer. In 1841 Lewis Daggett was appointed. He held until 1843, when he removed to Tioga. His successors have been Richmond Jones, Orrin B. Wells, John Joslyn, W. H. Ferguson, D. B. Lain, W. E. Compton and D. H. Scott, who was appointed July 1, 1894.

A tavern was opened here about 1834 by Joshua G. Spencer. Among his successors as landlords of this hostelry were Andrew Murdough, Albert Jones, S. S. Roberts, James Clinton, Jacob Corzett, A. Minear, Gates Bird and others. The last landlord in the village, Samuel Reynolds, occupies the building erected as a hotel about thirty years ago. He is also the oldest inhabitant, being a son of Samuel S. Reynolds, a blacksmith, who settled there in 1823.

The first store was opened at Daggett's Mills in 1834 by Richmond Jones. Among other early merchants were Hiram B. Roberts, who began business in 1836; Wells & Pierce, who opened a store about 1838; Daggett, Jones & Keyes, Jones & Keyes, and Seth S. Roberts. The present merchants are D. H. Scott, who is also postmaster, and H. F. Sweazey.

Millerton, first known as Hammond Creek, then as Millertown, and since 1878 as Millerton, is situated on Hammond creek, near the Bradford county line, and is the largest village in the township. The first settler here was Garret Miller, who came into the township in 1793. The village growth began about 1840, with the establishment of the first store by James Miller. In 1844 Hector L. Miller and Jesse C. Kinner were the merchants here. In 1857 Mathew K. Retan embarked in business, continuing until about 1867. The present merchants are Miller & Miller and Jesse B. Miller. A hotel was opened about 1848 by James Miller, who kept it until 1867. The present hotel building was erected in 1876 by Oliver Hamilton. W. W. Quackenbush, who has had a number of successors, was the first landlord.

The Millerton *Advocate* was established April 26, 1877, by A. C. Lumbard & Son. In October of the same year it was purchased by Harry T. Graves, who has since successfully conducted it. The *Advocate* is devoted to local matters, and receives a large advertising patronage from Elmira, New York.

A postoffice, called Hammond Creek, was established here in 1857. M. K. Retan, the first postmaster, held the office until 1867, when J. H. Miller, the present incumbent, was appointed. The name of the office was first changed to Millertown, and in 1878 to Millerton. The village is a station on the Tioga branch of the

"Erie," contains a church, a public school building, a public hall, two general stores, a drug store, a printing office, etc., and is the principal business point in the township.

Job's Corners, situated on Seely creek, near the southeast corner of the township, was named for James Job, who settled there about 1832. James K. Burgess, the first merchant, opened a store there in 1853. N. W. Garrison was also an early merchant. The present merchant is G. A. Cornwell. Besides the store, the village contains a church, grange hall, blacksmith shop, etc. A postoffice was established here in July, 1887. John E. Westbrook, the first postmaster, held the office until February 4, 1890, when he was succeeded by G. A. Cornwell, the present incumbent.

Mitchell's Mills is the name of a small settlement on Alder brook, which has grown up around the old Mitchell saw-mill, beside which it contains a church, a grange hall and a blacksmith shop.

Maple Ridge was the name of a postoffice, established about 1857, in the western part of the township. Isaac Spencer was the postmaster here for a number of years. The office was discontinued after the building of the Tioga branch of the "Erie" through the township in 1876.

Jackson Center is situated south of the center of the township. It contains a church building and a store. C. H. Johnson, the merchant, is also the postmaster. The postoffice, which is named Pipe Line, was established in 1894. The mail is conveyed overland from Trowbridge.

Trowbridge, near the center of the township, is the name of a railroad station and postoffice on the Tioga branch of the "Erie." It was established shortly after the building of the railroad, and was named in honor of the late Henry Trowbridge, the first settler there, who gave the railroad company a site for a station and a right of way through his land. It is said to enjoy the distinction of being the only postoffice of the name in the United States. Mr. Trowbridge's son, Henry O. Trowbridge, the first postmaster, held the office until August 22, 1895, when his brother, Lemuel A. Trowbridge, was appointed.

Jackson Summit, in the western part of the township, is the name of a station and postoffice on the Tioga branch of the "Erie." A postoffice was established here in 1877. The postmasters have been H. J. Tobey, E. C. Pedrick and Mrs. A. Heermans, who was appointed in July, 1889. This place contains a church, school house, blacksmith shop and two stores, the latter kept by D. B. Lain and Mrs. A. Heermans.

CHAPTER XLVI.

RUTLAND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—IRON ORE—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—ROSEVILLE BOROUGH.

RUTLAND township was organized in February, 1828, and was taken from the townships of Sullivan and Jackson. It is bounded on the north by Jackson township, on the east by Bradford county, on the south by Sullivan and Richmond townships and on the west by Richmond and Tioga townships. The surface of the township is somewhat rougher than that of Sullivan, and there is a much larger amount of uncleared and untilled land, covered, as a rule, with hard wood timber, the pine and hemlock, except on a few isolated tracts, having disappeared years ago. Mill creek, the principal stream, rises in the edge of Bradford county and pursues a westerly course, a little south of the center of the township. The drainage from the north and from the south is toward this stream. Its principal branches on the north are North creek, Bailey creek and Hibbard run. On the south the principal branch is Elk run and its tributaries. The township, as a whole, may be classed as one of the upland townships of the county, the hill summits rising to 1,800 feet above tidewater, the mean level being about 1,500 feet. Iron ore of a fair quality is found in various parts of the township, that on the land of J. M. Hall, near Roseville, being the largest and best. During the time the furnace at Mansfield was in operation, quantities of this ore were hauled overland to it. For several years past Mr. Hall has utilized the ore in the manufacture of mineral paint, for sale and shipment. During the earlier years of the township's history lumbering was the principal industry. Since the clearing away of the pine and hemlock timber, the people have devoted themselves to the cultivation of the soil, and are fast making the township one of the leading farming townships of the county. The township has grown healthfully since its organization. In 1840 it contained 692 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,157; in 1880, including Roseville borough, 1,249, and in 1890, 1,071.

EARLY SETTLERS.

One of the very earliest settlers of the township was William Rose, who came from Rutland county, Vermont, in 1806, and settled on the site of Roseville. In 1808 Jesse Smith came from Delaware county, New York, and settled in what is known as "Smith Hollow." In 1812 there were also residing in the township the following named taxables: John Benson, who settled on the Bradford county line; Ebenezer and W. D. Bacon, on the farm afterward owned by George T. Longwell; Richard, Judah and Noah Gifford, near Roseville, on Brier Hill, and Cornelius and Andrew Sharp, just east of Roseville, on what was afterwards known as the John

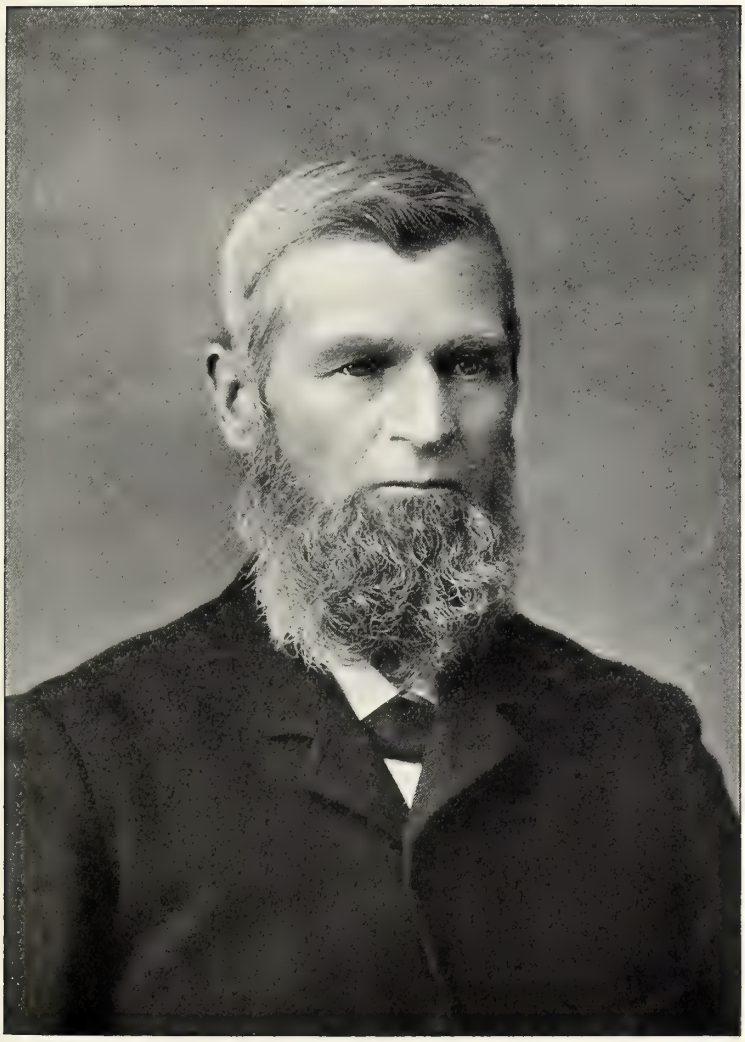
Hall place. Solomon Goff came in 1815 and settled north of Roseville.

The first assessment after the organization of the township was taken in 1829. It showed the following taxables: Stewart Austin, who lived near the Van Ness school house; John Argetsinger, one mile southeast of Roseville; Isaac Benson, at the mouth of Painter run; Ephraim Bryant, Bethuel Bentley, on Mill creek, below Roseville; Halsey Burton, at Burton's Corners, southeast of Roseville; Jacob Benson, on Pumpkin Hill; Caleb and Silas Burrell, west of Roseville; Sylvester Benson, in the Oldroyd neighborhood; Johnson Brewer, three miles northeast of Roseville; Peter Backer, at Roseville; W. D. Bacon, in the southern part of the township; Sylvanus Benson, on Mill creek, above Roseville; William M. and Jabez Coxey, near Roseville; David and Asa Crippen, two miles south of Roseville, on Brier Hill; Sydney, Cornelius, Samuel and Joseph Clark, at Burton's Corners; Harris Corey, two miles east of Roseville; John Crippen, south of Roseville; James Dann and James Dann, Jr., on Brier Hill; John B. Dann, near Roseville; Nathan Gifford, on Brier Hill; Nathan Goodwin, on Mill creek, four miles below Roseville, at "Patchogue;" Gardner Gould, on Pumpkin Hill; Justus Garretson, in the northeastern part of the township; Hosea, William W. and John R. Howland, southeast of Roseville; Baldwin Hazwell, on Mill creek, below Roseville; David Huntley, in the eastern part of the township; Calvin W. Handmer, on the John Hall farm; Benjamin Lawrence, at Lawrence's Corners; Nathan and Sylvester Newberry, on Pumpkin Hill; Lucinda Newberry, on the Hugh Argetsinger farm; Elisha Nash, in the southern part of the township; Levi Osgood, in the northeastern part of the township; Richard Pemberton, a mile below Roseville; David Prutsman, in the northeastern part of the township; Erastus and Levi Rose, in Roseville; Virgil Rose, at Burton's Corners; Samuel, D. B. and John Reynolds, in the southern part of the township; Isaac and I. S. Smith, in Smith Hollow; Jefferson Sherman, near Roseville; Robert Searles, on Pumpkin Hill; John Snyder, on the Patrick Longwell place, above Roseville; Silas Smith, near Smith's Hollow; John, Tunis and Albert Slingerland, near the center of the township; Ira and Daniel Walters, William, John, Henry and Abram Updyke and Jonathan and Solomon Wood, on Pumpkin Hill, and James Rosell, near Job's Corners.

Of the foregoing, a few remained in the township but a short time. Some moved into Sullivan, Ward and other townships, while others became pioneers in the new states farther west. The majority, however, cleared the lands settled upon, and spent the remainder of their lives in the township. In many instances the original homesteads are occupied by their descendants.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

In 1822 or 1823 William Rose erected a distillery at Roseville, which he operated eight or ten years. In 1825 Sylvanus Benson, Hosea Howland and Barrett Clark, each had one-third interest in a saw-mill on Mill creek, in the eastern part of the township. About 1836 Sylvester Bailey erected a saw-mill on Elk run, near the Sullivan township line. This he operated until his death about 1852. In this, as in other townships, mills were rapidly established after 1835, and changes of ownership were frequent. Sites for mills were selected on Mill creek, both above and below Roseville, and also on Elk run in the western part of the township. The



James Cudworth

later mills were usually operated by steam. For the past ten or fifteen years portable steam-mills have for the most part replaced the stationary mills. The timber supply, while not abundant, is yet sufficient to permit the cutting of a few million feet each year. Among the more prominent of the early mill owners and lumbermen were Bethuel Bentley, Frederick Cruttenden, Josephus Clark, William Killgore, Ebenezer Dunning, Charles Clayton, Josiah Brown, E. W., W. and Royal Rose, Timothy and Nelson Brace, Alfred McClure, Peter Sechrist, Daggett & Sixbee, Isaac L. Wells, Rodney R. Niles and others. Among the mill owners of more recent years were A. M. Moorehouse, Frank G. Hall, Edgar M. Brace and Burton Schrader.

A grist-mill was erected in the early thirties on Mill creek, a short distance above Roseville. It was operated for a few years by Rufus Daggett and Lyman Gibson; then by Lyman, Allen and William Gibson; from 1838 to 1840 by Allen Gibson; in 1841-42 by Samuel C. Gibson; then for two years by Charles I. & E. Brown. Then followed a number of changes of ownership until 1868, when the property passed into the hands of O. C. & B. Schrader. In 1871 O. C. Schrader became owner. In 1873 Burton Schrader acquired the property, adding a saw-mill in 1880. In 1894 the property passed into the possession of Ross & Williams, of Mansfield, and is now owned by Charles S. Ross of that place. In 1863 Myron Mills erected a tannery in Roseville, which he operated for several years, when the enterprise was discontinued. A mill for the purpose of converting iron ore into mineral paint has been operated for several years past by J. M. Hall, just east of Roseville borough. Mr. Hall has a large deposit of iron ore on his place.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was established in the township before 1830, on Mill creek. Like all early schools, it was a log building and was supported by subscription. Early schools were also established at Roseville and in the Bentley neighborhood. After the adoption of the public school system, the township was divided into districts. At the present time there are twelve schools in the township and one in Roseville borough. The average number of months taught, is six in the township and seven in the borough.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

Dr. Ezra Wood began practice in the township as early as 1822 and continued until his death in 1829. Francis H. White began practice in 1832. About 1837 he removed from the township, returning, however, and resuming his practice in 1850. He continued in the active duties of his profession to within a few years of his death. He died in 1885, having attained the remarkable age of 106 years. Sanford Roblyer, Dr. Harrison, Abel Humphrey and Ralph Shepherd practiced in the township from 1838 to 1840; David S. Roblyer, from 1841 to 1843; Orson Gregory, 1843 and 1844, and D. N. Hunt, 1844 to 1846. Joel Rose began practice in 1846 and continued for over twenty years. Dr. John M. Barden, a son of Dr. William M. Barden, the pioneer homeopathic physician of the county, was admitted to practice in 1862, and located in Roseville. Here he continued to practice until 1881, when he removed to Mansfield, returning to Roseville in 1895. In 1875 Dr. Benjamin Moody located in Roseville, and practiced there until 1877,

when he removed to Mansfield. In 1882, O. S. Nye, one of the present resident physicians, began practice in Roseville.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the township: Joseph Clark, 1835; Clark Stilwell, 1835; Jefferson Sherman, 1840; John W. Frost, 1840; Erastus Rose, 1843; re-elected, 1850; 1855; Bethuel Bentley, 1845; Charles Sherman, 1848; Schuyler Horton, 1853; re-elected, 1858; Daniel Watson, 1860; re-elected, 1865, 1870, 1875; Henry Oldroyd, 1863; re-elected, 1868; J. D. Longwell, 1873; Jefferson Prutsman, 1876; re-elected, 1881, 1886, 1891; D. S. Horton, 1876; Reynolds Sixbee, 1881; re-elected, 1886; David Conable, 1891; George Tanner, 1893, and G. J. Cook, 1897.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of North Sullivan and South Rutland was organized in 1841, and is familiarly known as the Mansfield church. A church building was erected in 1842, and the society incorporated. Among those who have served as pastors of this church were Revs. Ira Smith, Joseph Pearsall, Charles L. Brown, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Black, Charles Wright, Jonas Dodge, J. K. Tuthill, S. Alden, Enoch H. Cranmer, William Hosmer, R. L. Stilwell, John P. Kent, Elisha Sweet, C. L. F. Howe, Nathan S. Clark, M. H. Shurtleff, Amos Mansfield, George Wilkinson, Isaac Everett, S. G. Rhinevault, Charles M. Adams, J. O. Benham, A. D. Edgar, E. D. Rose, E. J. Hermans, D. W. C. Huntington, C. C. Wilbur, M. S. Kymer, J. H. Ross, Wesley Cochran, M. T. Wheeler, Paul Smith, Mr. Briggs, A. S. Darling, John Vankirk, S. A. Chubbuck, C. B. Rowley, E. D. Rawson, G. W. Moxey, R. E. Ballard, H. D. Barber, George Warburton, Paul Smith, M. E. Rockwell, Edward Riley, Charles Hillman and J. C. Crowther, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1894.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1860 with ten members, and a church erected in 1865, at Lawrence's Corners, near Mill creek, below Roseville. This church has had the same pastors as the "Mansfield church."

The Third Methodist Episcopal Church of Rutland is the church at Roseville. It was incorporated in 1870 and a building erected, which was destroyed in the fire of July 8, 1890. A new building and a parsonage have since been erected. This church has been served by the same pastors as the "Mansfield church."

Bailey Creek Baptist Church was organized April 13, 1859, with nineteen members, as follows: Rev. Benjamin Oviatt, Timothy Brace, Temperance Brace, Horace Brace, R. Brace, D. Havens, Julia A. Longwell, Henrietta Kingsley, G. W. Kingsley, Freeman Harris, Mrs. F. Harris, F. Ingersoll, I. Rickey, Anna Rickey, Nelson Brace, Aaron Squires and wife, and Benjamin Fralic and wife. The following named persons have served the church as pastors: Rev. Benjamin Oviatt, 1859; Samuel Grinnell, 1860; J. Gray, 1861-62; M. Rockwell, 1864-67; G. P. Watrous, 1870-72; C. H. Crowl, 1873-74; M. Rockwell, 1875-76; C. P. Mott, 1877; M. Rockwell, 1878-80; Samuel Early, 1881-83; C. B. Smith, 1884; R. D. Hays, 1885-86; S. D. Merrick, 1887; J. A. Klucker, 1889; G. P. Watrous, 1891; C. H. Crowl, 1892-93; L. L. Grover, 1894. This church now numbers forty-five members. A church building was erected on Elk run, a short distance above its junction with Mill creek, in 1871, at a cost of $2,280, and a hall and sheds costing $600 added in

1882. There are fifty-six pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which N. C. Brace is superintendent.

The Rutland Baptist Church was organized in Roseville, August 20, 1872, with fourteen members, as follows: John M. Barden, Hannah H. Barden, Myron Mills, Mary J. Mills, D. W. Havens, Mrs. Louisa Havens, Leroy D. Pierce, Mrs. S. M. Pierce, Mrs. Polly Wood, Philander D. Rockwell, William Worden, Mrs. Caroline Worden, Mrs. Mary Baker and Mrs. Louisa Soper. Rev. R. Corbett, the first pastor, served during 1872. His successors have been as follows: Revs. C. H. Crowl, 1873-74; F. Purvis, 1875; M. Rockwell, 1876-83; C. B. Smith, 1884; R. D. Hays, 1885-87; Franklin Pierce, 1888; J. A. Klucker, 1889; G. P. Watrous, 1891-92; C. H. Crowl, 1893-95, and S. G. Brundage, who took charge in March, 1896. A neat and attractive church building, costing $2,000, was dedicated December 10, 1873. The church has now forty-eight members. In the Sunday-school, of which Joel Clark is the superintendent, are fifty-five pupils and teachers. Both church and school are constantly growing.

Cemeteries and neighborhood burying grounds are to be found in various parts of the township. The old burying ground at Roseville is on a little knoll on Mill creek. The newer cemetery, near the Baptist church, is regularly laid out and will cared for. In the eastern part of the township, near the roadside, on a knoll, is the old Clark burying ground, containing the remains of the pioneers of that neighborhood. In the southeastern part of the township, near the Sherman school, is another old burying ground. In the Bentley graveyard, below Roseville, is found a modest tombstone, bearing the following inscription:

Daniel Wattles.
A Soldier of the Revolution.
Born in Connecticut in 1761.
Died in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1839.
This stone was erected to his memory by J. M. Wattles, of Bradford county, as a mark of filial affection and gratitude.

Mr. Wattles was an early settler in the township, in which he resided for several years previous to his death.

ROSEVILLE BOROUGH.

Roseville is situated on Mill creek, a short distance east and south of the center of the township. It was named in honor of William Rose, who settled on its site in 1806, and who was for many years its leading citizen. It is one of the smaller boroughs of the county, and is a purely rural village, being in the midst of a good agricultural section. The first tavern keeper was William Rose, Jr., who began business in a little house that stood on the vacant lot south of the Longwell residence. A building was afterwards erected on the site of the present Roseville Hotel. About 1850 William Rose, Jr., was succeeded by Royal Rose, who continued in business until his death in November, 1865. He was succeeded by D. W. Hibbard, who kept the house for a number of years. He had a number of successors. The hotel was destroyed by fire in July, 1890, being then the property of F. C. Avery. It was rebuilt and is now run by him. The Backer House was erected about 1849 by Peter Backer. He kept it for a number of years. It has had numerous landlords. It is not now run as a hotel.

A postoffice, called Rutland, was established in the township in 1828.

Bethuel Bentley was the first postmaster and kept the office in his dwelling, about a mile and a half below Roseville, on Mill creek. He held the office until 1840, when William Rose, Jr., was appointed and the office permanently located at Roseville. The succeeding postmasters have been Royal Rose, H. B. Hibbard, E. R. Backer, appointed in 1866; C. B. Hanyen, appointed in 1881; Daniel Watson, appointed in 1885; E. E. Wood, appointed in 1889, and J. F. Wilcox, appointed June 17, 1893. The office was made a money-order office April 7, 1892.

A store was opened in Roseville about 1837, by Royal Rose, who continued in business until 1852, when the enterprise was conducted for two years by E. and R. Rose and A. Hall. J. B. and P. S. Drake were merchants in 1852, and Byron Clark in 1853. Strait & Austin began business, as merchants, in 1860, and were succeeded in 1863 by Charles L. Strait, who continued in business over twenty years. In 1867 Capt. E. R. Backer embarked in business, and was succeeded in 1874 by Myron Mills. About 1881 Mr. Mills removed to Mansfield. The present merchants are C. B. Hanyen, who has been in business in Roseville since 1881, and H. L. Blood, who began business in 1886.

Roseville was incorporated as a borough February 3, 1876, the first officers being as follows: S. S. Johns, burgess; G. W. Sherman, Myron Mills, L. C. Benson, C. L. Strait, John M. Barden and Daniel Watson, councilmen; Daniel Watson and J. D. Longwell, justices of the peace; Josephus Stout, constable; D. W. Hibbard, street commissioner, and Warren Rose, assessor. The office of burgess has been since held by the following-named persons: S. S. Johns, 1877; G. W. Soper, 1888; L. D. Pierce, 1879; E. Crapser, 1880-81; Alanson Rose, 1882; S. Rose, 1883; O. B. Burlew, 1884; John Teneyck, 1885; H. H. Van Ockin, 1886; Alexander Rose, 1887; A. C. Young, 1888-89; John Teneyck, 1890; O. S. Nye, 1891-92; L. Rose, 1893; H. H. Van Ockin, 1894; J. D. Longwell, 1895; Frank Argetsinger, 1896, and J. F. Willcox, 1897.

The justices of Roseville have been as follows: J. D. Longwell, 1878; Daniel Watson, 1880; Charles W. Kelley, 1883; re-elected in 1888 and 1893; C. B. Hanyen, 1885; re-elected in 1890, and Josephus Stout, 1895.

The first secret society in Roseville was Adelphic Lodge, No. 268, I. O. O. F., originally organized in Tioga, October 8, 1847, and removed to Roseville April 2, 1857, where it flourished and became the parent of Seely Creek Lodge, at Daggetts, and of the lodges at Austinville and Aspinwall, in Bradford county. The hall building of this lodge was destroyed in the fire of July 8, 1890, soon after which the charter was surrendered and it passed out of existence. The existing societies in Roseville are Capt. E. R. Backer Post, No. 616, G. A. R., organized September 6, 1892, and which has now twenty-three members; and Rutland Tent, No. 87, K. O. T. M., which was organized September 30, 1895. It now numbers seventeen members.

July 8, 1890, the borough was visited by a destructive fire, which swept out of existence twenty-three buildings, including one hotel, the Methodist church, C. B. Hanyen's store, and a number of private residences and barns. The loss in property exceeded $50,000. The church and the hotel and a number of the residences, including the Methodist parsonage, have since been rebuilt. The borough now contains a postoffice, a hotel, two general stores, two churches, a public school building, two blacksmith shops, etc.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGINAL AREA AND PRESENT BOUNDARIES—SOIL AND PRODUCTS—STREAMS—DERIVATION OF NAME—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SECRET SOCIETIES—BOROUGH OF MAINESBURG—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

SULLIVAN township was organized in February, 1816, and was taken from Covington township. It embraced within its original boundaries the larger part of the township of Rutland, and all of the townships of Union and Ward. As at present constituted it embraces an area averaging six and a half miles from east to west, by seven miles from north to south, and contains about forty-five square miles. It is bounded on the north by Rutland township; east by Bradford county; south by Ward township, and west by Covington and Richmond townships. The mean elevation above tidewater is about 1,400 feet. The general surface, except along the southern border, is undulating. The soil is productive and well adapted to the cereal grains, meadow grasses, orchard fruits and tobacco. In proportion to its area, Sullivan township is the richest and best agricultural township in the county. Very little of its land is uncultivated, and its farmers are thrifty, prosperous and progressive. It is well watered, and its creek valleys are the sites of some of the finest farms in the township. Elk run rises near the southeast corner and flows northwest through the central part of the township, receiving a number of smaller branches. Corey creek rises south of the center of the township, and pursues a northwest course to Mainesburg, west of which it passes into Richmond township. Canoe Camp creek pursues a westward course through the southwestern part of the township.

Among the early settlers were a number of Revolutionary soldiers, who had seen service under Gen. John Sullivan, who, in the summer of 1779, led an expedition against the Indians in the Genesee valley. When the township was organized, these early settlers named it "Sullivan," in honor of their old commander. Its growth in population and wealth has been steady and progressive. In 1840 it led in population, having 1,378 inhabitants. In 1870 it had 1,637 inhabitants; in 1880, 1,345, and in 1890, 1,211. The decrease in population, during recent years, has been due to the suspension of lumbering operations, owing to the exhaustion of the timber supply. Sullivan is now a strictly agricultural township, and as such is rich and prosperous.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The settlement of the township began about 1803, in which year Samuel Reynolds came from Vermont and settled on the farm until recently occupied by his son, the late Thomas Reynolds, on the State road. David Palmer, a native of

Oneida county, New York, settled in the eastern part of the township, where he and his brother Stephen pre-empted and purchased nearly 1,000 acres of land, the greater portion of which is still owned by their descendants. His brother, Stephen Palmer, came later and settled beside him. James Gray, who came in 1805 from Otsego county, New York, settled in the northeastern part of the township, in what has since been known as Gray's Valley. He was a Revolutionary soldier and served seven years in the Continental army, and was discharged with the rank of captain. Noah Rumsey, Sr., came from Vermont in 1807, and settled on the site of Mainesburg. A few years later he sold out to Jonathan L. Spencer, and located on Rumsey Hill, as did also his brothers, Smith and Jeremiah Rumsey, each of whom left numerous descendants in Sullivan township. Russell Rose, an officer in the Revolution, on Washington's staff, came from Connecticut in 1807, and settled in the northeast corner of what is now Ward township. A few years later he removed to Sullivan township and located on the State road, about half a mile west of the State Road Baptist church. A number of his descendants still reside in this neighborhood. Mrs. Rebecca Packard, a daughter of Russell Rose, and for many years past a resident of Covington township, was born in Norfolk township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 11, 1795. She celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of her birth in October, 1896. Notwithstanding her great age, she is still bright and active.

After the opening up of the State road through the township in 1808, settlers began to flock in. It has been difficult to ascertain the exact year of the coming of each one, and resort has been had to the assessment list of 1812 to determine who were the tax-paying residents of the township in that year. It is safe to assume that nearly all of those whose names appear on that list were here as early as 1810, and some a year or two earlier. In addition to those already given, the following names appear: Isaac Baker, who settled in "Gray's Valley;" Simeon Briggs on the State road; Griffin and Constant Bailey, at Chandlerburg; Paul and Apollos Cudworth, on Rumsey Hill; Peleg Doud, southeast of Mainesburg; Aaron Gitchell and Eli Gitchell, a Baptist preacher, and Levi Gitchell, on Rumsey Hill; Allen Lane and Benjamin and Henry Lawrence, in the eastern part of the township; William Ludington, on the Isaac Squires farm; Ira Mudge, on the State road; Hanover Pitts, near the Richmond township line; Jesse Orvis, on the State road; Thomas Rexford and Gardner Seaman, in the eastern part of the township; Jesse Smith, near the Rutland township line, and Elijah and Nathaniel Welch, on the State road, in the eastern part of the township.

The following additional names appear on the assessment list of 1817, the first assessment made after the township was organized: John Andrews, Ananias Baker, Simeon Briggs, Jr.; Thomas R. Corey, who settled on the State road; James Cudworth, who settled in the western, and David Crippen, who settled in the northeastern part of the township; Jacob Collins, who settled near Mainesburg; Josiah Dewey, who came in 1813, and settled on the State road; John Ellis, who came in 1815, and settled in Mainesburg; David Fellows, who also settled in the Mainesburg neighborhood; John and Silas Gray, David Jones, Timothy Knowlton, who settled in the southwestern part of the township; John King, who settled in the eastern part of the township; Allen Lane, Jr., Lemuel Lane, John

Ludington, Reuben Merritt, Joseph and Timothy Orvis, Jonathan Partridge, who settled below Chandlerburg; Clement and David Paine, Smith Rumsey, Elisha Rush, John Simpkins, Lyman Spencer, Nathan Welch, Jr., Roswell and Abial Webster, Zebedee Woodward, Noah Weast, John Watson, Ephraim S. Marsh, Joseph Ford, Lyman Rumsey, Samuel Hardin, Robert Potter, Daniel James, Levi Fox and Isaac Benson.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

A grist-mill was erected at Mainesburg about 1809, by Noah Rumsey, Sr. Two or three years later he sold it to Jonathan L. Spencer. In 1824 he sold his lands and mill and other personal property to John Maine, a pioneer in Lawrence township, who also bought the lands and personal property of Lyman Spencer. Mr. Maine operated the mill until 1841, when he sold it to Solon Richards, who ran it a number of years, and sold it to R. K. Brundage, and he in turn to Philemon Doud, who tore down the old mill and erected a steam mill on its site. N. E. Calkins succeeded Doud as owner of the property, which finally passed into the hands of Hiram Horton, who leased it to Aaron Austin. On April 17, 1894, the mill was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt. In 1831 Sylvester Bailey erected a water-power grist-mill in Bailey Hollow, near Chandlerburg. About 1840 he sold it to Moses Crawford, who operated it for a number of years. It shut down about twenty years ago, O. W. Palmer being the owner at the time.

In 1819 John Gray erected a saw-mill at Gray's Valley, on Elk run. He operated until 1832. It had a number of owners. In 1838 Albert Dewey erected a saw-mill in the eastern part of the township, which he and George Dewey operated for a number of years. William Young, another early mill owner, built a mill about 1832 below Mainesburg, on Corey creek, near the Richmond township line. In 1844 Valorus O. Spencer erected a mill above Mainesburg. Other early mill owners and lumbermen were: Stephen Palmer, who ran a mill in the eastern part of the township; Peleg Doud, who erected one on the South fork of Corey creek, on what is now the George Ross farm, and Sylvester Bailey, who erected one in Bailey Hollow. All these mills were run by water power, the flutter-wheel being the one generally used. They have passed out of existence, except the mill near the State road, now operated by Edward Dewey.

In 1820 Lyman and Orange Spencer were operating a distillery near Mainesburg. It afterwards became the property of John Maine, who ran it a few years, and then discontinued the business. In 1828 John Packard erected a tannery in Mainesburg. It was afterwards moved over the hill, north of the village. He conducted it until his death in 1842, when it shut down. In 1832 Solon Richards established a woolen factory in Mainesburg, which he sold in 1838 to Philemon Doud. It was discontinued about 1845. J. B. Strong erected a wagon shop in Mainesburg in the early fifties. It was afterwards carried on by Lorenzo Doud. It is over thirty years since it ceased operations. The building was afterward transformed into a skating rink and is now used as a public hall.

The existing manufacturing enterprises are the Mainesburg Co-operative Creamery Company; the East Sullivan Co-operative Creamery Company, whose

creamery is located in Gray's Valley, and the West Sullivan Co-operative Creamery Company, whose creamery is located on the Mansfield and Roseville road, near the Richmond township line. These creameries have all been established since 1890. During the season they manufacture about 350 pounds of butter a day each. The patrons pay three cents a pound for churning and receive back the skim milk. A cheese factory, on the S. K. Longwell place, is not now in operation.

The first store in the township was started in 1816 by John Gray, in Gray's Valley. A few years later Timothy and Joseph Orvis, opened a store on King's Hill, south of the State road. Both these stores were carried on in log buildings. Some time after this Alvin Ames opened a store in a frame building on Ames' Hill.

In 1832 John M. Fox opened the first store in Mainesburg. He was afterwards associated in business with A. C. Witter, the firm being Fox & Witter. Mr. Fox was in business about forty years. Among the later merchants were John Robinson, P. W. Doud, E. A. Fish, L. D. Rumsey and William Strong. There are now two general stores in Mainesburg, one conducted by J. W. DeWitt & Son, and the other by J. N. Strange.

In 1851 Northrop Smith and H. L. Roblyer opened a store in Chandlerburg. Mr. Roblyer retired in 1857, and Mr. Smith carried on the business for a number of years afterward. Thomas Wood opened a grocery store here and carried it on for six or eight years. October 1, 1888, S. L. Wood opened a general store, which he still carries on. It is now the only store in the place.

Soon after embarking in business in Mainesburg, John M. Fox opened a hotel in a building still standing, east of the Grange hall. Here he kept hotel for more than twenty years. In 1847 Leander D. Rumsey built the house now known as "Hotel Thayer." He was succeeded as landlord by J. B. Strong. Daniel James kept here during the war, his successors being Peleg Doud and R. K. Brundage. O. B. Thayer, the present landlord, purchased the property in 1886. The Mainesburg House has been kept for a number of years by A. M. Haight. It was erected for a private residence.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township was a log structure, erected near Allen Lane's. It was a subscription school, as were all the early schools of the county. Another early school, known as the Diven school, was erected in Gray's Valley. The Ramsdale and Rumsey Hill school houses were all built during the subscription school period. As the township became settled other schools were started. After the adoption of the common school law, in 1835, regular school districts were formed, which were sub-divided as population increased. The first school house in Mainesburg was on the site of the building now occupied as an office by Dr. J. A. Knipple. In 1896 there were fifteen schools in the township, and one in Mainesburg, in which seventeen teachers were employed. The schools are well sustained, good teachers are employed and fair salaries paid.



G. D. Maine M. D.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

About 1830 Dr. Dexter Parkhurst, who had previously practiced in Mansfield, located in Mainesburg, where he continued to practice until his death in 1866. Harry Lyman located in Mainesburg about the same time, but made a brief stay. Levi Rose began practice about 1835 and continued for a number of years. David A. Roblyer began practice about 1845 and continued until about 1850. Dr. George D. Maine, a son of John Maine, graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1856, and a year later located in Mainesburg, where he has continued to practice to the present time. Leonard J. Bradford, a native of the township, graduated from Penn Medical College in 1865, practiced two years at Austinville, and in 1867 located near Sullivan Post-office, where he has continued to practice until the present time. Dr. John A. Knipple, a graduate of Parish Medical College, has practiced in Mainesburg since 1893.

The following-named persons have served as justices of the peace since the township was organized: Eli Gitchell, 1819; John Cochran, 1822; Ebenezer Ripley, 1822; John Marvin, 1825; re-elected, 1835; John Gray, 1825; Ephraim B. Gerould, 1826; James C. Turner, 1828; Thomas Dyer, 1828; Thomas Putnam, 1828; John Shaffer, 1829; Rufus Smith, 1831; Daniel N. Hunt, 1832; Lanson Miller, 1834; Solon Richards, 1835; William Hill, 1835; Alfred Ripley, 1836; re-elected, 1840; Evan Harris, 1837; Edwin Dyer, 1838; Isaac Drake, 1838; Philemon Doud, 1840; Leander D. Rumsey, 1841; Calvin C. Green, 1845; James Gray, 1845; Isaac S. Rumsey, 1848; re-elected, 1853; Thomas Reynolds, 1850; Henry B. Card, 1855; re-elected, 1860; E. A. Fish, 1858; Isaac Squire, 1860; re-elected, 1872, 1877, 1882; Northrop Smith, 1862; re-elected, 1867, 1887, 1892; N. A. Taylor, 1865; re-elected, 1870; B. I. Rew, 1873; Nathan Smith, 1878; Charles Strange, 1882; re-elected, 1888; W. J. Squire and Loren Dodge, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Old School Baptist Church of Sullivan was organized about the year 1816, at the residence of Peleg Doud, near Mainesburg. The first minister of this denomination to preach in the township, was Rev. Mr. Power. He was soon joined by Rev. Nehemiah Hobart Ripley, who came into the county in 1815, and settled in Richmond township, and their efforts resulted in the organization of a church. Meetings were held in dwellings and school houses. A great many of the early settlers were members of this church, which maintained its organization for a number of years. Owing to deaths, removals, and the absorption of its membership by the regular Baptist churches of East Sullivan, and the State road, it became too weak to maintain itself and passed out of existence. Among the ministers who preached to this church was Rev. Eli Gitchell, an early settler on Rumsey Hill.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Sullivan was the outgrowth of meetings begun in the autumn of 1830, in the Rumsey Hill school house, by Rev. James H. Lamphere, who organized a church in the following spring. On April 3, 1866, the society was incorporated. During recent years it maintained no regular pastor.

The East Sullivan Baptist Church was organized May 18, 1836. In June, 1835, the first regular appointments for Baptist preaching were made by Samuel Bullock, of Bradford county, assisted by Elder Elisha Rich. In October following, those who had attended these services organized themselves into a body, called the Sullivan Baptist Christian Conference. May 18, 1836, a council met and formally organized the church, with a membership of twenty-seven persons, as follows: P. Baker, Samuel Bullock, A. Crandall, John Ludington, Peleg Doud, R. Webster, H. Austin, Philemon Doud, James Gray, Jr., William Squire, Noah O. Gray, Aurilla Baker, Lucinda Reynolds, Elizabeth Bullock, Sarah Crandall, Eunice Ludington, Betsy Webster, Louisa Doud, L. Webster, Louisa Squire, Mary Hill, Sally Burman, Almira Hill, Caroline Chapman, Isabella Gray, Lucy Reynolds and Louisa Gray. Rev. Elisha Rich was the first pastor. His successors were Revs. Packer, D. M. Root, Myron Rockwell, J. P. Burnam, S. Grinnell, 1851; C. Beebe, 1852-56; S. Grinnell, 1857-59; M. Rockwell, 1860-63; G. P. Watrous, 1865 ; C. A. Stone, 1867; no pastor, 1868 to 1872; M. Rockwell, 1872; F. Purvis, 1875. After 1875 the church had no pastor and in 1888 it became extinct. The church at Mansfield, organized April 10, 1840, was a branch of this society, as was also the Sullivan State Road Baptist church, organized in June, 1856. A branch of this church was also organized at the Van Ness school house, in Rutland township, December 14, 1839. A Sunday-school was organized about 1843 and regularly sustained until 1870. The first church edifice in the township was erected by this society in 1842. In May, 1855, the church numbered 111 members. The last baptism occurred in August, 1867.

The Sullivan State Road Baptist Church was organized July 8, 1856, in L. L. Smith's barn. The preliminary steps were taken at a conference which met at the Ramsdale school house May 3, 1856, and which was presided over by Rev. C. Beebe, moderator. Upon the formal organization of the church, the following named persons became members: J. Fletcher, D. D. Miller, Betsy Rumsey, A. Hart, R. B. Rose, O. D. Rumsey, D. Fletcher, Mary E. Miller, Cornish Mudge, Daniel Rose, M. V. Mudge, F. S. Morgan, Floyd Ashley, E. S. Rose, Allen Webster, L. A. Rose, Adeline Smith, T. C. Webster, Sarah Fletcher, Clarissa A. Rose, W. L. Miller, G. W. Doud, S. S. Webster, Anna C. Miller, L. A. Rockwell, N. N. Rumsey, Betsy Morgan, Susannah Welch, Christiana Ayers, L. Jane Ashley, Jane E. Rose, Oliver Rumsey, Alonzo S. Chapel and E. J. Lewis. Rev. C. Beebe, the first pastor, served during 1856. His successors have been as follows: Revs. S. Grinnell, 1857; M. Rockwell, 1858-63; G. P. Watrous, 1865-68; M. Rockwell, 1870-72; J. A. Baskwell, 1873; M. Rockwell, 1875; Henry Bray, 1876-77; Ross Ward, 1878-80; Samuel Early, 1881; S. F. Mathews, 1882; A. Tilden, 1883-85; E. J. Lewis, 1886; A. J. Adams, 1887; G. H. Trapp, 1889-90; B. T. Davies, 1891, and J. A. James, the present pastor, who took charge in May, 1893. In 1857 the society erected a frame church building on the south side of the State road, two miles and a half southeast of Mainesburg. This has since been repaired as needed. The church has 164 members. There are seventy pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which E. B. Roberts of Mainesburg is the superintendent. This is one of the strong and prosperous churches of the county.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mainesburg was organized in 1841, and incorporated June 14, 1842, the first trustees being Solon Richards, John Fox, Lyman Reynolds, James A. Fellows, Ebenezer Burley, Joshua Smith and James Pitts. As early as 1808, Rev. Joseph Mitchell, a Methodist Episcopal minister, while on a visit to his brother, Ensign Mitchell, preached at his home. He afterwards preached at the log school house near Allen Lane's, known as the Dewey school house. About 1810 Capt. Thomas Lewis, an exhorter of the same church, commenced holding meetings in the Diven school house. These he kept up for several years. His efforts were followed by those of Rev. Mr. Warner, who organized a Methodist Episcopal class. The church was organized in 1841, after a great revival conducted by Revs. Robert T. Hancock and Charles L. Brown. The new church was placed in the Troy charge, remaining until 1854, and was served by the following ministers: J. Dodge, 1843; Charles Wright, 1844; M. Carlton, 1845; Ira Smith, 1846; William Hosmer, 1847; Nathan Fellows, 1848; A. C. Huntley, 1849-50; E. Sweet, 1851; M. H. Shurtleff, 1852, and C. Nash and E. S. Rosa, 1853. In 1854 Troy circuit was divided and the Mainesburg appointments also included the State Road, Sylvania and Rutland churches. The pastors of the Mainesburg church have been Revs. F. Kent, 1854-55; Daniel Clark, 1855-57; John Powell, 1857-58; James H. Ross, 1858-60; P. T. Christian, 1860-61; E. Colson, 1861-63; R. Mackwood, 1863-66; C. L. F. Howe, 1866-68; S. G. Rhinevault, 1868-71; Isaac Everitt, 1871-74; D. E. Blaine, 1874-76; Harvey Lamkin, 1876-79; E. E. Morris, 1879-82; J. L. King, 1882-85; George Fosbinder, 1885-86; T. H. King, 1886-88; C. M. Adams, 1888-91; F. M. Warner, 1891-93; H. B. Troxel, 1893-94; H. E. Hineman, 1894-95; H. E. Hyde, 1895-97. In 1842 a neat frame building was erected as a house of worship. It was used until 1875, when the present church was built. It is of brick, with stained glass windows, slated roof, a fine tower and spire, and cost, with interior furnishing, $13,000. It is one of the finest churches in the county.

The State Road Methodist Episcopal Class, as at present organized, is a revival of a class organized about fifty years ago. In 1860 the membership was as follows: Thomas Reynolds, leader; Mary Reynolds, Anson Palmer, Mary Palmer, Gardner Hagar, Lydia E. Hagar, VanBuren Reynolds, Celestia Reynolds, George Fletcher, John D. Rumsey, Valvasa A. Rumsey, Deborah Ramsdale, Ellen Smith, Amanda Welch, Margaretta Orvis, Almeda Welch, Rosina Smith, Riley Fletcher, Alfred Wheeler, Adaline Wheeler, Isaac W. Smith, Loreta Smith, Lyman Soper, Nancy Soper, Moses Soper, Ann Soper, Levi M. Rumsey, Sophia Rumsey, Almeda Fletcher, Louisa Rumsey, Eaton Beardsley, Louisa Palmer, Fanny Smith, Rachel Gafford, Eliza Orvis, Lovisa S. Lewis, Charity Baldwin, John E. Hart and James Lyon. This class first met in the Ramsdale school house. In 1861 the place of meeting was changed to the Union church, then recently erected. After maintaining its organization for a number of years the class went down. It has been recently revived and is now in a flourishing condition. There are twenty-five members. A Union Sunday-school, with an average attendance of thirty-five pupils, is maintained, of which Lyman Reynolds is the superintendent. This class is a branch of the church at Mainesburg.

The Elk Run Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated February 2, 1864. This church was the outgrowth of a Methodist class, organized some years previous at Chandlerburg, which was formally organized into a church a short time before the incorporation of the society. In 1861 the class consisted of the following named members: Lyman Reynolds, C. G. Smith, Sarah Smith, Amos Mudge, Lucy A. Mudge, Rachel Styres, Caroline Squire, Arad Smith, Margey Smith, Alexander C. Smith, M. A. Smith, Dolly Smith, Hosea Squire and Irene Squire. In the summer of 1864 a neat frame house of worship, costing $1,200, was erected. This society now numbers eighty members. There are sixty pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which B. C. Smith is the superintendent. This church has been in the Mainesburg charge since its organization, and has had the same pastors as the church in Mainesburg.

The Church of Christ of Mainesburg was organized in January, 1876, and incorporated January 7, 1879. The names of the original members are as follows: James E. Brown, Lucy Brown, Lovina Love, John Harvey, Clara Harvey, Anna Doyen, Nellie Doyen, Loretta A. Ford, Myrtle Ford, Flora Love, William E. Dewey, Alice M. Stauffer, Ada E. Clarey, Della Reynolds, Demon Dewey, Emaretta Rumsey, Margaret Lovell, Phoebe Ashley, Sanford Dewey and Lovena H. Dewey. Rev. I. R. Spencer was the first pastor. He served two years. The names of the succeeding pastors are as follows: Revs. M. S. Blair, 1879-80; A. D. Finch, 1880-81; Cyrus Hurlbut, 1883; C. Brown, 1883; J. M. Calhoun, 1884-85; R. F. DeWitt, 1886; Charles McGennis, 1887; M. T. Manus, 1889; M. C. Frick, 1890. Since 1890 the church has been without a pastor, and regular services have not been maintained. A church edifice, costing $2,100, was erected in 1879. This society was, at one time, a strong and vigorous organization, but death, removals and withdrawals have greatly reduced its membership.

The Central Union Church or Congregation on the State road is the name of a corporation chartered February 17, 1860, the incorporators being Thomas Reynolds, Eleazer Orvis, B. I. Rew, Reuben Nash and Roswell Webster. In 1861 it erected a house of worship, known as the Union church, on the north side of the State road, in the eastern part of the township. This house has been used from time to time by the Methodists, Christians, Baptists and other denominations for the purpose of holding religious services. It is now the meeting place of the State Road Methodist Episcopal class. Services are held here regularly by the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Mainesburg.

CEMETERIES.

The Doud Burying Ground, on the Peleg Doud place, was one of the earliest burial places in the township. Members of the Doud family were the first to be interred here.

The State Road Cemetery, opposite the State Road Baptist church, embraces about two acres of ground, and is inclosed by a neat iron fence. Interments were begun here about 1820. The remains of early settlers of the eastern and southern portions of the township lie buried here. A number of bodies were removed from early family burying grounds and re-interred here. The newer graves are marked by handsome marble and granite monuments.

Gray's Valley Cemetery, near the old East Sullivan Baptist church building, contains the graves of many of the early settlers in the eastern part of the township. It is neatly fenced and well cared for.

The Mainesburg Cemetery is situated on elevated ground in the northwestern part of the borough. This cemetery contains about two acres and was opened about 1863. It is inclosed with a good fence and the graves are well cared for. The cemetery has a number of very handsome marble and granite monuments. It is the burial place for the borough and vicinity.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The secret societies now existing in Sullivan township and Mainesburg have large memberships and are prosperous. The Odd Fellows are represented by Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, which was organized March 15, 1871. It meets in Mainesburg and has forty-two members, among whom are many of the leading citizens of the borough and township. Sullivan Grange, No. 84, and East Sullivan Grange, No. 821, represent the Patrons of Husbandry. The former was organized in February, 1873, meets in Mainesburg, and has a large membership. The latter was organized April 9, 1887. It meets at the residence of Isaac Squires, near Gray's Valley, and numbers fifty-three members. Washington Camp, No. 637, P. O. S. of A., was organized March 4, 1892, in Mainesburg. It now numbers seventy-eight members and is one of the strongest camps in the county.

BOROUGH OF MAINESBURG.

The borough of Mainesburg is situated on Corey creek, in the western part of the township, midway between its southern and northern boundaries. It was named in honor of John Maine, and was organized as a borough in March, 1859. It is on the stage route between Mansfield, in Richmond township, and Troy, Bradford county. Though one of the smaller boroughs of the county, and away from the railroad, it is a trading point of considerable importance, being in the midst of a fine agricultural section. Its schools, its churches and its secret and beneficiary societies are well attended and maintained, and its people keep in touch with the progress of the day. Its manufacturing and business interests have been somewhat crippled during recent years by fires, and by the disappearance of timber and the consequent cessation of lumbering operations. The township around it, now being a purely agricultural one, the dependence of the borough for trade is confined to its own citizens and the farmers of the vicinity. The early settlement of the borough is given elsewhere in this chapter, as is also an account of the establishment of its early manufacturing and business enterprises. The Mainesburg postoffice was established between 1825 and 1830. John Maine, the first postmaster, held the office until about 1845. His successors have been John M. Fox, Baldwin Parkhurst, Homer J. Ripley, James Cudworth, W. P. Rose, M. F. Rose and J. H. DeWitt, the present incumbent, who was appointed in July, 1895.

Since Mainesburg was organized as a borough, the following named persons have filled the office of burgess: James Fox, 1859; Joseph Ellis, 1860; R. K. Brundage, 1861; A. Peters, 1862, 1863; John A. Ellis, 1864; A. Peters, 1865; P.

E. Kniffen, 1866; J. B. Strong, 1867; J. B. Cudworth, 1868; N. E. Calkins, 1869; S. S. Rumsey, 1870; L. B. Austin, 1871; J. B. Strong 1872 and 1873; R. G. Shelton, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877; T. O. Doud, 1879, 1880 and 1881; J. B. Cudworth, 1882; J. B. Strong, 1883; J. N. Harvey, 1884; Lloyd Squires, 1885 and 1886; R. H. Doud, 1887; C. E. Whiting, 1888; Lloyd Squires, 1889; J. W. DeWitt, 1890; W. L. Welch, 1891 to 1893; J. Austin, 1894 to 1896, and H. E. Bartlett, elected in 1897.

The justices of the peace have been: Isaac S. Rumsey, 1859; R. K. Brundage, 1863; E. A. Fish, 1864; O. F. Richards, 1866; Augustus Redfield, 1868; D. R. Doud, 1869; L. M. Rumsey, 1870; A. M. Haight, 1875; re-elected, 1881, 1886, 1895; J. S. Woodburn, 1880; re-elected, 1885, 1890; W. A. Rumsey, 1891; E. R. Maine, 1896.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Sullivan Postoffice was established in 1822. Henry Rew, the first postmaster, held the office until 1828. His successor, James B. Dewey, served over twenty years, and his successor, Uriah B. Welch, ten years. C. W. Palmer, the present postmaster, was appointed April 9, 1863. Each postmaster has transacted the business of the office at his residence. The office is situated in the eastern part of the township.

Gray's Valley Postoffice was established over sixty years ago. John Gray, the first postmaster, served a number of years and was succeeded by Marcus Strange, who died in 1852. His successor, James Gray, held the office until his death in 1860, when Mrs. Hannah Strange, widow of Marcus Strange, was appointed. Her son, Joseph Strange, succeeded her, and served until 1883, when the office was discontinued.

Elk Run Postoffice was established about 1854. The first postmaster was Northrop Smith. His successors have been Cyrus Davenport, C. A. Smith and S. L. Wood, the present incumbent, who was appointed October 1, 1888. Mr. Wood also carries on a general store.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—STREAMS—MINERAL DEPOSITS—PIONEER SETTLERS—PIONEER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

RICHMOND township, originally a part of Covington township, was organized in February, 1824. It is eight and one-half miles from east to west, six and one-half miles from north to south, and contains about fifty-five square miles. The surface is broken, the elevation varying from a mean of 1,150 feet in the river valley, to 1,600 and 1,800 feet in the mountainous region, north and west of Lamb's creek. With the exception of this limited area, the land of the township—valley, hillside and upland—is tillable and fertile. Richmond, therefore, ranks as one of the populous, productive and prosperous townships of the county. In 1840 it contained 742 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,558; in 1880, 1,512, and in 1890, 1,640.

Before the land was cleared and settled it was covered with a heavy forest growth of pine, hemlock, beech, maple, birch, oak, etc., nearly all of which has disappeared. The township is well watered. The Tioga river enters it from the south, about a mile east of the center of the southern boundary line, flows northeast to Canoe Camp, where it turns and takes a northwesterly direction to the northern boundary line, which it crosses about a mile west of the center. Its course through the township is marked by a gradually narrowing valley, which becomes a mere gap in the mountains where it passes into Tioga township. It and its tributaries drain the entire surface of the township. On the east it receives Canoe Camp creek, flowing northwest from Covington township, and Corey creek, flowing northwest from Sullivan township. On the west it receives Lamb's creek, which, with its tributaries, drains the northwestern quarter of the township. The northeastern part of the township is drained by Mill creek, which flows northwest into Tioga township, and the southwestern part by Elk run, which flows southeast into Covington township.

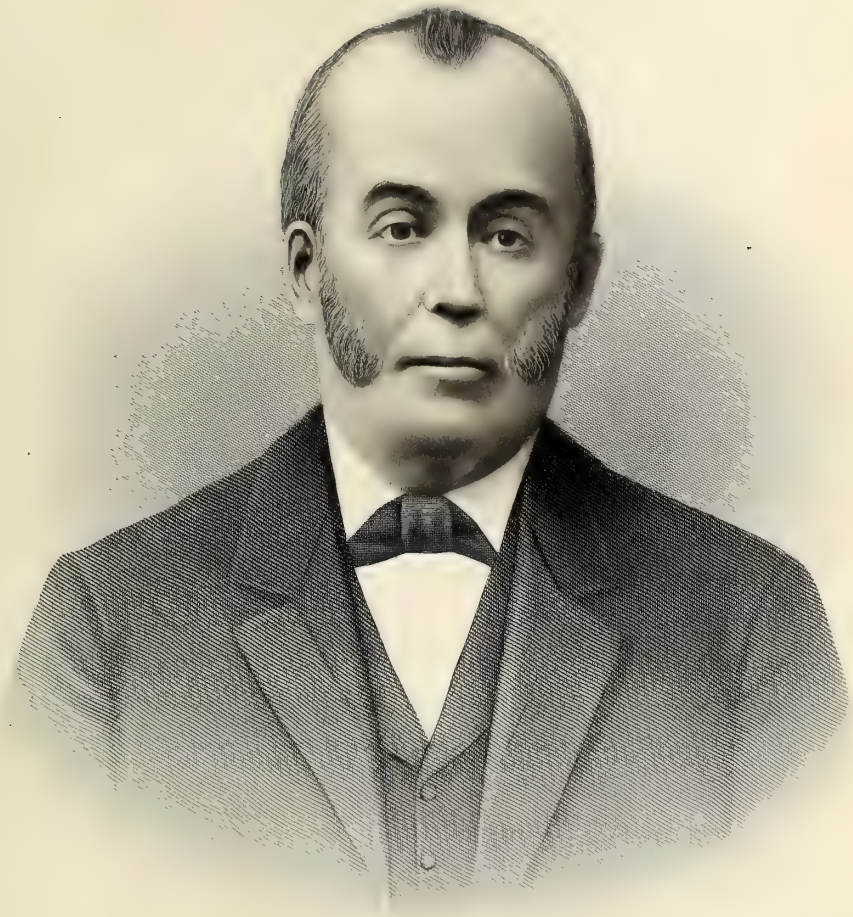
The mineral wealth of this township consists of iron ore, plastic clays and building stone. The Mansfield ore bed, which supplied the furnace at Mansfield for many years, is situated three miles southwest of the borough, on the Wellsboro road. It is from three to four feet in thickness, contains about thirty-nine per cent. of iron, and is known as the first or upper bed. What is thought to be the same bed, shows itself two or three miles north, along Lamb's creek, and on the east side of the Tioga river, southeast of Lamb's creek, also further east on "Pickel Hill." Deposits belonging to the second bed—200 to 400 feet lower—have been found one-half mile east of the O. A. Benedict place, in the southwestern part of the township; on "Whipple Hill," southwest of Mansfield; on Mann creek, below Mans-

field; on the lands of Mrs. Sarah E. Morris and Albert Sherwood, west of the borough; on J. C. Howe's and J. B. Clark's lands, and on "Bixby Hill." A third bed, 100 to 200 feet lower than the second, crops out in the river near the northwest corner of the borough limits. Ore from other deposits has been used in the manufacture of pig iron and mineral paint. None of these ore beds is being developed at present. Plastic clays, of fine texture, are to be found along the Tioga river and its tributaries. Good building stone is also found in various parts of the township. There are those who believe that Richmond lies within the oil and gas belt. The only thing, however, that has been done to develop either, is limited to an oil well sunk several years ago at Canoe Camp. Gas was struck and a little oil found at a depth of about 2,000 feet. The well was, however, abandoned and plugged, just when interesting developments were promised.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first settler in Richmond township was a man named Carter, who, about the year 1794, or soon after the opening of the Williamson road, located on what is now known as the Lannigan place, on the east side of the Tioga river, about half a mile below Lamb's Creek. Here he built two log houses and cleared about eight or ten acres of land. In the fall of 1796, or spring of 1797, he sold out to a man named White, and removed to Canaseraga Creek, in western New York. Neither Carter nor White appear to have acquired any title, beyond that of occupation, to the land, the first purchaser receiving a deed and becoming a permanent settler, being Gad Lamb, who came into the township in the summer of 1797. In the mortgage given by him January 2, 1808, to secure the unpaid portion of the purchase money, the tract is described as part of Survey No. 317, and is designated as "Oakland." Lamb and his family left their native town of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1797. At Towanda, Pennsylvania, where his son, Ebenezer Ripley Lamb, was born, May 27, 1797, Mr. Lamb left his family and accompanied by his son, Daniel, then seventeen years old, came to Tioga county. They first visited Canoe Camp, where they planted the old Williamson encampment clearing in corn and potatoes, but did not purchase the land. Continuing down the river, they came to the Carter place, which, as already stated, Mr. Lamb bought. He next returned to Towanda for his family, leaving Daniel in charge of the place. The lad remained there alone for two weeks, with no neighbors nearer than the Nathan Niles family at the mouth of Mill creek. The settlement of Benjamin Corey, who came earlier than Lamb, is noted in the chapter devoted to Mansfield borough. The next settler was Josiah Hovey, whose name appears in the assessment list of 1800 as an innkeeper—the first in the township. He came in 1798 or 1799, and located on what is now known as the Sumner Wilson place, on the Williamson road, near the southern line of the township. The names of his sons, Simeon and Gurdon Hovey, appear on the assessment list as carpenters. Simeon, at a later date, settled on what was known afterwards as the Henry Searle place.

About 1799 or 1800 Peres Bardwell, whose name appears on the census list for 1800, located on the place afterwards owned by Asa Mann; an Englishman, named Burton, settled near Lamb's Creek, on the place occupied later by Joshua



Lorin Butts

Shaw; Amasa Culver, Nathan Rowley and Samuel Negley settled at Canoe Camp; David Miller and Cheney Ames, a mile south of Mansfield, and Nathan Hill and Peter Button, above Canoe Camp, near the Hoveys. Edward Gobin, who settled within the Mansfield limits, is referred to in the chapter devoted to that borough. Elihu Marvin came in 1803 and built a saw-mill—the first one in the township—one mile south of Mansfield. In 1804 Asa Mann, the founder of Mansfield, came here from Rhode Island, and settled one mile below the borough, on what was afterwards known as the James R. Wilson place. Here he kept hotel and a small stock of merchandise in a log house, replaced in 1818 by a large frame dwelling which is still standing and is used as a residence by B. H. Osgood, the occupant of the farm. It is the oldest house in the township. Reference is made to Asa Mann in the chapter devoted to Mansfield, and also to John, Peter and Jacob Kelts, who came about 1804.

In the year 1806 Elijah Clark, his brothers, John and Loren, and his sister, Philena, came from Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Elijah settled on the place now owned by Albert Sherwood, west of the borough. His brothers and sister made their home with him until the arrival of the rest of the family in 1814. Amos Spencer, a native of Unadilla, New York, settled at Canoe Camp in 1806, built a grist-mill in 1807 and a saw-mill a few years later. Ebenezer Burley, who came in 1808, is referred to in the Mansfield borough chapter. Joshua Shaw came from Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1810, and the following year settled at Lamb's Creek. Aaron Gillet, who first settled at Mill Creek, Tioga township, in 1797, and afterwards removed to Cherry Flats, again removed in 1811, settling on the Vedder place above Canoe Camp. During the War of 1812 he carried the mail on horseback between Tioga and Williamsport. He rode at full speed, fresh horses being provided at each station. In 1813 Cephas Stratton came from Bradford county and settled between Mansfield and Canoe Camp. In 1814 Seth and Eleanor Clark, parents of Elijah, John, Loren and Philena Clark, heretofore mentioned, came from Vermont with their son, Justus Burr Clark, and settled below Mansfield. In 1821 Justus Burr Clark married Catherine Hart. As a part of his house-keeping outfit, he bought an iron tea-kettle of William Willard in Tioga, giving therefor three bushels of wheat; also a hand saw and some shingle nails, paying three dollars for the former and thirty cents a pound for the latter. In 1814, also, there were living at and in the vicinity of Canoe Camp, beside those mentioned, Daniel Williams, a clothier, David and Richard Miller and Daniel Rose.

The first minister of the Gospel to settle in the township was Rev. Nehemiah Hobart Ripley, father of the late Philip S. Ripley, and grandfather of Capt. Homer J. Ripley, recently county recorder. He came from Albany, New York, in 1815, and settled on Corey creek, on the place now owned by William B. Jerald. Mr. Ripley was ordained an Old School Baptist minister, but afterwards embraced the Universalist faith and became a minister of that denomination. John and Abner Cochran came from Cambridge, Vermont, in 1816, and settled at Lamb's Creek. Maj. Ebenezer Ripley came from Cooperstown, New York, in February, 1817, and also settled at Lamb's Creek. His son, William C. Ripley, was one of the pioneer teachers of Mansfield. Isaac Lownsbery, a Revolutionary soldier, settled at Canoe Camp in 1818, where his son, Isaac, born February 9, 1811, still resides.

Peter Whitteker, a son-in-law of Isaac Lownsbery, came with him from Schoharie, New York. He first settled at Canoe Camp, but afterwards moved up Canoe Camp creek to the place now owned by his son, Barney Whitteker. Lieut. Jacob Allen, grandfather of the late Prof. Fordyce A. Allen, came from Cummington, Massachusetts, in 1818, and settled on the place previously owned by Elijah Clark, and now owned by Albert Sherwood. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and aide-de-camp to his father, who was killed in the early part of that struggle. Before settling here Lieutenant Allen peddled woolen goods, etc., through this section. In 1818, also, Sumner Wilson, who came from Massachusetts, settled on the place previously occupied by Josiah Hovey, near the Covington township line, still known as the Sumner Wilson place.

In 1820 Thomas Dyer settled on the Vedder place, above Canoe Camp, and Robert Searle on the adjoining farm north. John and Martin Kelley came here in 1827 and Marcus Kelley in 1829, and settled at what is known as Kelleytown, between Mansfield and Lamb's Creek. Here John ran a cabinet-maker shop, saw-mill and store for a number of years. Daniel Sherwood, a native of Connecticut, came from Cortland county, New York, in 1830, and built a saw-mill about a half a mile below Lamb's Creek bridge. He and his sons engaged in the lumber business until 1839, when they removed to Mansfield. Andrew Sherwood, of Mansfield, a grandson of Daniel Sherwood, is well known as a geologist, and has been prominently connected with the geological surveys of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. David Dorsett came from Peekskill, New York, in June, 1830, and settled on Lamb's creek.

Michael Fralic came from Marathon, New York, and settled at Lamb's Creek in 1831. His sons, Daniel and Henry Fralic, are well-known lumbermen. Lewis Cruttenden, Tobias and Philip Lent, who settled on Lamb's creek, and Thomas Jerald, who settled on Corey creek, also came in 1831. Rev. Asa Donaldson, who held the first stated service and organized the first church in Mansfield, came to Tioga county in 1832, and lived on the Albert Sherwood place until 1837, when he moved to Illinois. Oliver Elliott, afterwards a business man of Mansfield, came into the township in 1835. About 1834-35 Marcus Benedict settled on the Wellsboro road, near the western line of the township. Joseph Walker and R. P. Buttles came in 1839; Levi Cooper, in 1841; Vine D. Patchen and his son, Robert M., and Robert H. Pratt and his son, Edwin, in 1842; George Slingerland, in 1844; Joseph Whipple, in 1845; James M. Ramsdell, in 1846; John Drew, in 1847; James Hoard, John Voorhees, William Powers and John Kiley in 1849.

The foregoing names are those of the more prominent settlers of the township to the close of the first half of the present century. They endured the dangers, hardships and privations of pioneer life. The farms they cleared, after years of patient toil, are now possessed by their descendants, who have replaced the rude log cabin, the log church and the log school house with homes, schools and churches, that bear eloquent witness to the thrift, industry, intelligence and morality of the people of the township.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES.

The manufacturing enterprises of the township have been confined almost exclusively to saw-mills and grist-mills. The first saw-mill was built in 1803, one

mile south of Mansfield, by Elihu Marvin; the second, in which Elijah Clark afterwards had an interest, was built about 1810 or 1811, on Corey creek, by John and Peter Kelts; the third, in 1812, at Lamb's Creek, by Gad Lamb and his sons, and the fourth a little later by Amos Spencer at Canoe Camp. As the township was settled up, the number of mills increased until lumbering became and remained an important industry, so long as the timber supply lasted. As lumber grew scarcer, the mills shut down, until all but two, the Spencer mill at Canoe Camp, and the Fralic mill at Lamb's Creek, have passed out of existence.

In 1805 Elihu Marvin purchased from Dorman Bloss, at Nelson, a grist-mill to turn by hand. This he hauled on an ox sled and placed under his saw-mill, south of Mansfield. It would grind five or six bushels a day. Mr. Marvin then set about getting out a frame for a better mill, but died before he could erect it. His widow sold this frame to Amos Spencer, who, in 1807, used it in erecting a grist-mill at Canoe Camp, on one of the best water powers in the county. This mill was afterwards replaced by a better one, and in 1857 a still larger mill was built. This, with the adjoining saw-mill, was destroyed by fire May 20, 1879. The present grist-mill and saw-mill, both run by water power, were built in 1883, by A. M. Spencer, a grandson of Amos Spencer, the pioneer. In 1855 Amos Bixby built a paint-mill on the site of the old Marvin saw-mill, which he operated for a number of years.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school in the township was taught in 1814, at Canoe Camp, by Miss Sally Elliott, a daughter of Nathaniel Elliott. She afterwards married Daniel Rose. Among her pupils was Martin Stratton, born in 1807, and now a resident of Blossburg. She was followed by Daniel Rose, Gardiner Seaman, Asa Howe, Dr. Pliny Power and his sister, Lucy, Erastus P. Deane and Charlotte Harkness, now the wife of Col. N. A. Elliott, of Mansfield. She taught about 1835. A school house was built about 1825. In 1818 Miranda Allen, a daughter of Lieut. Jacob Allen, opened a school in a building erected and used as a dwelling by Frank Truman, a short distance south of Kelleytown. In 1835 a school house was built at Lamb's Creek. Among the early teachers in these schools were Abigail Bickford, Lucretia Atherton, D. P. Hotchkiss, Warren VanValen, Elliott S. Rose, Erastus Herrington, Fidelia King and W. F. Lamb. As the township settled up, neighborhood schools were started, and later public school districts created, until there are now within the township limits sixteen public school buildings. In 1895 the revenue derived from state and county taxation, set apart for school purposes, was $4,004.10.

The first justice of the peace for Richmond township was Almon Allen, who was commissioned January 19, 1827. The office has since been filled as follows: Thomas Dyer, 1827; David Hazzard, 1830; Daniel N. Hunt, 1832; Solon Richards, 1835; Isaac Drake, 1838; Porter Gaylord, 1840; Leander K. Spencer, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1858; William C. Ripley, 1842; re-elected, 1859, 1864, 1872, 1877; Simeon F. Utter, 1847 ; re-elected, 1852; Apollos Pitts, 1848; re-elected, 1853; Daniel L. Sherwood, 1854; John C. Howe, 1864; Lorin Butts, 1869; James R.

Wilson, 1869; H. K. Husted,1874; Alonzo M. Spencer, 1878; M. R. Goodall, 1881; re-elected, 1886, 1891 and 1896; J. F. Ripley, 1882; Curtis P. Fuller, 1887; George R. Fuller, 1892; re-elected, 1897.

CHURCHES.

In the earlier years of the township's history, before any attempt was made to organize a church, the settlers depended for religious services upon itinerant evangelists, members generally of the Methodist Episcopal or the "Old School" Baptist denominations. Whenever one of these put in an appearance the settlers would flock to hear him, the meetings being held in the open air or in the dwelling or barn of one of the settlers. The earliest meetings of this kind in Richmond township were held sometimes in the open air and sometimes in the barn, on the premises of Gad Lamb, the pioneer settler at Lamb's Creek. Here the pioneers listened to the earnest and, oftentimes, fiery eloquence of Kimball, Beers, Solon Stocking—who preached Mr. Lamb's funeral sermon in April, 1824—Sheardown, Cranmer, Rogers, Andrew Pickard—who married Maria Lamb, and who died in Colorado in June, 1894, aged ninety-four years—and other ministers of the denominations named. In 1826 Jerusha Lamb, Gad Lamb's widow, organized the first Sunday-school in the township at her home. The meetings on the Lamb place continued until the building of the school house in 1835, after which they were held there, although no regular church appears to have been organized.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lamb's Creek was organized in February, 1883, with the following members: D. L. Fralic, C. P. Fuller, J. L. Moore, Jackson Smith, H. P. Van Ness, L. A. Brewster and W. B. Ripley. A church building, costing $1,600, was dedicated April 29, 1884. The church was in the Tioga charge until 1884, since which time it has been in the Covington charge, the same pastors serving both churches. The names of the pastors from the organization are as follows: Revs. J. W. Gamble, 1883; J. D. Requa, 1883-84; F. H. Van Keuren, 1884-87; W. M. Dubois, 1887-88; F. H. Rowley, 1890-91; D. L. Pitts, 1891-94; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1894-95; W. B. Armington, 1895-97.

The First Church of Christ of Canoe Camp, incorporated April 4, 1884, was organized as the "First Christian Church of Canoe Camp," September 24, 1849, by Rev. Theobold Miller, its first pastor. The names of the original members are as follows: Leander K., Amos, Valorus O., Alonzo M. and I. R. Spencer, Thomas, William, John and G. W. Goodall, John Churchill, J. C. Ireton, W. W. Russell, A. A. Noble, Sophia, Sarah, Jane, Mary A. and Martha Spencer, Susan and Ziba Gillet, Sophia M. and Anna M. Goodall, Cynthia Lownsbery, Jane Churchill, Louisa, Jane E. and Rachel Noble, Lois M. Cleveland and Lavina A. Cass. Rev. I. R. Spencer served this church as pastor for twenty years. He was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Headley, who remained until 1884, since which time the church has been served by Revs. J. O. Cutts, 1884-87; M. S. Blain, 1891; U. A. White, 1891-96, and Leon J. Reynolds, the present pastor. A store building, previously purchased, was dedicated as a church May 19, 1851, and was used until 1880, when the present building, representing an outlay of $2,000, was erected. This church now numbers 130 members. There are about fifty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which M. R. Goodall is the superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The early settlers buried their dead near their homes, where they could watch over and care for the graves. It was in this way that the private graveyards, to be found in almost every section of the township, were established. In them reposed the remains of the early pioneers, until the removal of the bodies to Mansfield and other cemeteries. In a few instances, however, the old graves have remained undisturbed. Among the oldest of these early graveyards is the one at Lamb's Creek, containing the remains of members of the Lamb, Ripley, Shaw and other pioneer families; the Ripley burying ground on the old Philip S. Ripley place—given by the will of Philip S. Ripley to Richmond township, and the graveyard on Lamb's creek, near the place of W. B. Ripley. In the cemetery at Canoe Camp are found the graves of members of the Spencer, Cass, Lownsbery, Gillet, Rowley and Stratton families. The oldest gravestone in this cemetery marks the grave of Francis Upton Spencer, who died in 1813, and who, it is said, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The tombstones over the graves of Nathan and Anna Rowley, contains the following inscription: "They were the first settlers in Larabee's Point in Shoreham, Vermont, at the close of the Revolutionary War." A cemetery in the Whitteker neighborhood, near the Covington township line, contains the graves of members of the Whitteker, Jaquish, Phelps, Woodward and other families. A cemetery on the old Wellsboro and Mansfield post road, near the Charleston township line, contains the graves of members of the Benedict and other families, early settlers in the western part of Richmond and eastern part of Charleston townships.

VILLAGES.

Lamb's Creek is situated near the northern line of the township, where the stream of the same name enters into the Tioga river. Both stream and village were named for Gad Lamb, the pioneer, the date of whose settlement, as well as that of other pioneers, is given in a preceding portion of this chapter. In 1812 Mr. Lamb and his sons built a saw-mill, the third in the township, on the east bank of the river just below the present bridge. This mill, owned at the time by Hoard & Beach, was purchased about 1858 by Michael Fralic. In 1869 a flood took the dam away. In 1870 Mr. Fralic's sons, Daniel L. and M. H., who succeeded him in 1866, and who compose the present firm of Fralic Brothers, built a new mill on the opposite bank of the river, which is run by steam, and has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber a day. A school house was built in 1835, replaced after the late war by the present building. A grocery store was started in 1854, by P. Davis, and a post-office established in 1867, E. R. Haight being the first postmaster. His successors have been Linus Thayer, D. Porter Shaw and D. L. Fralic, the present incumbent, the office being in charge of his assistant, Mrs. Jennie Day, who also runs a general store in connection therewith. The only other store in the place is that of Francis Flower, born in 1811, and one of the oldest men engaged in active business in the county. D. B. Lamb has been the station ticket agent since the railroad passed into the hands of the "Erie." His sister, Maria Lamb, born in 1818, has, for over twenty years, carried the mail to and from the trains, with unvarying promptness, and in all kinds of weather.

Canoe Camp is situated two miles south of the railway station in Mansfield, at

the confluence of Canoe Camp creek and the Tioga river. It marks the point to which the Williamson road was completed in 1792, and its name is said to owe its origin to the fact that on the approach of winter the force engaged in road building embarked in canoes and floated down the river to Painted Post, New York. As already related, Gad Lamb and his son, Daniel, stopped here, in 1797, long enough to plant the camp clearing in corn and potatoes, but did not purchase the land. The first actual settler was Amos Spencer, who located in 1806, and by deed bearing date March 1, 1809, became possessed of the land on which the village of Canoe Camp stands. The previous owners were Thomas Barber and Oliver Jennings. Here Mr. Spencer built a grist and saw-mill at the ripples on the river. These mills, replaced by larger and more modern ones, are owned and operated by his grandson, A. M. Spencer. A postoffice was established in 1821 and Amos Spencer became the first postmaster. A few years later the postoffice was removed to Mansfield. It was re-established in April, 1868, with T. J. Jeliff as postmaster. His successors have been M. A. Cass, F. M. Gillet and A. D. Gillet, the present incumbent, who was appointed February 12, 1890. A hotel was carried on in the village for a number of years, the first landlord being L. K. Spencer. Among his successors were Edward Gordon and John C. Bennett. Before the building of the railroad Alexander Hall used to carry the mail over the Williamson road to and from Williamsport. One of the earliest schools in the township was taught here in 1814 and 1815 by Miss Sallie Elliott. A school has been maintained here ever since. The Church of Christ, the only "Disciple" or "Christian" church in the township, was organized here, September 24, 1849, by Rev. Theobold Miller. The manufacturing enterprises of the place are confined to the Spencer mills, already referred to, and to the Canoe Camp Full Cream Cheese Factory, established in May, 1895, by F. E. Zimmer, who also operates a similar factory at East Charleston. The Canoe Camp factory uses the milk of 300 cows daily, and produces from 700 to 800 pounds of cheese per day. It is in charge of J. H. Mosher. The plant cost $2,000. There are two general stores in the place, one carried on by A. W. Gillet, and the other by A. D. Gillet, who is also the station agent and postmaster. His store is in the depot building. The oldest living resident of the place is Isaac Lownsbery, born in 1811, who has lived there since 1818. The barn on his place was built in 1827.

Mardin is the name of a postoffice in the western part of the township, on the "Old Post Road." It was established in 1879. O. M. Patchen, the first postmaster, held the office until June 21, 1883, when H. N. Spear, the present incumbent, was appointed.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MANSFIELD BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—EARLY SETTLERS AND ENTERPRISES—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—POSTMASTERS, PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—HOTELS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY—THE MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME—BUSINESS COLLEGES—LATER INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

THE borough of Mansfield is situated east of the geographical center of Richmond township. Its area embraces a little more than two square miles, lies principally on the east side of the Tioga river, and is traversed throughout its entire length by the Tioga railroad. Corey creek enters the borough from the east, north of the center, flows northwest, and empties into the Tioga river near the northwest corner of the borough area. Though somewhat broken north of Corey creek, and along the sides of the river valley, the borough site is, as a whole, comparatively level, and is well drained and healthful. The altitude, railroad level, is 1,140 feet above the sea. The population, in 1890, was 1,762.

The site of the borough is one of the most beautiful spots in the Tioga valley. The boldness and ruggedness of the hills, on either side of the narrow gap through which the river flows into Tioga township, are here toned down to gentler slopes, permitting them to be cultivated, from base to summit, and giving to the scene a varied beauty that attracts and enchants the beholder. The valley, for miles up and down the river, and the uplands, that stretch away on either side, abound in well-cultivated farms, and are dotted with sightly farm homes, the abodes of thrift, comfort and culture, while the borough itself, with its well-built business center, its sightly normal school buildings, and its many handsome private residences, gives outward evidences of progress and prosperity.

EARLY SETTLERS AND ENTERPRISES.

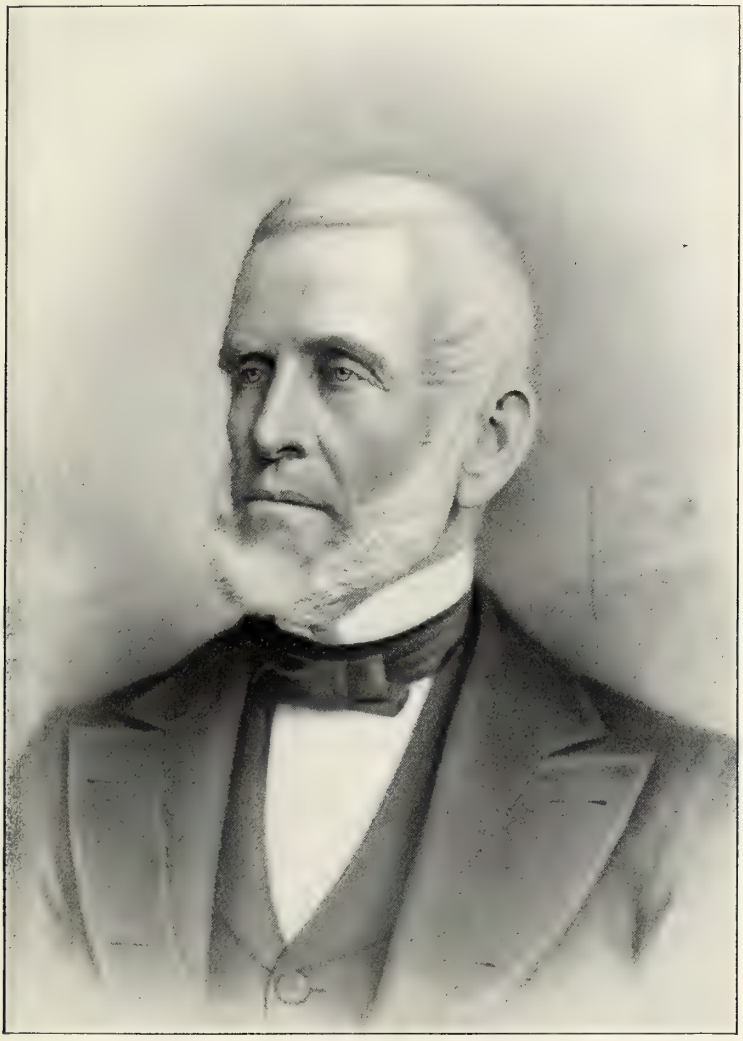
Benjamin Corey, the first white man to settle within the borough limits, came early in 1797, and lived, with his wife and children, in a bark hut on the east side of the Tioga river, west of the present railroad bridge over Corey creek, which stream was named after him. In the fall he built a log house, Daniel and Harry Lamb, then living at Lamb's Creek, assisting at the raising. Corey's wife died, and he took her remains in a canoe to the mouth of the Cowanesque, and buried them. He soon afterwards removed to Angelica, New York.

Henry Daniels, a surveyor, and Edward Gobin, a deputy surveyor, under the Pennsylvania title, came about 1802 and occupied the Corey cabin. One morning, as Gobin opened the door of the cabin, he was shot through the back and

hips, by some one concealed behind a pine stump, on the opposite side of the river. It was supposed that the bullet was intended for Daniels, and that the shooting was done by a Connecticut claimant. A surgeon, brought by Harry Lamb, from Newtown, now Elmira, New York, dressed Gobin's wound. He recovered, and afterwards moved to Northumberland county.

The first persons, however, to permanently settle within the borough limits, were John, Peter and Jacob Kelts, who, with their father, came from the Mohawk valley, New York, in 1804 or 1805, and occupied the Corey cabin. Jacob was afterwards kicked by a horse and killed. John married Abigail Button, and built a house on a knoll, southwest of the present cemetery. Here, in 1814, Sobrine Kelts, who resides just south of the borough limits, was born. He is the oldest living person born in the borough. Peter, who was a carpenter, built a frame house, the first one here, about 1810 or 1812. It stood near the site afterwards occupied by the Mart King factory. He married Sally, a daughter of Major Elijah Putnam, January 1, 1818, and became a resident of Covington township. Ebenezer Burley, a Revolutionary soldier, came in 1808, and settled north of Corey creek, east of the Williamson road. Dr. Stillman Cannon, the first physician, came in 1813, remained two years, and lived in one of the Kelts' houses. Alpheus Button came in 1815, and built a house near the entrance to Smythe Park. Daniel Holden, the pioneer merchant, came from Albany, New York, in 1819, and located at Canoe Camp. In 1820 he removed to Mansfield, and settled on 200 acres of land, now forming a portion of the properties of D. H. Pitts and P. V. Van Ness. In 1822 he began merchandising in a small way. In 1824 he erected the residence, on the west side of Main street, now occupied by P. V. Van Ness. It is the oldest building in the borough. In 1826 he built, across the road from his residence, the first store in Mansfield. Here he carried on business until his death, September 4, 1830. His son, John A. Holden, born in 1821, is the oldest person born in, and now a resident of, the borough. In 1822 Almon Allen, a son of Lieut. Jacob Allen, then residing in the township, came here from Cummington, Massachusetts. His brother-in-law, Solon Richards, came about the same time. In 1824 they built a woolen factory, near the northwest corner of Smythe Park, which they afterwards sold to Isaac Drake, who, with his sons, John and Peter, carried it on for many years. It was twice destroyed by fire. This factory ceased operations before 1860, and the building, since removed, is now occupied by the planing-mill, sash and door factory, of Edward Doane & Company.

About the year 1824, Asa Mann, a native of Rhode Island, who, as early as 1804, had settled in the township, below the borough, purchased from John and Peter Kelts 200 acres of land, the greater part of which is now occupied by the borough business center. In the same year, he cleared some thirty acres of this land, which soon became known as "Mann's field." A year or two later, when he laid out his land in town lots, this name attached itself to the village, which, with the passing years, has become the prosperous and progressive borough of to-day. Mr. Mann built a distillery on the site afterwards occupied by the Spencer photograph gallery, and, about 1830, erected a saw-mill near the old woolen-mill. A house, built in 1827 or 1828, on the southwest corner of Main



Joseph P. Morris

and Wellsboro streets, by Barrett Clark, was occupied, for a time, by Asa Mann, as a hotel, previous to its purchase by Col. Samuel Hunt, in 1828. Asa Mann and his son, William B. Mann, had a store from 1832 or 1833 to 1839, on the site of the building now occupied by Rose Brothers. In the last-named year Asa Mann removed to Peru, Illinois, where he died July 8, 1843, aged sixty-one years.

About 1824, also, Chandler Mann came here from Otsego county, New York, and built a tannery—said to have been the first in the county—on the west side of Main street, near Corey creek. Hezekiah Gaylord, a native of Connecticut, came in 1822 and located at Kelleytown. In 1824 he moved to Mansfield. Dr. Dexter Parkhurst is credited with coming the same year. In 1825 his brother, Joel Parkhurst, afterwards a prominent business man of Elkland, came from New Hampshire, and kept a few goods for sale in an upper room of the doctor's house. He remained but a few months. Benjamin Peterson, the first representative of the negro race here, came about the same time and lived with Dr. Parkhurst. Col. Samuel Hunt came from Lebanon, Madison county, New York, in 1828, and opened a hotel in the building, on the corner of Main and Wellsboro streets, erected by Barrett Clark. He became a well known and popular landlord. His daughter, Mrs. Gurdon Fuller, who was born in 1820, is now a resident of Mansfield.

Oliver Whittaker, who had previously conducted a store for Daniel Holden, in Sylvania, came in 1831, and lived in a house on the northeast corner of Main and Wellsboro streets. Lorin Butts came from Lawrenceville in 1833, and settled in the southern part of the borough, on the place where his daughter, Miss Byrissa B. Butts, now resides. Rodney C. Shaw, a son of Joshua Shaw, a pioneer settler at Lamb's Creek, moved here in 1835. His widow, born in 1808, the oldest person living in the borough, occupies the old home at the northern end of Main street. Apollos Pitts, father of D. H., John F. and the late Aaron M. Pitts, came here from Sullivan township in 1837, and became prominent as a merchant. The late Philip Williams, of the banking house of Ross & Williams, came the same year. Capt. Ezra Davis settled here in 1838, and in 1840 built the brick tannery, now carried on by C. S. Kingsley. Abram Shuart, the blacksmith, also came in 1838. E. W. Hazard, the first lawyer, and Benjamin M. Bailey, afterwards prominent as a merchant, located here in 1840. Benjamin Gitchell, who had previously lived in Charleston township, and had served as sheriff of the county, built the first brick house here in 1841. It is still standing on the west side of South Main street.

In 1842 Dr. Joseph P. Morris, a man destined to do much for the progress and prosperity of Mansfield, came here from Blossburg, having previously purchased, from James R. Wilson, for $12,000, 1,100 acres of land—the Asa Mann property. After residing here until 1846, Dr. Morris removed to Wellsboro, where he remained until 1852, when he returned to Mansfield, and, in 1857, had the greater part of his land, lying east of the river, plotted into town lots. Oliver H. Phelps came here in 1843, and in 1850 built a hotel, on the west side of Main street, south of Corey creek. Amos Bixby came in 1844, and in 1845, with Edward Faulkner, Gurdon Fuller and John A. Holden, built a number of canal boats for use on the Erie canal. Joseph S. Hoard came in 1844, and Lyman Beach, with whom he was for a number of years associated in business, in 1845. Mart

King, who for several years carried on a furniture factory, came from Washington county, New York, in 1845. L. H. Elliott and his sons, Dr. Charles V. and Simon B. Elliott, came in 1847-48; William Hollands, the harness maker, in 1850; Dr. William M. Barden, the first homeopathic physician, in 1852; Henry Allen, the well known lawyer, and the first burgess, in 1854; A. J. Ross, one of the founders of the banking house of Ross & Williams, in 1855, and Clark W. Bailey, for many years identified with the milling and mercantile business of the borough, in 1857.

The foregoing names are those of the men most prominently identified with the history of Mansfield previous to its incorporation as a borough. To them belongs the credit of its early upbuilding. They changed the site on which it stands from a dense wilderness to a thrifty and progressive village, and paved the way for the greater achievements of more recent years. All, except a few, who came in the later decades, have passed away, leaving behind them a record of honesty, integrity, sobriety and untiring industry. Mansfield, the village of yesterday, the borough of to-day, stands as a lasting monument to their memory, and is a fitting testimonial to their earnest, honorable and useful lives.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

On November 28, 1856, a petition was filed in the court of quarter sessions of Tioga county, asking for the incorporation of Mansfield as a borough, and defining its proposed boundaries. The petition was favorably acted upon, and an election ordered to take place March 27, 1857, at the house of O. H. Phelps. At this election the following-named persons were chosen as the first officers of the borough: Henry Allen, burgess; P. Gaylord, L. H. Elliott, J. M. Cassels, H. Davis and M. Kelley, councilmen. The first meeting of the council was held April 3, 1857, and S. B. Elliott elected secretary, and H. Davis, treasurer, of the borough. Following are the names of those who have filled the office of burgess since 1857: John A. Holden, 1858; S. B. Elliott, 1859; Mart King, 1860-61; A. J. Ross, 1862; Philip Williams, 1863; Mart King, 1864; W. D. Lang, 1865; Henry Allen, 1866; J. T. Streit, 1867; H. B. Middaugh, 1868; W. Hollands, 1869-70; H. B. Middaugh, 1871; J. S. Murdough, 1872-73; Mart King, 1874-75; D. H. Pitts, 1876; C. H. Verrill, 1877; W. Hollands, 1878; D. H. Pitts, 1879; E. Blackwell, 1880; C. V. Elliott, M. D., 1881; T. H. Bailey, 1882-83; H. E. Metcalf, 1884; D. H. Pitts, 1885; T. H. Bailey, 1886-87-88-89; H. E. Metcalf, 1890-91; C. S. Kingsley, 1892; W. D. Husted, 1893; J. M. Barden, M. D., 1894; F. E. Van Keuren, 1895-96, and J. S. Shepard, elected in 1897.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following-named persons: William Adams, 1862; re-elected, 1872, 1877, 1890; Lyman Beach, Jr., 1862; re-elected, 1867; Edward R. Webster, 1867; J. W. Wilhelm, 1872; O. D. Goodenough, 1876; B. R. Bailey, 1880; re-elected, 1890, 1895; N. A. Elliott, 1882; Mart King, 1885; F. W. Clark, 1886; S. G. Rhinevault, 1887; J. A. Moody, 1891; re-elected, 1896.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Mansfield Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized December 27, 1880, and chartered December 24, 1883. It is officered as follows: Frank

W. Clark, president; W. A. Rowland, vice-president; W. D. Husted, treasurer; J. A. Elliott, secretary; Charles S. Ross, foreman, and M. S. French and T. H. Bailey, assistant foremen.

A. M. Pitts Hose Company, No. 2, was organized July 22, 1893, with the following officers: Frank Lawrence, president; Eugene Hall, vice-president; Herbert Griggs, foreman; Arthur Brown, assistant foreman; D. L. Miller, second assistant foreman; Jerome Mann, secretary; Mort Johnson, assistant secretary; Clarence Kohler, treasurer; Fred. Gaige, Eugene Hall and Warren Baynes, trustees.

Allen Hose Company, No. 3, was organized August 1, 1893, with the following officers: Ray C. Longbothum, president; George H. Weeks, vice-president; John Shaw, secretary; W. A. McCausland, treasurer; N. Leon Buck, foreman; E. M. Dorsett, first assistant, and Burt J. Bixby, second assistant foreman.

Each of these companies is handsomely uniformed, and is made up of an active, enthusiastic and efficient membership. The department is under the command of Judson A. Elliott, fire chief of the borough.

POSTMASTERS, PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

A postoffice was established at Canoe Camp in 1822. The first postmaster was Amos Spencer. A few years later it was removed to Mansfield, and Asa Mann appointed postmaster. He held the office until 1839. It has been a difficult matter to secure the names of his successors in the order of their service. The following, however, is believed to be an approximately correct list: Simeon F. Utter, Oliver Whittaker, Philemon Doud, Apollos Pitts, Benjamin Bailey, Michael Colville, O. H. Phelps, Mrs. Mary Ruckman, Dr. C. V. Elliott, V. R. Pratt, M. L. Clark, Col. N. A. Elliott, J. A. Elliott and the present incumbent, John L. Cummings, appointed August 16, 1894.

The first physician to locate in Mansfield was Dr. Stillman Cannon, who came in 1813. Dr. Dexter Parkhurst came in 1824, and had an office near the entrance to Smythe Park. He remained until 1830, and then removed to Mainesburg. Dr. Harmon Whitehead located here about 1832. Dr. H. G. Smythe was here as early as 1838. Dr. C. V. Elliott came in 1847; Dr. William M. Barden, the pioneer homeopathist, in 1852, and practiced till his death, September 30, 1884; Dr. J. A. Cole, in 1868, and remained a number of years. Dr. John M. Barden, son of Dr. William M. Barden, practiced here from 1881 to 1895, when he removed to Roseville. The profession is now represented by Dr. Benjamin Moody, Dr. Wentworth D. Vedder, Dr. Fred. D. Elliott and Dr. Frederick Green Wood. The profession of dentistry is represented by Oramel Newell.

The first lawyer to locate in Mansfield was E. W. Hazard, who was here before 1840. Henry Allen came in 1854, and practiced till his death, in 1888. William Adams moved from Tioga township in 1855, and practiced law and served as justice of the peace over forty years. S. B. Elliott was admitted but did not practice. J. H. Handy was here a short time. A. J. Webster came in 1870 and remained three or four years. J. C. Horton came later remaining two years. B. J. Cosky came in 1890 and remained until 1894. Douglas H. Griffin came from Canton in April, 1895, and formed a partnership with Leon S. Channell, which continued until Mr. Griffin's death, from accidental shooting, in

October, 1895. The present members of the bar of this borough, are Frank W. Clark, admitted to practice February 5, 1866; John W. Adams, admitted in November, 1867, and Leon S. Channell, admitted June 3, 1893.

HOTELS.

About 1827 Barrett Clark erected a building on the northeast corner of Main and Wellsboro streets, in which Asa Mann kept hotel for a short time. In 1828 Capt. Samuel Hunt, who came from Madison county, New York, bought the property and carried on the hotel for a number of years. The house was burned in 1849, Aaron Ingalls being the landlord at that time. In the following year the house now occupied by B. R. Baily as a farm implement warehouse, was built for a hotel by Capt. Samuel Hunt and Gurdon Fuller, who kept it for several years. In 1850 Oliver W. Phelps erected a hotel building on the west side of Main street, south of Corey creek, in which he kept hotel until his death in 1863. The building now known as the Hotel French, was originally a private residence. When first used for hotel purposes it was known as the Fuller House. It has had many landlords. In December, 1896, the property was purchased by M. S. French, for several years landlord of the Allen House, and was remodeled and occupied by him in the spring of 1897. A brick building on Sherwood street, near the railroad, originally a private residence, was transformed into a hotel about 1877, with P. V. Clark as landlord, and was known as the Grand Central Hotel. The Allen House, used for several years after its erection for the Soldiers' Orphan School, is now owned by Thomas H. Bailey, ex-county commissioner, who purchased it of Mrs. Jane M. Allen in December, 1896. In April, 1897, Mr. Bailey took charge of the hotel and is the present landlord.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the winter of 1821-22, a school was taught by Susanna Allen, a daughter of Lieut. Jacob Allen, in the dwelling house of John Kelts. This was the first school within the borough limits. Between 1822 and 1826, her sister, Philena Allen, taught in a house, built in 1815 for a dwelling by Alpheus Button, near the entrance of Smythe Park. In 1826 a plank school house was built, a few rods south of Wellsboro street, on land now embraced in the right of way of the railroad. The first school was taught here during the winter of 1827-28, by W. C. Ripley. In 1838, after the taking effect of the public school law, a two-story frame school building was erected on the southeast corner of Academy and Wellsboro streets, and used for school purposes until 1881, when the present graded school building was erected. The old building is now used as a dwelling. The new building, including grounds, furniture, etc., cost over $13,000. It is a handsome brick edifice, beautifully located south of Wellsboro street, near the river. The school is now practically conducted as a department of the State Normal School, the grades below the High School being carried on as a model school of that institution.

MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

To the late Col. Joseph S. Hoard belongs the credit of first suggesting the establishment in Mansfield of an institution of learning of a higher grade

than the average country academy. It was made in May or June, 1854, to Dr. Joseph P. Morris, Rev. H. N. Seaver, Alvin Gaylord and a few others. The first to give encouragement was Dr. Morris, who joined Colonel Hoard in creating a sentiment in favor of the proposed school. The matter was brought before the quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, July 9, 1854, during a camp-meeting held at L. D. Seeley's farm, in Sullivan township, where the friends of the enterprise gathered in Col. R. C. Shaw's tent. The conference not being prepared to act, a meeting was appointed for the following Monday in the Methodist Episcopal church in Mansfield. At this meeting it was resolved to hold a public meeting in the same church July 26, 1854. This meeting was an enthusiastic one. The nature of the enterprise was explained, and a paper presented for signatures, proposing the formation of a stock company with shares at $50 each. There was a stipulation that the school should be under the patronage of the East Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in no sense, was it to be a church or sectarian school. The principal was, however, to be a member of that church. A committee, consisting of Colonel Hoard, Rev. William Manning, Alvin Gaylord, R. C. Shaw, Hon. D. L. Sherwood, Lyman Beach, Jr., and others, was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

On August 8, 1854, the subscriptions having reached $5,000, a committee was appointed to present the claims of the enterprise to the East Genesee Conference. This was done, and the conference appointed five commissioners, with discretionary powers to investigate and decide whether support should be pledged. In the meantime, citizens of Wellsboro concluded that such an institution would be a good thing for their village. The result was a warm contest between the two places. The commissioners, however, decided in favor of Mansfield.

A charter was secured for the "Mansfield Classical Seminary," the first meeting under it held December 1, 1854, and the following officers and trustees elected: Col. J. S. Hoard, president; Dr. C. V. Elliott and R. P. Buttles, vice-presidents; Dr. Joseph P. Morris, recording secretary; B. M. Bailey and S. B. Elliott, corresponding secretaries; Lyman Beach, Jr., treasurer; William M. Johnson, librarian, and Rev. William Manning, T. L. Baldwin, G. R. Wilson, Rev. A. Sherwood, Rev. Richard Videon, Joseph Hubbell, Lyman Reynolds, Hon. D. L. Sherwood, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, William K. Kimball, J. B. Clark, B. M. Bailey and Lyman Beach, Jr., trustees.

At the first meeting of the trustees, held February 15, 1855, a plan for a brick building, four stories high, 100 feet front, with two wings, each seventy-eight feet high, was adopted, and the building erected under the supervision of Col. J. S. Hoard, Hon. D. L. Sherwood and Amos Bixby. April 17, 1856, the board elected Rev. J. E. and Mrs. H. L. Jaques, principal and preceptress, at a combined salary of $900 per annum. The seminary was formally opened January 7, 1857, with 105 students. The building when finished and furnished represented an outlay of nearly $20,000, with an indebtedness of $6,000.

The second term of school began April 16, 1857, with 150 students. Six days later the building burned to the ground, the fire occurring about 10 o'clock in the morning. It was insured for $12,000. The night following the fire, the friends and promoters of the institution held a meeting, resolved to rebuild, and

subscribed $4,000. Work was at once begun, and by September 1, the greater portion of the first story of the south building was erected. The panic of that year, the refusal of one insurance company to pay, and the collapse of another, rendered the trustees unable to meet payments. Work was suspended and a long struggle with financial difficulties ensued. Finally, an enthusiasm, born of despair took possession of the people, even to women and children, and at a picnic held August 20, 1858, over $4,000 was subscribed, the subscriptions being payable in labor, board, grain, provisions, sewing, lumber, cattle, everything merchantable, in sums from twenty-five cents to $100.

August 25, 1858, the trustees resolved to proceed with the building, but to incur no indebtedness. P. M. Clark, William Hollands and S. B. Elliott were appointed a building committee. Work was begun and carried forward under many difficulties. Though incomplete, the institution was re-opened November 23, 1859, with thirty students. Rev. James Landreth was principal, and Miss Julia A. Hosmer preceptress.

In November, 1859, S. B. Elliott was elected president. Professor Landreth resigned in July, 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. William B. Holt, with Prof. E. Wildman, assistant. At the annual election all but four of the old officers were retired and a new building committee elected. Rev. N. Fellows was chosen president, and Rev. R. A. Drake, treasurer. January 19, 1861, Mr. Drake was appointed general agent and manager, and all assets, subscriptions and debts were assigned to him. Troublous times followed, and the friends of the institution had a struggle to keep it from falling into the sheriff's hands. They finally succeeded. Professor Holt resigned April 4, 1861, and was succeeded by Professor Wildman. At the annual election in November, the old officers were, for the most part, restored. Rev. W. Cochran was elected president, and Professor Wildman, treasurer. Mr. Drake resigned as manager. At this time Mr. Drake, Rev. Richard Videan and J. C. Howe—who had been misled and nearly ruined, financially—held a number of judgments against the institution, which they had purchased, and repeated attempts were made to sell it at sheriff's sale. In the face of these obstacles, the work of completing the buildings was carried on by the trustees.

In the meantime a proposition to make the institution a State Normal School had been discussed, and during the winter of 1861-62, S. B. Elliott, who was in the state legislature, worked zealously with that end in view. July 2, 1862, the trustees, by unanimous vote, made application to the State to have the institution changed to a State Normal School. December 11, 1862, the examiners appointed by the governor, and by Dr. Burroughs, superintendent of common schools, met at Mansfield, and, after examination, reported favorably, and on December 12, the Mansfield Classical Seminary passed out of existence and was succeeded by the State Normal School of the Fifth district, being the third in the State to be recognized, Millersville and Edinboro preceding it.

THE MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The change of the Mansfield Classical Seminary to a State Normal School, did not immediately relieve its financial embarrassment, and "sheriff's tracks

could be seen approaching it from all directions." January 20, 1864, through the efforts of Rev. W. Cochran, William Hollands, Dr. Joseph P. Morris and S. B. Elliott, Hon. John Magee generously loaned the institution $6,500, and on January 1, 1867, made the trustees a New Year's present of $3,332.50, the unpaid balance of that amount. The first legislative appropriation, made in the winter of 1863, amounted to $5,000, since which time the State has dealt generously with the institution.

Rev. W. D. Taylor was elected principal March 19, 1863, and held the position until July 13, 1864, when he was succeeded by Prof. Fordyce A. Allen, elected for five years. Under Professor Allen's administration the school prospered. He and the president, S. B. Elliott, who had succeeded Rev. W. Cochran, devoted themselves to its upbuilding and to the work of placing it on a firm financial basis. February 16, 1869, Professor Allen resigned, and on May 20, 1869, Prof. J. T. Streit was chosen to succeed him. He died November 13, 1869, and January 7, 1870, Prof. Charles H. Verrill was elected principal. He was succeeded in September, 1873, by Prof. J. N. Fradenburgh, who served until September, 1875, when Professor Verrill was again elected. In September, 1877, Prof. Fordyce A. Allen was again made principal, and in November, Prof. John H. French, LL. D., was elected associate principal. He resigned September 6, 1878. Professor Allen died February 11, 1880, and Prof. J. C. Doane filled out the remainder of the school year. In September, 1880, Prof. D. C. Thomas was elected principal. He resigned February 1, 1892, to take effect at the close of the school year, and was succeeded by Prof. Samuel H. Albro, the present principal, who is assisted by a faculty of able and experienced educators.

After the change to a State Normal School, the work of completing the unfinished buildings was pushed forward. Since then old buildings have been remodeled and new ones erected, until the institution is one of the best in the State in respect to the character and extent of its buildings. The buildings recently completed and those in contemplation will place it, so far as architecture and appropriate equipment can do so, in the very front rank of the normal schools of the country. The seminary building, accepted by the State, was the main portion of the present South Hall, a brick structure 150x50 feet, and four stories high. It was remodeled and enlarged in 1889. In this building are the gentlemen's dormitories, six recitation rooms and the text book library. The North Hall is 270x100 feet, and five stories high, and cost $150,000. It contains the office of the principal, an elegant dining room, finished in oak, with a seating capacity of 500, the kitchen, bakery, etc., dormitories, for the ladies, reception rooms, suits of rooms for the art department, and the Normal School of Music. The Normal School of Music, which is in charge of Hamlin E. Cogswell, has grown to be an important department of the institution, and has a special faculty devoted to vocal and instrumental instruction. Two stories of an "L," projecting from the northeast corner of the North Hall, are set apart as an infirmary, and are furnished with every appliance for the sick. The Alumni Hall—named for the Alumni Assocation—is located midway between the North and South Halls. It is 117x54 feet, and three stories high. It contains the model school rooms, recitation rooms, the society rooms, and a concert hall, which occupies one

entire story. It was completed in 1886, at a cost of $25,000. The bell which swings in its tower, and which cost $550, was given by the Alumni Association in June, 1886. All the buildings named are of brick, and the style of architecture is sightly and attractive. The gymnasium is a frame building, 130x50 feet, situated in the rear of the South Hall. It contains a large drill hall, a library and reading room, one for the military company, one for cabinet specimens and a ladies' dressing room. It was erected in 1888, at a cost of $7,000. The grounds embrace ten acres, and are beautifully laid out in lawns, and covered with a great variety of forest trees. In 1895 the value of grounds, buildings, furniture, library, etc., amounted to a total of $305,000. The State aid to 1895 amounted to $245,000, making a total, with stock and subscriptions, of $268,050.

The management of the institution is confided to a board of trustees, eighteen in number, twelve of whom represent the stockholders and six the State. Four of the former and two of the latter are elected each year. Those representing the stockholders are J. C. Howe, Charles S. Ross, Joseph S. Hoard and Volney Ripley, whose terms of office expire in 1899; A. M. Spencer, J. A. Elliott, Dr. John M. Barden and H. F. Kingsley, whose terms expire in 1898, and D. H. Pitts, Dr. W. D. Vedder, E. L Sperry and F. E. Van Keuren, whose terms expire in 1897. Representing the State—Benton E. James, Montrose; Lee Brooks, Canton; whose terms of office expire in 1899; Hon. H. B. Packer, Wellsboro, and Dr. F. G. Elliott, Mansfield, whose terms expire in 1898, and David Cameron, Wellsboro, and F. M. Allen, Mansfield, whose terms expire in 1897. The honorary trustees are Hon. S. B. Elliott, Hon. C. V. Elliott, Peter V. Van Ness and Albert Sherwood. The officers of the board are, D. H. Pitts, president; J. A. Elliott, secretary, and Edward H. Ross, treasurer.

The Alumni Association of the State Normal School of Mansfield was chartered February 11, 1871. Its object is "to encourage and foster among the graduates of the State Normal School," "the spirit of friendship and self-improvement by an annual re-union." The present officers are, W. W. Allen, president; C. J. Beach, vice-president; Jennie Farrer Avery, secretary; Joseph S. Hoard, treasurer, and F. M. Allen, Anna Peck Capell, Maud Gates, Mary L. Shaw and Lucy Ransom Longstreet, executive committee.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

This institution was founded by Prof. F. A. Allen, who opened it October 1, 1867, having previously made application to the superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans for twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls. The school was first kept in an old store building, but later larger and better buildings were secured, one of them being the present Allen House. The attendance the first year was sixty-three pupils. Each year witnessed an increase, until there were over 200 pupils in the school. In 1872 a farm of 150 acres near the borough was purchased, in order to give employment and instruction to the boys. After Professor Allen's death, in 1880, his widow carried on the school, assisted by Vine R. Pratt, who had been connected with it almost from the beginning. In 1890 the school was moved to Hartford, and J. Miller Clark, of Mansfield, appointed superintendent.



A. M. Potts

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The Mansfield Business College was opened in the spring of 1882, the officers being Rev. J. T. Brownell, president; C. S. Ross, secretary; E. D. Westbrook, principal of penmanship department; C. V. Ireton, principal of department of telegraphy; Hugh Ross, principal of department of phonography. In 1886 T. P. Jones succeeded to the management. He was succeeded by J. N. Smoot, who carried it on until 1894, when it was discontinued.

The Allen Business College was opened in May, 1882, by F. M. Allen, who carried it on for two years, when he became connected with the Williamsport Commercial College and discontinued his school here.

LATER INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES.

The Mansfield Tannery, the oldest manufacturing enterprise in the borough, was established in 1840, by Capt. Ezra Davis. In the fall of 1865 Ralph R. Kingsley acquired a half interest in it, and in 1868 became sole owner. He associated with him his son, C. S. Kingsley, and the firm continued as R. R. Kingsley & Son, until the father's death, December 26, 1893, since which time C. S. Kingsley has carried on the business. It is devoted to the tanning of upper leather, has a capacity of 80 to 100 sides per day, and gives work to ten employes.

The Sun Milling Company—the principal proprietary interest being in Charles S. Ross—operates the roller grist-mill in the western part of the borough. This mill was established as a water-power, buhr-mill, in 1850, by Terrence Smythe. In 1857 it was purchased by Clark W. Bailey, and operated by himself, his sons, T. H. and J. W. Bailey, and lesees, until 1890, when it passed into the hands of the Sun Milling Company. It is now a full roller-mill, has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, and is devoted to merchant and custom work. Water and steam power are both used. A. W. Stephenson is manager, and H. B. Breon, superintendent.

The Tioga Iron Works, for many years Mansfield's most important manufacturing enterprise, was established in 1854, by a company with $50,000 capital, consisting of John F. Donaldson, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, S. F. Wilson and William Bache, for the purpose of manufacturing pig iron from ore obtainable three miles west of the borough. The furnace was erected by Charles F. Swan. The plant afterwards became the property of Schaaber & Johnston, of Reading, who operated it until about 1870, when it was shut down. In 1883 Col. N. A. Elliott was appointed the agent of the owners to dispose of the plant and real estate, which he has since sold.

Bailey's Steam Saw-Mill was erected in 1860 by Clark W. Bailey. In it was used the first circular saw seen in this section. In 1866 Mr. Bailey sold it to his sons, T. H. and J. W. Bailey. It was burned in 1877 and rebuilt and burned again in 1889, and not rebuilt.

Edward Doane & Company have, since 1881, operated a planing-mill, sash and door factory in the old woolen-factory building near the depot. This enterprise was started in 1868 by S. B. Elliott, with whom M. L. Clark was afterwards associated.

Mart King's Furniture Factory was built in 1869, on the west side of the railroad, northwest from the depot, by Mart King. It was first devoted to the manufacture of bedsteads. On December 24, 1870, it was destroyed by fire, rebuilt in the following spring, and a general line of furniture manufactured. July 4, 1884, it was again destroyed by fire, but was not rebuilt. At this time Mr. King was operating, in connection with it, a steam laundry, which was doing a large business.

The Banking House of Ross & Williams was established May 24, 1872, by Andrew J. Ross and Philip Williams. Mr. Ross remained the senior partner until his death, August 18, 1875. In the summer of 1878, having become of age, his oldest son, Charles S. Ross, who had previously been employed as a clerk, entered the partnership as the representative of his father's interest. Mr. Williams died in July, 1894, and Mr. Ross carried on the business until January 1, 1895, as surviving partner, when he became sole proprietor. The use of the old name is continued. This bank is ably and conservatively managed and is regarded as one of the strongest and soundest financial institutions in this section of the State.

Smythe Park, situated near the central part of the borough, on what was formerly known as the "Island," contains twenty-five acres of land. It was opened in July, 1879, and named after Dr. H. G. Smythe. It is owned and managed by the Smythe Park Association, incorporated, the officers of which are as follows: C. S. Rose, president; D. J. Butts, vice-president; J. A. Elliott, secretary, and W. D. Husted, treasurer. Here is held annually the Mansfield agricultural, mechanical and industrial fair. The park is also used for picnics, ball games, bicycle races, etc. Except during the fair or other special occasions, when an admission is charged, this park is open to the public.

The New Era Mills, on Main street near Corey creek, were erected in 1882 by the New Era Manufacturing Company, composed of Albert Sherwood, L. L. Flower, Clark B. Sherwood and Andrew Sherwood. The plant, which originally consisted of a four-run steam grist-mill and a clothes pin factory, cost $12,000. The clothes pin factory has been discontinued. Since July, 1893, the grist-mill has been operated by Strait & Kingsley. It is devoted to merchant and custom milling.

The Ross Cigar Company, composed of C. S. and E. H. Ross, is the successor of the Voorhees Cigar Company, established in Mansfield May 1, 1884. The present company has owned the factory since May 1, 1889. About sixty hands are employed and 10,000 cigars a day manufactured. The principal brands are the "Supreme Court" and the "Sidman." The factory is located on the east side of Main street, south of Wellsboro street.

The Mansfield Opera House Company (Limited), proprietors of the Mansfield Opera House, was incorporated November 19, 1888, the incorporators being the members of the Mansfield Hook and Ladder Company. The first officers were Frank E. Van Keuren, president; A. E. Backer, secretary; C. S. Ross, treasurer, and Frank E. Van Keuren, C. S. Ross, A. E. Backer, H. E. Metcalf and John Van Osten, managers. The opera house is a handsome two-story brick, on the north side of Wellsboro street, east of Main street. The borough building, also, a two-story brick, in which are located the borough offices and the fire department, adjoins it on the west.

The Mansfield Foundry and Machine Shops, on South Main street, were estab-

lished in 1890 by Moore & Hanson, who were succeeded in 1892 by Moore & Tomlinson. The plant is devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements and to general repairing.

The Paisley Woolen Company, capital $40,000, was organized September 21, 1892, with the following officers: Alexander McLachlan, president and superintendent; Charles S. Ross, secretary; Philip Williams, treasurer. The plant, which comprises the latest improved machinery, occupies a building 150x50, with an engine room 100x25 feet, in the southern part of the borough, and is devoted to the manufacture of shawls.

The Mansfield Board of Trade was incorporated April 8, 1892, with the following officers: H. F. Kingsley, president; Dr. J. M. Barden, first vice-president; F. W. Clark, second vice-president; W. D. Husted, secretary; M. L. Clark, treasurer, and P. Williams, D. H. Pitts and D. J. Butts, trustees. There were 123 charter members. The object of this association is "the promotion of the prosperity of Mansfield, and the advancement of its business interests.

The Mansfield Wood Novelty Works was organized June 13, 1892, with a capital of $20,000. The officers were as follows: M. L. Clark, president; C. S. Ross, secretary; P. Williams, treasurer, and C. S. Ross, H. E. Metcalf, D. H. Pitts, M. L. Clark and C. S. Kingsley, directors. The plant is located a short distance south of Corey creek, on the east side of the railroad, and is devoted to the manufacture of a miscellaneous list of articles out of native woods. When run to its fullest capacity it employs about fifty men. L. W. Obourn is the superintendent.

The Mansfield Building and Loan Association was chartered May 23, 1893, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The officers were as follows: F. E. Van Keuren, president; J. A. Elliott, secretary; W. W. Allen, treasurer, and F. E. Van Keuren, M. E. Gillett, T. W. Judge, J. S. Hoard, O. B. Smith, E. A. Spencer, M. H. Shepard, S. E. Coles and T. F. Rolason, directors. Its object is to promote the building interests of the borough.

The Mansfield Water Company, of which J. A. Elliott is the superintendent, was organized in 1893. The stockholders are non-residents, the principal ones being ex-Lieutenant-Governor Watres and Hon. Lemuel Ammerman, of Scranton. Gravity system is used, the source of supply being Seeley creek, in the northwest part of the township.

The Mansfield Chair Company was organized in October, 1893, by A. H. and C. F. Laasch, with a capital of $5,000. The shops, two in number, are situated near the railroad, east of the Novelty Works. Ten men are employed in the manufacture of chairs, tables, sofas and furniture.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1856 I. M. Ruckman started a paper in Mansfield called *The Balance.* This name was subsequently changed to the Mansfield *Express.* About 1857 the plant was removed to Kansas, and during the anti-slavery agitation was thrown into the Missouri river. Among the editors in Mansfield were S. B. Elliott and Col. J. S. Hoard. In 1872 *The Valley Enterprise* was removed from Lawrenceville to Mansfield, by H. C. Mills, who was succeeded as editor by V. A. Elliott. It was purchased by O. D. Goodenough, who, on January 21, 1875, changed its name to the

Mansfield *Advertiser*. He was succeeded by D. A. Farnham, Pratt & Goodenough and W. A. Rowland, from whom, on May 6, 1885, Frank E. Van Keuren purchased it. In the following July, Sheridan E. Coles became a partner, and the paper has since been published by them under the firm name of Van Keuren & Coles. It is a home-print, eight-column folio, devoted to local interests, is well edited and has a good circulation.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Presbyterian Church of Richmond was organized July 5, 1832, at the house of Rev. Asa Donaldson, by the Rev. David Higgins and the Rev. Elisha D. Wells, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bath. The names of the original members are as follows: Amariah Robbins, Joel Harkness, Joseph Thompson, John Backer, John W. Donaldson, Timothy Orvis, John Kelley, Mary Cooley, Hannah Kelley, Thanks Webster, Delia Donaldson, Emily Sexton, Anna Finks, Roxalana Brown and Rachel Orvis. The minutes of the meeting are signed by Rev. Asa Donaldson, who had previously conducted meetings in the old school house on Wellsboro street, and was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the church, the early membership of which included all the persons of the Presbyterian faith in Richmond, Tioga and Sullivan townships. The election of ruling elders was deferred until April 9, 1834, when Amariah Robbins and Holly Seely were chosen. The first session met at Tioga May 17, 1834, when Mrs. Catherine M. Wickham, Miss Betsey Mather, Miss Abigail Preston, Jonas B. Shurtliff and wife and Mrs. Martha Graves were admitted to membership and constituted a branch of the church in Richmond. Mr. Donaldson, the pastor, severed his connection with the church in 1837, and moved to Illinois. On August 3, 1839, John Kelley and Joseph Robbins were chosen ruling elders. The meeting of the session on February 10, 1841, was presided over by Rev. P. H. Fowler. The last entry in the minute book was made June 27, 1857, and notes the election of Lorin Butts as ruling elder, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Amariah Robbins. This church purchased and worshiped in a building—erected for a wagon shop by a man named Hilton, on the southeast corner of Main and Sherwood streets—and about three acres of land. The present Baptist church stands on part of this land. The church, as an active body, passed out of existence in the early fifties.

The First Baptist Church of Mansfield was first organized as a branch of the Sullivan Baptist church April 10, 1840, by members of the Baptist faith residing in Mansfield and vicinity. The members of this branch were Deacon Daniel Sherwood and Anna, his wife; Hon. D. L. Sherwood and Maria, his wife; E. P. Clark and Fanny, his wife; Oliver Elliott, Thomas Jerald, Martha Utter and Lorena Ripley, together with Rev. Abijah Sherwood and Maria, his wife. On April 1, 1843, the above named members organized an independent Baptist church to be known as the Baptist church of Mansfield. Rev. Abijah Sherwood served as pastor until 1860, with the exception of the years 1852 and 1853, when Rev. G. W. Stone filled the pulpit, and 1853 and 1854, when it was filled by Rev. W. P. Maryatt. The succeeding pastors have been as follows: Revs. N. L. Reynolds, 1860-66; G. P. Watrous, 1866-67 and 1869-73; J. W. Henry, 1867-68; J. E. Bell, 1874-75; H. Bray, 1875-78; J. M. Righter, 1878-81; S. Early, 1881-83; A. W. H. Hodder, 1884; F. H. Cooper, 1885; H. S. Quillen, 1891; Charles DeWoody, 1892, and F. W. Reynolds,

the present pastor, who took charge in April, 1893. The church was incorporated March 28, 1873. The church building, erected in 1848-49, on the northeast corner of Main and Sherwood streets, was replaced in 1888 by the present handsome brick edifice, at a cost of $7,000.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Mansfield was formally organized February 20, 1845. At an early day itinerant preachers of this denomination visited the settlers in the Tioga valley, and held meetings in dwellings, barns and the open air. They were ardent, earnest and oftentimes eloquent evangelists, and upon the occasion of their visits the people came many miles to hear them. These occasional services were held in Mansfield until 1841, after which services were held at stated times. February 10, 1845, a petition was presented to the conference, signed by S. F. Utter, H. G. Martin, P. Doud, Elijah Clark, Russell Davis, Alvin Gaylord, R. C. Shaw, Isaiah Seelye and P. M. Clark, asking to be incorporated as the First Methodist Episcopal church of Mansfield. This petition was granted on the 20th of the same month. The first trustees of the church were Elijah Clark, Simeon F. Utter, Phineas M. Clark, Rodney C. Shaw, Alvin Gaylord, John Cochran and Marvin Perry. The names of the pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. I. Smith, 1841; E. H. Cranmer, 1841-42; R. M. Reach and M. Scott, 1843; J. Ashworth and S. Nichols, 1844; E. Pinder, 1845; R. L. Stillwell, 1846-47; O. Trowbridge, 1848-49; W. C. Mattison, 1850; A. H. Shurtliff, 1851; W. Manning, 1852-53; L. L. Rogers, 1854-55; J. R. Jaques, 1856; H. N. Seaver, 1857; R. L. Stillwell, 1858-59; R. A. Drake and W. Beach, 1860; R. A. Drake and W. Cochran, 1861; W. Cochran, 1862; W. M. Haskell, 1863-64; H. Lamkin, 1865-67; H. T. Giles, W. Beach, L. Beach and L. D. Watson, 1868; W. D. Taylor, 1869-71; J. T. Canfield, 1872; H. S. Parkhurst, 1873-74; G. C. Jones, 1875-76; H. Vosburgh, 1877; H. C. Moyer, 1878-80; J. T. Brownell, 1881-82; D. W. Smith, 1883-84; W. A. Ely, 1884-86; W. S. H. Hermans, 1886-89; David Keppel, 1889-92; A. N. Damon, 1892-93; E. J. Rosengrant, 1894-97.

The first services were held in a building erected for a wagon shop, at the corner of Main and Sherwood streets, opposite the Baptist church, and afterwards in the old school building at the corner of Wellsboro and Academy streets. In 1849 the building on the corner of Main and Elmira streets, now used by the Universalist congregation, was erected at a cost of $1,600. April 17, 1872, the present building, on the northwest corner of Wellsboro and Academy streets, was dedicated. It is of brick, has a seating capacity of six hundred, cost $16,000, and is one of the finest church edifices in the county. In May, 1895, the E. P. Clark homestead, adjoining the church on the north, was purchased and remodeled for a parsonage, at a cost of $2,500. The church now numbers 538 members. There are 200 pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which F. M. Allen is the superintendent. The young people of this church are members of Epworth League, Chapter No. 1083, of which George L. Strait is president.

St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church originated in a Sunday-school started by William Hollands in March, 1865, of which Mrs. James R. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph P. Morris and others were active members. Mr. Hollands acted as lay reader until April, 1866, when Rev. N. Barrows became rector, after which services were held regularly in the Baptist church, which had been rented for that purpose. A church

was organized, of which William Hollands and Charlotte, his wife; Mrs. Sarah E. Morris, James R. Wilson and Margaret, his wife; Robert Crossley and Mary, his wife; Frederick Hart, Josephine and Irene Stewart, were members. A charter of incorporation was obtained May 30, 1867. The necessary funds for a building were secured, the cornerstone laid September 12, 1868, by Bishop Stevens, and the building completed and opened for worship December 21, 1870, the cost, including bell and organ, being $7,500. It is located on the southwest corner of Wellsboro and St. James streets. On April 24, 1871, the church was dedicated by Bishop Stevens, the officers at the time being James R. Wilson, senior warden; William Hollands, junior warden; R. Crossley, A. J. Ross, F. A. Stewart, F. A. Allen and J. P. Morris, vestrymen. The lot on which the church stands was the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Morris; the bell, weighing 1,140 pounds and costing $500.00, and a fine pipe organ costing $800.00, were presented by Charles E. Smith, of Philadelphia, and many valuable tokens were received from Mrs. Edgar, of New York; Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Sarah E. Morris, Mrs. Vesta King, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Allen and others. Rev. N. Barrows, the first rector, served from 1866 to 1875. His successors have been Revs. William Marshall, 1875-80; F. P. Fugett, 1880; B. F. Brown, 1881-84; M. Karcher, 1885-87; J. B. Blanchard, 1888; William Du Hamel, 1890; F. S. Hipkins, 1892-94. Rev. Francis McFetrich took charge in November, 1895, and remained until March, 1897.

The Presbyterian Church of Mansfield was organized April 29, 1870, by Rev. Dr. J. D. Mitchell, Rev. C. Otis Thatcher and Hon. H. W. Williams, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Wellsboro, at Tioga. The names of the original members of the church are as follows: Charles H. Verrill, William Hutchinson, Mrs. Fidelia Hutchinson, Mrs. Harriet N. Hunt, Miss Nettie H. Hunt, Miss Emma R. Hunt, Ralph R. Kingsley, Mrs. Sarah Kingsley, Mrs. Eliza Kingsley, Miss Caroline M. Kingsley, Mrs. Lottie R. Hoyt, Mrs. C. E. Elliott, Charles Thompson, Mrs. James Hoard, Mrs. Mary E. Spencer and Mrs. Lavina Reynolds. Charles H. Verrill and William Hutchinson were elected ruling elders. At this meeting Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Elliott, Miss Emma A. Elliott and Miss Lelia S. Coles were admitted to membership on profession of faith. Rev. Joseph A. Rosseel, the first pastor, served until 1875. His successors have been as follows: Rev. S. C. McElroy, 1875-76; George D. Meigs, 1876-82; William F. Carter, 1882-85; George N. Rogers, supply, 1885; J. B. Woodward, 1888-90; W. T. Schofield, D. D., supply from November, 1892, to April, 1893, and Rev. Charles E. Hoyt, who served from January, 1894, to October, 1896. The church building, located on the north side of Wellsboro street, east of Main, was erected in 1875, at a cost, with the lot, of $2,800. It was enlarged in 1894 at a cost of $1,000. The church numbers eighty members. In the Sunday-school are ninety pupils and teachers. Prof. W. R. Longstreet was superintendent from 1886 to 1895. John P. Bates is the present superintendent.

The Universalist Church was organized in 1880, its members consisting of Rev. J. S. Palmer and family, P. S. Ripley, Dr. J. A. Cole, Freeman Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Strait and Mrs. Laura Kohler. Miss Emma Bailey served this church as pastor for ten years. Rev. J. S. Palmer became the pastor in January, 1895. The old Methodist Episcopal church building at the corner of Main and Elmira streets was

purchased by this society in 1882, and has since been used as its house of worship. The Sunday-school numbers twenty-five pupils. Frank Howe is the superintendent.

A Roman Catholic Sunday-School was organized in 1887, and is under the charge of the pastor of the church at Blossburg. John Gibson is the president. There is an average attendance of fifty pupils, who meet in a hall over D. H. Pitts' store, on Main street.

Hope Cemetery, situated west of Main street, on the hill north of Corey creek, has been a burial place since the earlier years of Mansfield's history. Here rest the remains of many of the pioneers of the borough and the township, a number of those originally interred in private burial grounds having been removed hither in more recent years. The old burial plot is now owned by the borough, and the vacant lots, or those that may become vacant by removals, are free. The additions made during later years are owned by Andrew Sherwood and Mrs. Jane M. Allen, from whose lands they were taken.

Oakwood Cemetery Company, capital $5,000, organized August 11, 1890, owns a cemetery plot of eleven acres in the northeastern part of the borough. The officers of the company are as follows: D. H. Pitts, president; O. Newell, vice-president; J. S. Hoard, secretary; C. S. Ross, treasurer; D. H. Pitts, J. S. Hoard and C. S. Ross, directors.

SOCIETIES.

Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. Y. M., was organized July 1, 1850, with the following officers and charter members: Josiah N. Wright, W. M.; Lorin Butts, S. W.; Thomas Mantor, J. W., and James Husted, Ambrose Millard, Daniel Lamb, John Lownsbery and Lorin Lamb. The lodge met in a building on the corner of Main and Sherwood streets. March 1, 1852, the lodge moved to Covington and continued there until October 29, 1860, when it returned to Mansfield and met in the building now occupied by Shepard's store. On January 3, 1887, the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and on April 27, of the same year, a new charter was secured and the lodge reorganized with Dr. Wentworth D. Vedder, W. M.; Charles S. Ross, S. W.; Elmer R. Backer, J. W.; Burr R. Bailey, T., and Frank E. Van Keuren, S., and Isaac Squires, Northrup Smith, John S. Murdough, Benjamin Jones and Clement T. Paine, members. The lodge met in a hall over H. F. Kingsley's store, until April, 1895, when it moved into a new hall in the Reese & Farrer building on Wellsboro street, which had been fitted up at a cost of $800.00. The living past masters of this lodge are as follows: A. M. Spencer, John S. Murdough, Jerome F. Kingsley, Wentworth D. Vedder, M. D., Frank E. Van Keuren, Homer F. Kingsley, Frank H. Cooper, Milton R. Goodall and Clarence H. Horton.

Mansfield Lodge, No. 526, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 8, 1889, with the following officers and charter members: Sheridan E. Coles, N. G.; W. H. Milo, V. G.; B. J. Costley, S.; M. R. Goodall, A. S.; J. M. Barden, T.; A. W. Gillet, R. S. N. G.; David Palmer, L. S. N. G.; C. H. Lawrence, W. J. Devoe, C.; F. L. Graves, R. S. S.; Volney Ripley, L. S. S.; L. Goldmeyer, O. G.; Eugene Doane, I. G.; H. E. Metcalf, R. S. V. G.; Benjamin Moody, L. S. V. G., and Frank Kohler, L. A. Brewster, S. Clark Peake, W. B. Jerald, Edward Doane, sitting P. N. G., I.

P. Lownsbery, F. M. Gillett, Byron Bartlett, John F. Pitts, G. E. Goodrich, J. H. Geer and G. W. Davis. The lodge numbers sixty members.

General Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., was organized August 14, 1875. The officers and members were as follows: A. M. Pitts, C.; O. D. Goodenough, S. V. C.; C. S. Kingsley, J. V. C.; F. M. Shaw, O.; P. V. Clark, O. D.; F. M. Spencer, O. G.; M. D. Bailey, A.; H. H. Lamb, S. M.; M. A. Cass, Q. S.; A. J. Brown, I. G.; E. S. Keen, O. G., and M. L. Clark, C. S. Kingsley, Henry Gaylord, John Kiley, H. B. Shaw, W. H. Matt, J. S. Palmer. Since the organization 188 members have been mustered in. The commanders have been as follows: A. M. Pitts, O. D. Goodenough, H. H. Lamb, H. C. Bailey, M. L. Clark, A. J. Brown, C. S. Kingsley, C. H. Ramsdell, H. H. Horton, Edward Doane, F. M. Shaw, O. T. Haight, H. B. Shaw, Dr. Benjamin Moody, M. R. Goodall and W. B. Hall. The post has a handsomely furnished hall in the Allen building.

General Mansfield Corps, No. 6, W. R. C., was organized March 3, 1890, with the following officers and members: Esther M. Doane, P.; Frances E. Peterson, S. V. P.; Martha E. Shaw, J. V. P.; Jennie L. Kingsley, S.; Celia C. Shaw, T.; Elizabeth Howe, C.; Alice M. Ingalls, C.; Mina M. Parker, A. S.; Mary J. Pitts, G.; Ruby A. Daily, G.; and Adelia L. Moody, Rene Dalton, Jennie Welch. This corps now numbers thirty members.

The Mansfield Club was organized January 14, 1896, with the following officers: Edward H. Ross, P.; John P. Breidinger, V. P.; Leon S. Channell, S., and Wilmot D. Husted, T. This club, which is a social organization, has handsomely furnished rooms in the opera house block. Its membership is made up of the representative business and professional men of Mansfield.

Tioga Valley Grange, No. 918, P. of H., was organized February 16, 1890, with thirty-one charter members. The first officers were J. F. Pitts, M.; J. E. Rose, O.; Byron Bartlett, L.; Edwin Allen, S.; C. H. Horton, A. S.; W. W. Inscho, C.; W. B. Jerald, T.; Byron J. Costley, Sec.; S. McConnell, G. K.; Mary E. Bartlett, C.; Julia E. Sturdivant, F.; Estelle Clark, P.; Nettie Allen, L. A. S. The present membership of the lodge is ninety-six, and it embraces many of the leading farmers of Richmond township. The meeting place is Allen's hall, in Mansfield.

Among the other societies in the borough are Fidelity Union, No. 332, E. A. U., organized June 11, 1881; the Knights of Sobriety, Fidelity and Integrity, organized June 5, 1894, and Alladin Tent, No. 220, K. O. T. M., organized in the summer of 1895.



J. H. Adams

CHAPTER L.

COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGINAL AND PRESENT AREA—DRAINAGE AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

COVINGTON township was organized in February, 1815, and was taken from Tioga township. Its original boundaries included the township of Richmond, the southern portion of Rutland, all of Sullivan, Ward, Union, Hamilton and Bloss, the greater part of Liberty and the borough of Blossburg. As at present constituted it is about eight and a quarter miles from east to west, by four and a half from north to south, and contains about thirty-seven square miles. The Tioga river crosses its southern boundary line, about a mile and a quarter east of the center, and pursues a slightly winding course almost due north through the township. About one-third of the area of the township lies to the east and two-thirds to the west of the river. The tributaries of the river within the township are Barber run, which flows from the east and unites with it within the Covington borough limits; Marvin, or Copp Hollow run, as it is also called, which flows from the west, and unites with it above the borough; Howland run and Elk run, both of which flow from the west, the confluence of the former being within the borough limits and of the latter near the northern boundary line of the township. Canoe Camp creek pursues a northwest course through the northeastern part of the township, and East creek a southwestern course through the southeastern part of the township. The entire township is hilly, the southern portion especially being rugged and rocky. North, however, of the mouth of Marvin run, the hills assume a gentler slope, and are, as a rule, under cultivation. Here and there a place too steep for ploughing is found, and is used as a sheep range. Richly fertile and well-cultivated farms are to be found along the river and in the valleys of the creeks. The forests of pine and hemlock which taxed the energies of the early pioneers have disappeared, except in isolated areas of a few acres. So long as they lasted they furnished employment for lumbermen and for saw-mills, the last of which disappeared from the township years ago.

Covington is now one of the best agricultural townships in the county. Its growth has been constant, and its material prosperity has kept pace with its increase in population. In 1870 it had 811 inhabitants; in 1880, 1,134, and in 1890, 1,123.

EARLY SETTLERS.

To Aaron Bloss belongs the honor of being the pioneer settler of Covington township. He came from Chenango county, New York, in July, 1801, and located about two miles below what is now Covington borough. After remaining a year he removed to Peter's Camp, on the site of Blossburg, where he kept hotel until 1835, in which year he returned to Covington. Here he kept hotel in a building

near the southwest corner of the public square, until a short time before his death, March 24, 1843. This building was torn down in the fall of 1895. His remains and those of his wife, who died April 17, 1839, repose in the cemetery south of Covington borough. The next to settle was David Clemons, who located three miles south of Covington borough, near the southern line of the township, on the farm now owned by W. J. Richards. He came from Vermont in 1806, and was the first person to mine Blossburg coal for shipment, hauling an occasional load overland to Painted Post.

Aaron Gillett, who settled in Tioga township in 1798, removed to Cherry Flats about 1804. L. L. Washburn, now a resident of Roaring Branch, says his father cleared the land at Cherry Flats, before 1806, on which Levi Elliott, who came into the township in 1808, settled in 1812. Elijah Putnam, a native of Worcester county, Massachusetts, came from Langdon, Cheshire county, Massachusetts, in 1809, and settled east of the borough, on the farm now owned by John Cleveland. Asahel Graves came in 1811, from Peru, Bennington county, Vermont, and settled on Elk run. Tilly Marvin came in 1817 from New Hampshire and settled on the west side of the river, near the mouth of Marvin creek. He was four times married, and was the father of twenty-four children. About 1825 Ephraim B. Gerould, a native of Newtown, Connecticut, settled just east of the borough. Among other early settlers were John Copp, who located in "Copp Hollow," west of Tilly Marvin; Alonzo Reddington, James Pettis, Jonathan Jennings, Isaac Bliss and Abraham Johnson, who settled on Elk run. Mr. Bliss was the father of P. P. Bliss, the celebrated evangelist, who lost his life in the railroad disaster at Ashtabula, Ohio, December 30, 1876. The early settlers along the State road were Norman Rockwell and Avery Gillett. John Jaquish settled on Canoe Camp creek, near the Richmond township line, in 1828, on the farm now owned by his son, Charles Jaquish. About 1830 Lyman and Calvin Frost settled on Canoe Camp creek, east of Covington borough. Their brothers, Samuel, James and Elias, came later. These five brothers were the founders of the "Frost Settlement." They have left numerous descendants. After 1830 the township filled up rapidly, the valleys of the river and creeks being the first to be cleared and cultivated.

EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES.

In 1822 Daniel Harkness erected a distillery on the hillside east of the Glass Works. This he appears to have disposed of a year later to Isaac Walker, Jr. It was discontinued in 1826. In 1824 Daniel Harkness erected a grist-mill on the Tioga river, south of the borough limits. In 1834 the mill was transferred to James Husted, who operated it until 1837, when it became the property of Isaac Baker, who was succeeded by Israel L. Wells in 1840, who ran it until 1842, when it became the property of Joseph Hubbell. It was burned soon afterward, and on its site Mr. Hubbell erected a large three-story mill. This mill was afterwards operated by U. S. Diffenbaugh and by Evans & Brown. It was also destroyed by fire. In 1873 the present mill, which is operated by C. F. King, was erected, on a site near the old mills. It is a water-power mill, devoted to custom grinding.

A sash factory was erected in 1834, near the grist-mill, by William Hagenbach, In 1836 he disposed of it to George C. Kress. In 1837 a saw-mill was erected and

operated in connection with the factory. It is related that the sash made in this factory were hauled overland to Pine creek, and rafted down that stream to Williamsport and below. This was in addition to shipments by railroad into southern New York. In 1846 the enterprise was assessed to Weatherbee & Kress, who carried it on until 1848, when D. S. & W. H. Ireland became the owners. A year later D. S. Ireland became sole owner and carried it on for a number of years.

In 1837 Lyman Frost erected a saw-mill on Canoe Camp creek, in the "Frost Settlement." This he operated for a number of years. In 1839 Boyd & Cleaver erected a saw-mill near the mouth of Elk run. In this mill oak plank, seventy to eighty feet in length, for use in building canal boats, were sawed. After Mr. Boyd's death, in 1842, the mill became the property of Edwin Dyer. He ran it until 1848, when it was turned into a tannery, operated by Edward Milliken and Nathan Gitchell. It was destroyed by fire about 1851. In 1839 Asahel Culver built a saw-mill on Elk run, just below Cherry Flats, and in 1841 erected a grist-mill. These mills were sold to Joel Beebe, who ran the grist-mill until about 1853 and the saw-mill until 1862 or 1863. In 1843 Joseph Jaquish erected a saw-mill on Canoe Camp creek, near the Richmond township line. This he ran for several years. Levi Elliott and his sons, N. A. and Levi H. Elliott, built a saw-mill at Cherry Flats, which they ran about ten years. The "Elk Horn mill" was erected on Elk run, on the Rockwell place, about 1847, by Francis Weatherbee, Benjamin Kress and Orrin Day Weeks. It was operated until about 1870. About 1854 a saw-mill was erected just above the Edwin Klock place, by Abraham Johnson and Thomas Goodenow. It was operated for a number of years. In 1852 Irving Harkness established a tannery at Cherry Flats, which he operated until 1854.

The Covington Glass Works were erected in 1850 by David Hurlbut, south of the borough. After being operated by many owners, they passed into the control of Hirsch, Ely & Company, of Blossburg, about 1880, and were carried on by them for about ten years. For the past five years the works have been operated by a company composed of citizens of Covington. A fine quality of window glass is manufactured, and employment given to about fifty persons.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to the enactment of the public-school law in 1835, the schools of the township were supported by subscription. The first school houses were log structures, crude in construction and primitive in appointments. Among the earliest were those erected in the Frost Settlement, in Copp Hollow, at Cherry Flats and at West Covington. After the public school law went into effect the township was divided into districts, and a better class of school houses erected. As the township increased in population the original districts were sub-divided, until in 1896 there were thirteen districts, in which school is maintained during six months of the year. Good teachers, generally graduates of the State Normal School at Mansfield, are employed, and good wages paid. The schools rank among the best public schools of the county.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

The postoffice of West Covington, the only one in the township, was established in 1869. Edwin Klock was postmaster until July, 1875, when Francis Kelley, the present incumbent, was appointed. The office is located in the Elk Run valley, two miles and a half northeast of Cherry Flats, on the stage route between Wellsboro and Mansfield.

The following named persons have held the office of justice of the peace in the township: John Gray, 1816; re-appointed, 1825; Eli Gitchell, 1819; Isaac Dewey, 1822; John Cochran, 1824; Ebenezer Ripley, 1824; John Marvin, 1825; re-appointed, 1835; Almon Allen, 1827; Ephraim B. Gerould, 1827; Thomas Dyer, 1827; James C. Turner, 1828; John Shaffer, 1828; Thomas Putnam, 1830; re-elected, 1845; David Hazzard, 1830; Rufus Smith, 1831; Daniel N. Hunt, 1832; Martin Robinson, 1832; Alanson Miller, 1834; Solon Richards, 1835; William Hill, 1835; Alfred Ripley, 1836; Evan Harris, 1837; Edwin Dyer, 1838; re-elected, 1840; Isaac Drake, 1838; Benjamin Kress, 1845; George Knox, 1850; Calvin Newell, 1850; Josiah Graves, 1851; Richard Videan, 1852; N. A. Elliott, 1856; James T. Frost, 1859; N. A. Elliott, 1861; S. F. Richards, 1864; re-elected, 1875; Silas S. Rockwell, 1866; H. G. Martin, 1867; re-elected, 1872, 1877, 1882; Joseph Whiting, 1869; S. C. Watkins, 1882; re-elected, 1887; J. B. Ford, 1887; re-elected, 1893; Charles Jaquish, 1890.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cherry Flats originated in a class formed about thirty years ago. On June 9, 1877, the society was incorporated, the incorporators being D. G. Edwards, S. H. Wood, Thomas R. Bowen, George Cramer and H. G. Martin. In 1878 the present church building was completed and dedicated. The church has been in the East Charleston charge since its organization and is served by the pastors of the church at East Charleston, or Whitneyville. It maintains a well attended Sunday-school and has a large membership.

The Second Adventist Church owns a neat building in Cherry Flats. The members are residents of the western part of Covington and eastern part of Charleston. A Sunday-school is also maintained. Adjoining the church is a cemetery.

The Covington Cemetery, just south of the borough, is the resting place of the early settlers of the borough and vicinity. The first interments were made here about 1835. Here repose the remains of Aaron Bloss and Ruah (Lownsbury) Bloss, his wife, of Isaac Walker, Ephraim B. Gerould and other early settlers.

The Gray Cemetery was established in 1881 on the Victor Gray place, west of the river. The first body buried here was that of Charles Gray, a son of the owner of the ground. This cemetery is neatly fenced and well taken care of.

The cemetery on the Lewis farm, on Elk run, has been used as a burial place for many years. It is about a half mile east of West Covington. The remains of a number of the early settlers of the Elk Run valley are buried here.

Societies.—Covington Borough Grange, No. 1016, P. of H., was organized March 7, 1891, and now numbers twenty-seven members. It met in Covington borough until December, 1894, when the place of meeting was changed to the residence of Bradley Wilkins, near West Covington. There is also a large and prosperous grange in the Frost Settlement.

CHAPTER LI.

COVINGTON BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—EARLY HOTEL KEEPERS AND MERCHANTS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS AND PHYSICIANS—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

COVINGTON borough, created in May, 1831, was taken from Covington township, and is one of the oldest boroughs in the county. It is situated on both sides of the Tioga river, the valley of which is between one-half and three-fourths of a mile wide here, and nearly level, affording an excellent site for even a much larger place than the borough has grown to be. The area embraced within the borough limits is less than a square mile, the residence portion of the place extending on the south into the township. The public square and business center is at the crossing of the Williamson road, which runs north and south, and the State road, which runs east and west. The former road was cut through the Tioga valley in 1792-93, and the latter from Towanda, Bradford county, to Wellsboro, in 1808. At the crossing of these roads the village grew, taking the name of "Covington Four Corners." The tide of travel being over these two great thoroughfares, it soon became a place of importance and was at one time the largest village in the county, having no less than three hotels, besides several stores, shops, mills, etc. After the completion of the Tioga railroad in 1840, it was the point from which freight for Wellsboro was shipped overland, and continued so until the building of the Fall Brook railroad to the latter place. Though lacking much of the bustle and activity of former years, it is still a good business point, being in the midst of a rich, well-cultivated, prosperous and productive portion of the county. In 1870 it had 315 inhabitants; in 1880, 343, and in 1890, 496.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Sherman Day in his "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" says:

Mr. [Isaiah] Washburn, Mr. Elijah Putnam and Mr. Mallory settled at Covington "corners" previous to 1806. Mr. [Aaron] Bloss and Mr. [Josiah] Hovey had settled about the year 1801 two miles below. Mr. Sackett also lived near the same place. The land titles were for a long time in dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants. When at last they were settled in favor of Pennsylvania, or "Pennamites," as the "Connecticut Boys" called them, Mr. William Patton came in as their agent and laid out the town, about the year 1822, and started a store and tavern. For some years the place increased very slowly and was known as the corners. In 1831 it assumed the dignity of a borough.

The first person to settle permanently on what afterwards became the borough site, was Elijah Putnam, who bought a tract of land, partly within and partly east of the borough limits. Peter Kelts, who had previously located at

Mansfield, came soon after Elijah Putnam, whose daughter, Sally, he married January 1, 1818. Isaac Walker came from New Hampshire in 1813, reaching the borough site July 4. He settled on the farm west of the river now owned by Charles Howland. John Conrad Youngman, the first hotel keeper, came before 1812. The house kept by him stood on the northwest corner of the square. Christopher Huntington, the first blacksmith, was here as early as 1814 or 1815. His name appears on the assessment list of the latter year. Elijah Gaylord came in 1820, and located near the old sash factory. He afterward removed to Blossburg, where he passed the remaining years of his life. Samuel Barber came in 1825. He kept the hotel, established by Youngman, for a number of years. Ephraim B. Gerould, a native of Newtown, Connecticut, came about 1825. He built the first saw-mill in the borough and became prominent as a lumberman and merchant.

In 1820 Thomas Dyer came from Amherst, New Hampshire, and settled in the southern part of Richmond township. About 1835 he moved his family to Covington. His son, Edwin, soon afterward opened a store here and became the leading merchant and foremost citizen of the place. In 1837 Ira Patchen came from Bath, Steuben county, New York, and opened a gunsmith shop, continuing in business until his death, April 11, 1895.

The above named were the principal settlers during the earlier years of the borough's history. Others there were who came and remained temporarily, belonging to the restless class, who followed up the pioneers, and found more interest and excitement in making new locations than in settling down permanently in any one place. They belonged to a large class who have left but a fleeting memory behind them, but who were, nevertheless, adventurous and daring, if not at all times as enterprising and industrious as those who remained and assisted in the upbuilding of town and country.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The assessment list of Covington township for 1818 shows that William Patton, proprietor of much of the land now embraced within the borough limits, was the owner of a saw-mill. The exact location of this mill cannot now be determined. It stood in Mr. Patton's name until 1819, when it appears to have been transferred to Peter Kelts, son-in-law of Major Elijah Putnam. He was succeeded as owner, in 1823, by Thomas Prosser, who owned it until 1825, when it disappears from the assessment list altogether. In 1823 Hiram Thomas, "tanner and currier," located within the borough, and in 1830, established a "tan yard," to which he added the business of shoe making in 1831. He operated it until 1833. A tannery was established on the site of the postoffice building in 1830, by George Knox, Sr., in which his son, George Knox, Jr., worked as "tanner and currier." In 1839 this tannery became the property of John G. Boyd, S. S. Cleaver and L. C. Levalley. After Mr. Boyd's death, in February, 1842, the partnership was dissolved, and the business discontinued. In 1843 L. C. Levalley and Ephraim B. Gerould erected a tannery near the present saw-mill. About 1849 they sold it to Isaac Berry and Thomas Jones, who carried it on until 1868, when it shut down. In 1830 John Gray, who had one-half

interest, Pliny Burr and Ephraim B. Gerould, each having one-fourth interest, erected a saw-mill on the west side of the river, where the present mill now stands. Within a year Mr. Gerould acquired Burr's interest. Gray's interest was acquired by Richard Videan, who soon sold to Edwin Dyer. Mr. Gerould appears to have acquired Mr. Dyer's interest, and to have operated the mill until his death in 1845, after which his son, Otis G. Gerould, carried on the business until 1879, when H. S. Fick purchased the mill. He sold it a few years later to Lorenzo Doud, the present owner. Three mills have been destroyed by fire on this site. The one now standing was erected in 1866. It is a water-power mill, with an old-fashioned, upright saw, and is devoted to sawing for local demand.

In 1831 James Weeks established a fulling-mill between the old Knox tannery and the river. This, a few years later, developed into a woolen factory. In 1837 Edwin Dyer and E. B. Gerould acquired the property, which, in 1839, was purchased by John G. Boyd. After Mr. Boyd's death, in 1842, the enterprise appears to have been discontinued. About 1843 Asa Crandall erected a factory in the southern part of the borough for the manufacture of furniture, making a specialty of bedsteads. He carried on the enterprise until a short time before his death, in 1850. In 1845 Edwin Dyer erected a building, intended for a foundry, beside the railroad, at the crossing of the State road. The depot burned that year, and the building has since been used as a passenger and freight station. The idea of starting a foundry was abandoned. About this time, also, James Weeks established a woolen factory, between the old Boyd & Cleaver tannery and the river. This was run successfully for a number of years. In 1866 George A. Spring came to Covington from Washington, D. C., and established a bottling works in the building now occupied by Robinson & Morris. A few years later his father-in-law, Jacob Hartman, became associated with him, and the business has since been carried on under the firm name of Hartman & Spring. They manufacture soda and mineral waters, and have a large trade, especially in the summer season. In October, 1881, Bennett & Spring erected a fruit dryer and evaporator, which they operated up to a few years ago, during good fruit seasons. The uncertainty of the fruit crop, however, lead to an abandonment of the enterprise. The building is now used by the Standard Oil Company, who have recently established a distributing station in the borough.

EARLY HOTEL KEEPERS AND MERCHANTS.

About 1815 John Conrad Youngman began keeping hotel in a building erected on the northwest corner of the square. Among those who kept this house after Mr. Youngman, were Samuel Barber, who took charge in 1825; William Hagenbach, F. E. Young, Benjamin Phillips, Phineas Cleaver and Thomas Graves. Each landlord added something to the building, until in time it became a large three-story structure. It was destroyed by fire about ten years ago, being vacant at the time. About 1819 another hotel building, long known as the "Salt Box," was erected near the southwest corner of the square. J. O. Pine kept this hotel for many years. In 1835 Aaron Bloss removed from Blossburg and resumed hotel keeping here, continuing until a short time before his death, in March, 1843. It was afterwards kept by Phineas Cleaver and James D. Husted. In the

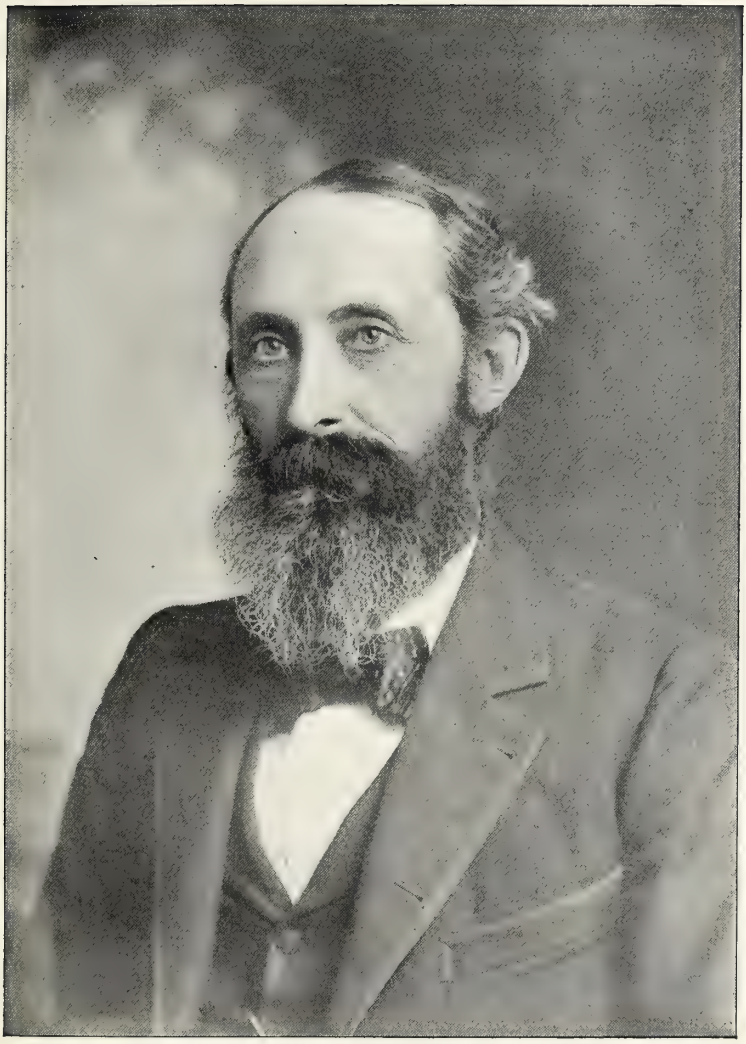
fall of 1895 the building was torn down. A third hotel was built west of the river by Elijah Putnam. James Porter was the first landlord here. This building, the only survivor of the early hotels, is now used as a tenement house. The Bartlett House, George A. Spring, landlord, is the only hotel in the borough at the present time. It was erected by Edwin Dyer for a store building.

Pliny Burr, the first merchant, opened a store in 1830. He appears to have discontinued business within a year, and to have resumed again in 1835, in which year, also, Benjamin Kress opened a store. On the assessment list of 1837, Pliny Burr is marked "moved." In 1836 Benjamin Kress sold his store to George C. Kress. Thomas Dyer embarked in business in 1837. About 1837, also, B. H. Taylor established a store. In 1839 Dyer sold to John G. Boyd. Edwin Dyer began business as a merchant in 1841. In this year, also, the mercantile firm of Packard & Taylor, consisting of Stephen Packard and B. H. Taylor, was formed. It lasted but a year. Packard continued in business alone for several years. Henry W. Graves is assessed as a "merchant" in the list for 1847. He was rich for those days, having $2,000 at interest. O. F. Taylor, who clerked for his brother, B. H. Taylor, embarked in business for himself in 1846, and afterward became a partner with Edwin Dyer. This partnership was afterwards dissolved, each of the partners engaging in business for himself, Mr. Dyer continuing until his death, in 1879. John Calvin Bennett embarked in business in 1849, and continued until his death, January 21, 1889, when he was succeeded by his son, A. M. Bennett, now superintendent of the Elmira Glass Works, Elmira, New York. This store is now conducted by Robinson & Morris, as the successors of Bennett & Robinson.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The borough of Covington was created at the May term of the court of quarter sessions in 1831, at which term the borough of Lawrenceville was also created. The first officers were, John Gray, burgess; Nathan Paul, Abiel E. Russell, Hiram Thomas, Ephraim B. Gerould and Abner Newland, councilmen, and Calvin M. Newland, constable. Regular borough elections were held and borough officers elected until 1834, the burgesses being James Weeks, 1832; Tilly Marvin, 1833, and Harmon Whitehead, 1834. From 1834 to 1851 the charter of the borough lapsed. It was revived in the latter year, since which time the following-named persons have filled the office of burgess: William C. Webb, 1852; George Knox, 1853; I. C. Bennett, 1854; Edwin Dyer, 1855; Thomas Putnam, 1856; H. M. Gould, 1857-58; Edwin Dyer, 1859; Ira Patchen, 1860; John C. Bennett, 1861; Leonard Palmer, 1862; P. P. Putnam, 1863-64; Leonard Palmer, 1865; O. G. Gerould, 1866-67; A. M. Bennett, 1868-69; Jacob Hartman, 1870; E. B. Deeker, 1871-72; A. M. Bennett, 1873; Charles Howland, 1874; T. B. Putnam, 1875; R. K. Skinner, 1876; A. M. Bennett, 1877; O. G. Gerould, 1878; W. H. Lamkin, 1879; S. Blanchard, 1880; Edwin Klock, 1881; J. M. Hoagland, 1882; T. B. Putnam, 1883; A. M. Bennett, 1884-85; H. S. Fick, 1886; F. M. Putnam, 1887; E. E. Phelps, 1888; Joshua Ingalls, 1889; George Ridge, 1890; John Kendrick, 1891-93; O. G. Gerould, 1894-96, and G. S. Harding, elected in 1897.

Since the re-organization of the borough, in 1851, the office of justice of



Wm P Rose

the peace has been held by the following named persons: Richard Videan, 1852; Stephen S. Packard, 1855; re-elected, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875; Ira Patchen, 1856; re-elected, 1861; Edwin Dyer, 1866; re-elected, 1871; Joseph O. Price, 1875; J. P. Walker, 1877; O. G. Gerould, 1879; re-elected, 1884; L. B. Smith, 1881; re-elected, 1886; S. D. Forrest, 1889; Colin B. Clark, 1891; Augustus Redfield, 1892, and John E. Brown, 1895.

POSTMASTERS AND PHYSICIANS.

Thomas Putnam, the first postmaster of Covington, was appointed in 1822. He held the office until 1826. His successor, Ephraim B. Gerould, continued in the office until his death, in 1845, when Edwin Dyer was appointed. His successors have been George Knox, David Caldwell, who held the office from 1857 to 1861; Julius Doane, who served for over twenty years; Floyd E. Phelps, and Miss Isabella T. Dyer, who was appointed in July, 1889.

The name of "Hyram Cannon, physician," appears upon the assessment list of 1816, as does, also, that of Stillman Cannon, afterwards a practicing physician at Mansfield and Mainesburg. It is presumed they both lived at Mansfield, and that Hiram included Covington in his practice. His name is missing from the assessment list of 1818. Dr. Pliny Power, a pioneer physician of Lawrenceville and Tioga, located in Mansfield in 1819, and included Covington in his practice. Dr. Hiram Whitehead located in the borough in 1831 and practiced for a few years and then devoted himself to farming. Dr. George Spratt came in 1835 and practiced several years. Dr. Henry Kilbourn located in the borough in 1840, and for nearly half a century practiced in Covington and Blossburg, residing at different times in each place. Dr. E. S. Robbins, who is still actively engaged in practice, came in 1856. Dr. S. Banks came in 1858, but remained only a short time. Dr. Henry Kilbourn, Jr., began practice in 1859, and continued until his death, in 1888. Then came Dr. C. W. Hazlett, Dr. Smith and Dr. Lewis Townsend. The present resident physicians are Dr. E. S. Robbins, Dr. Philemon Rumsey, who carries on a drug store, and Dr. S. A. Gaskill.

NEWSPAPERS.

In February, 1888, S. D. Forrest began the publication of *The Riverside Intelligencer*. It was issued monthly, and was devoted to local affairs, having, also, well-chosen selections for home reading. On August 17, 1889, it was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and appeared under the name of the Covington *Intelligencer*, which was issued weekly until Mr. Forrest's death, November 15, 1892. His widow sold the plant to A. and C. C. Redfield, who issued the first number of the *Weekly Monitor*, February 3, 1893. In November, 1895, C. C. Redfield removed the paper to Painted Post, New York. On December 5, 1895, I. R. Doud began the publication of the Covington *Record*, a seven-column folio, published weekly and devoted to local interests. It suspended publication in the fall of 1896. On January 23, 1897, C. C. Redfield, former publisher of the *Weekly Monitor*, began the publication of the Covington *Sun*. It appears weekly and is devoted to local affairs.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the borough was established as early as 1815, and was sustained by subscription. In 1816 a one-story school building was erected near the site of the present graded school building. After being used many years it was torn down, and a building, near the site of the Presbyterian church, which had been erected for a store, was used for school purposes until 1868, when the present graded school building was erected. Until the establishment of the graded school, that portion of the borough west of the river was a separate school district. At the present time three teachers are employed. There is an average of eight months school each year. Among the names of the earlier teachers, still remembered by the living, are those of Joel Harkness, Arminus Fellows, Robert Bailey and Lucy Putnam.

In 1841 Prof. Julius Doane established a seminary on the west side of the river, with Miss Lucy Putnam as preceptress. Instruction was given in the languages, higher mathematics, music, etc. It was maintained for three years and had an average attendance of seventy students.

CHURCHES AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Church of Christ of Covington was organized by Elder James Whitehead, October 7, 1829, with the following members: James Whitehead, Hannah Whitehead, Adam Empy, Anna Empy, Norman Lanphear and Joshua Newell. Elder Whitehead served as pastor until 1835. His successors have been James Welton, 1838-42; H. A. Pratt, 1842-44; Ira Brown, 1844-45; M. Buzzell and Calvin Newell, 1845-48; Theobald Miller, 1848-53; B. R. Hurd, 1853-55; C. D. Kinney, 1855-59; A. G. Hammond, 1859-66; J. G. Encell, 1867-68; J. W. R. Stewart, 1869-70; I. R. Spencer, 1870-82; G. W. Headley, 1882-84; J. O. Cutts, 1884-87; M. S. Blair, 1891, and U. A. White, 1891-96. Rev. Leon J. Reynolds, the present pastor, took charge in January, 1897. On June 2, 1848, the building committee of the church entered into a contract with James Levegood for the erection of a church building on a lot west of the river. The building was erected and dedicated January 13, 1849, being the first house of worship completed in the borough. It is still used, having been kept in good repair. The church now numbers 160 members, and is one of the largest in the county. There are 130 teachers and pupils in the Sunday-school, of which the pastor is the superintendent. The pastors of this church have also served the church at Canoe Camp, in Richmond township.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Covington was organized over fifty years ago. Itinerant Methodist ministers, it is said, visited the Tioga valley and preached in Covington as early as 1809. The pioneer among these was Rev. Caleb Boyer. Following him came Rev. Hiram G. Warner and Rev. Caleb Kendall. In 1848 a church building was erected, the class then numbering fifteen members. May 9, 1853, the society was incorporated, the incorporators being Joseph Hubble, Richard Videan, Alonzo Barber, Jacob Whitman and L. E. Sampson. Until 1867 this church was in the same charge with the church at Mansfield. From 1867 to 1884 it was in the same charge with the church at Blossburg. Since 1884 it and the church at Lamb's Creek have constituted one charge. The names of the

pastors are as follows: Ira Smith, 1841-42; Enoch H. Cramer, 1842-43; R. M. Reach, 1843-44; Samuel Nichols, 1844-45; William E. Pindar, 1845-46; R. L. Stillwell, 1846-48; O. Trowbridge, 1848-50; W. C. Mattison, 1850-51; A. H. Shurtliff, 1851-52; W. Manning, 1852-54; L. L. Rogers, 1854-56; J. R. Jaques, 1856-57; H. N. Seaver, 1857-58; R. L. Stillwell, 1858-60; W. Beach, 1860-61; W. Cochran, 1861-63; W. M. Haskell, 1863-65; Harvey Lamkin, 1865-67; M. S. Kymer, 1867-69; Harvey Lamkin, 1870-73; C. G. Lowell, 1873-76; C. H. Wright, 1876-79; R. N. Leake, 1879-84; F. E. Van Keuren, 1884-87; W. M. DuBois, 1887-89; F. H. Rowley, 1889-91; D. L. Pitts, 1891-94; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1894-95, and W. B. Armington, 1895-97. There are ninety members in the Sunday-school, of which J. W. Bradley is the superintendent. C. E. Barber is president of the Epworth League, which has a large membership.

The First Baptist Church of Covington was originally known as "The Particular Baptist Church of Covington." It was organized September 19, 1840, at the district school house in Covington. The original members were Rev. George Spratt, whose labors here resulted in the formation of the church; David S. Ireland, Samuel Morgan, Elizabeth Spratt, Mary Binley, Chastina Macomber, Eliza Marvin, Sarah P. Kelts, Maria Marvin, Margaret Ireland, Ann Morgan and Margaret Harris. The members met in the school house until about 1855, when a church edifice was erected on Main street. A parsonage was erected in 1882. The society existed under its old name until about 1861, when it adopted the rules of faith and practice of the Regular Baptist denomination. The names of those who have served this church as pastors, are as follows: Revs. George Spratt, 1839-45; Abijah Sherwood, 1845-50; Levi Stone, 1851-52; D. P. Maryatt, 1852-57; N. L. Reynolds, 1860-65; G. P. Watrous, 1865-72; E. L. Mills, 1875-78; Ross Ward, 1878-81; S. F. Matthews, 1881-83; A. Tilden, 1883-86; E. J. Lewis, 1886-87; G. H. Trapp, 1888-90; James Jones, 1893-95, and T. C. Davis, 1895-96. The pastor of this church also serves the church at Cherry Flats. The Sunday-school was organized January 1, 1881. The present superintendent is F. M. Patchen. There is an average attendance of 100 pupils. Mr. Patchen is also president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The First Presbyterian Church of Covington was organized July 27, 1841, by Rev. Julius Doane, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Corning, New York, and Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe, of Painted Post, New York. The names of the original members are as follows: Joel Harkness and Hubbard Clarke, ruling elders; Mrs. Eunice Clarke, William Clarke, Sarah Clarke, Silas C. Perry, Lucy Putnam, Mrs. Eliza Kress, Isaac Baker and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker. This church has been served by the following pastors: Rev. Julius Doane, 1841-42; Octavius Fitch, 1843-44; E. B. Benedict, 1851-54; L. K. Beauge, 1854-57; Henry Losch, 1857; J. F. Calkins, 1868; J. A. Rosseel, 1870-71. Services were suspended until 1878, when a revival of interest resulted in giving new life to the society. The pastors since that time have been Rev. George D. Meigs, 1878-82; W. S. Carter, 1882-85; George Rodgers, 1885-86; J. B. Woodward, 1889-94, and Charles E. Hoyt, who took charge in February, 1894. He is also pastor of the church at Mansfield. The society first met in the "Seminary" building, west of the river. In 1847 the society was incorporated and a church building erected on the lot adjoining the

present Bartlett Hotel on the north. This building cost $1,763.50. When it was dedicated there was a debt of $890.50, the money having been advanced by Edwin Dyer, who took a mortgage on the property. In 1895 his heirs cancelled this debt and presented the building, unincumbered, to the society. Another lot was purchased further south on Main street, and the building removed to it. The church now numbers forty members. A Sunday-school was organized January 7, 1894. It now numbers eighty members. The superintendent is Miss Isabella T. Dyer.

The Secret Societies of Covington are as follows: Covington Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F., instituted August 10, 1848, has a large membership, and is in a prosperous condition. Emma Colfax Lodge, No. 15, D. of R., was organized September 22, 1869, with forty-seven charter members, and was the pioneer lodge in the county. Covington Preceptory, Local Assembly, No. 300, K. of L., was organized in September, 1881. Washington Camp, No. 626, P. O. S. of A., was organized December 28, 1891, and now contains forty-two members.

CHAPTER LII.

BLOSS TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—FOREST GROWTH—MINERAL DEPOSITS—LIMITED AGRICULTURE—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHANGES IN AREA AND POPULATION—THE BLOSSBURG COAL COMPANY—ARNOT—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—LANDRUS.

BLOSS township, taken from Covington township, and named in honor of Aaron Bloss, the founder of Blossburg, was organized in June, 1841. As originally created it embraced the area included in the Blossburg borough limits, and a large portion of that of Hamilton township, the one organized in August, 1871, and the other in December, 1871. The area included in the present boundaries embraces about twenty square miles, being four and three-fourth miles from east to west and four and one-fourth miles from north to south. The township is rough and rugged, the altitude varying from 1,400 feet in the Johnson creek valley to 2,000 feet on the mountain summits. The streams of the township are small, the principal ones being Johnson creek and Bellman run in the east and southeast; Babb's creek in the southwest; Sand run in the northwest, and a small unnamed run or branch in the northeast. The original forest growth of the township consisted principally of pine, hemlock, beech, birch and maple. The pine has been all cut down and

manufactured into lumber, and the hemlock nearly so. Large quantities of hemlock and beech are also used in the mines for props, etc. Nearly the whole of the area of this township is underlaid by three workable veins of semi-bituminous coal, known as the Seymour, Bloss and Bear Run veins. The Bloss vein is the one that is being mined both at Arnot and Landrus. There is also an extensive deposit of fire clay of the very finest quality, as well as of potter's clay, and a clay from which a good mineral paint can be manufactured. In all of these resources the township is exceptionally rich.

With the exception of a limited area in the northwest corner, occupied by the farms of H. D. Wood, J. E. and C. M. Henry, Daniel Davis, Selah Phillips, William Reese and a few others, the township is composed of wild land, the property of the Blossburg Coal Company, whose business is confined to the mining of coal, the manufacture of lumber, and the shipping of tan bark.

Although containing a mining town, which at one time had a larger population than any other place in the county, no effort to secure a borough charter has ever been made, and the entire township, including the villages of Arnot and Landrus, is under township government. The office of justice of the peace has been filled as follows: Evan Harris, 1842; re-elected, 1845; Francis Welch, 1842; re-elected, 1845, 1862; Martin Stratton, 1844; John Evans, 1849; re-elected, 1854; George Jacquemin, 1850; John James, 1854; re-elected, 1859; Isaac M. Bodine, 1859; E. J. Bosworth, 1861; Lewis B. Smith, 1866; re-elected, 1871; J. P. Monell, 1867; Richard Williams, 1869; Peter Cameron, Jr., 1872; James Heffron, 1872; Matthew Waddell, 1874; Reuben E. Howland, 1874; David T. Evans, 1879; D. C. Waters, M. D., 1879; re-elected, 1887, 1892; Samuel Heron, 1884; Jonathan E. Hutchinson, 1884; John McKay, 1886; W. R. Logan, 1889; James Bonnell, 1894, and D. C. Waters, 1897.

In 1871 Blossburg was made a borough, and in 1872 a part of Bloss township went to make up the new township of Hamilton. This gave a reduced territory and population in 1880, the number of inhabitants being 2,814, all but 31 being residents of Arnot. In February, 1883, the township area was enlarged by the addition to it of that part of Charleston lying between it and Duncan. In 1890 it contained 2,550 inhabitants, of which 644 resided on farms and in the village of Landrus.

THE BLOSSBURG COAL COMPANY.

The successful operation of the coal mines at Morris Run and Fall Brook, and the increasing demand for Blossburg coal—the name given to the product of these mines—drew the attention of capitalists to Tioga county, led to extended explorations in Bloss township, and to the discovery of a large deposit of coal on Johnson creek, four miles southwest of Blossburg. In order to develop this new coal field, the Blossburg Coal Mining and Railroad Company was formed, and was duly incorporated April 11, 1866. The incorporators were Constant Cook, John Arnot, Charles Cook, Henry Sherwood, Franklin N. Drake, Ferral C. Dininy, Henry H. Cook and Lorenzo Webber. Financially, this company was a strong one, and was composed of men noted for their energy, enterprise and public spirit.

A tract of several thousand acres of land, embracing nearly the entire area of Bloss township, having been purchased, preparations were made for developing the

new coal fields and marketing the coal. An office was opened in Blossburg, and a wagon road, from the coal openings, cut through the forest to the Williamson road, a distance of two miles, for the transportation of materials and supplies to the site of the new village, which was named Draketown, in honor of Franklin N. Drake, the first president of the company and a leading spirit in the enterprise. F. C. Dininy was the general superintendent; James R. Cameron, mining superintendent, and E. K. Mandeville superintendent of the outside and lumber department.

A village site was selected and cleared, a saw-mill built, and Nicholas Schultz—now the outside foreman of the company, placed in charge as head sawyer. A number of dwellings and a store building were also erected. This gave employment to a large number of woodsmen, carpenters and other mechanics, and created a scene of activity, evidencing the earnestness and energy of the company. A railroad was also completed from Blossburg during the summer of 1866. In the meantime, Drift No. 1 was put in by James R. Cameron, John Dunsmore and others. Drifts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were afterwards opened under Mr. Cameron's direction. Drift No. 6, three miles southwest, was opened by J. J. Davis, under the direction of S. B. Elliott, and a narrow gauge railroad built to it in 1880. A weighing office was established in Blossburg, with M. G. Lewis as weighmaster and shipping clerk.

The encouraging results following the opening of the mines and of the explorations carried on during 1867 and 1868, led the company, in the latter year, to purchase the Tioga railroad, extending from Lawrenceville to Blossburg and Morris Run. This gave the company thirty-four miles of road, including the four miles from Blossburg to Draketown, and connection with the "Erie" at Corning, New York.

In 1868 the office of the company was removed from Blossburg. In March, of that year, H. J. Landrus was appointed cashier, and in 1874 was made manager. He resigned May 1, 1876, and was succeeded by S. B. Elliott, who resigned September 1, 1881, having been promoted to chief engineer. From 1876 to 1880, when he resigned, John J. Davis was superintendent of mines, during which period he re-opened the lower drift, experimented with the coal and demonstrated its coking qualities. In 1881 Mr. Landrus again became manager, and held the position until 1886, when he was succeeded by Frank J. Lyon. In 1890 Mr. Lyon was succeeded by the late Richard T. Dodson, who died in December, 1896. The present manager is Edward E. Loomis.

After the purchase of the Tioga railroad, the output of the mines was largely increased, and there was a corresponding increase in the number of employes until 1882, when there were 1,400 names on the company's pay roll. In the summer of 1881, the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad Company, composed mainly of stockholders of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad Company, was formed. The officers of the company were: L. H. Shattuck, president; D. S. Drake, secretary and treasurer; S. B. Elliott, William Hull, A. S. Spicer, J. B. Niles and M. F. Elliott, directors, and Ransom Dupuy, chief engineer. This company built a standard gauge railroad from Arnot—the new name of Draketown—to Hoytville, a distance of twelve miles. It was completed in 1882, in which year the Blossburg Coal Mining and Railroad Company established a saw-mill on Babb's creek, five miles southwest of Arnot, around which soon grew up a village to which the name of Lan-

drus was given, in honor of H. J. Landrus, manager of the company. In 1888 the company opened up mines a short distance above Landrus, on Babb's creek. These are known as the Bear Run mines.

As the result of strikes, the financial depression of the last few years, and the opening up of mines in other parts of Tioga and Clearfield counties, the working force of the company has decreased somewhat and the annual output of the mines fallen off. When running full force the mines at Arnot have a production of 1,400 tons of coal a day, and those at Landrus 625 tons a day. In 1894 the mines at Arnot produced 190,035 tons, and those at Landrus 86,871 tons. The manufacture of lumber and the shipping of tan bark form an important part of the company's business. It has a saw-mill at Arnot, with a capacity of 35,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber per day; one at Landrus, with 60,000 feet per day, and one at Morris—including seven miles of narrow gauge railroad—with 50,000 feet per day. The mills at Landrus and Morris produce 15,000 feet of lath per day. A mill at Blossburg, producing 20,000 feet of lumber per day, was dismantled in the summer of 1895.

The officers and foremen at Arnot and Landrus are as follows: Edward E. Loomis, successor to the late Richard T. Dodson, superintendent; Frank H. Dartt, assistant superintendent; A. P. Fowler, chief clerk; H. W. Meyers, mining engineer; Richard Simpson, mining foreman, at Arnot, and Joseph Maxwell, at Landrus; Nicholas Schultz, outside foreman, at Arnot, and George Watson, at Landrus.

In 1885 the control of the roads owned by the Blossburg Coal Mining and Railroad Company passed into the hands of the "Erie," and were embraced under the title of "The Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad." At this time, also, the name of the company was changed to the Blossburg Coal Company, the words "Mining and Railroad" being dropped.

ARNOT.

In 1867, when Nicholas Schultz came to Draketown as head sawyer, there were but three houses in the place. In the following year a postoffice was established and the name changed from Draketown to Arnot, in honor of John Arnot, a well-known banker and financier of Elmira, New York, and one of the incorporators of the company. The first postmaster was James R. Cameron, and his successors have been Delos Bodine, J. L. Higgins, H. J. Landrus, F. J. Lyon and F. H. Dartt. Dr. Charles S. Logan is the assistant postmaster.

Arnot increased rapidly in population and soon became the largest place in the county. In 1882 it contained between 3,500 and 4,000 inhabitants. School houses and churches had been erected, lodges and societies organized, and an industrious, thrifty and prosperous community established. Notwithstanding strikes, business depression, etc., it still remains the leading mining town in the county, its churches, schools, lodges and other societies being well maintained.

Shortly after the opening of the mines a company store was established. In 1873 a second building was erected by the company and leased to H. S. Drake, who stocked it with drugs, groceries, clothing, etc. He died in December, 1873, and was succeeded by J. K. Tillotson, of Elmira, New York, who, a few years later,

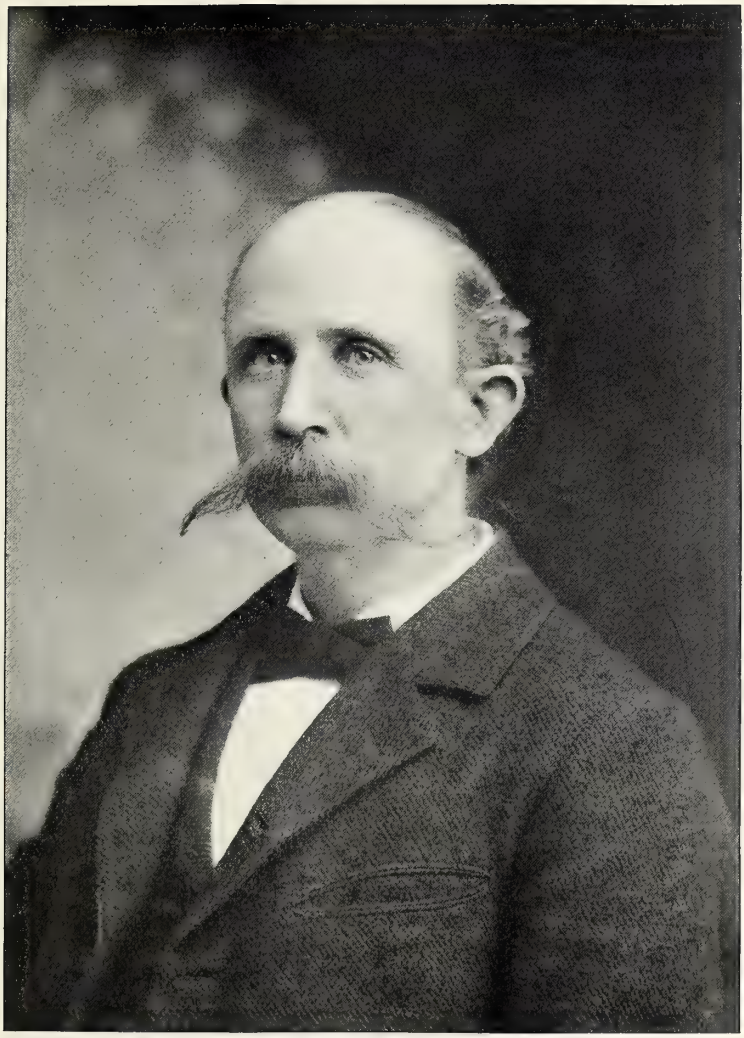
was succeeded by L. H. Drake. In 1886 W. W. Bradbury became manager of the company's store, and in 1891 became proprietor, a recently enacted law making it necessary for the company to discontinue that branch of its business. In 1893 the W. W. Bradbury Company succeeded to the ownership of both stores, Mr. Bradbury retaining a half interest. He died June 1, 1893, his widow succeeding to his interest. The name of the company remains unchanged. The stores are now in charge of Mack Scudder and Matthew A. Blair, managers. Mr. Scudder took charge June 19, 1893. Mr. Blair entered the company's employ in 1869; worked in the mines until September, 1884; had charge of the store at Landrus from 1887 until August, 1893, when he was promoted to his present position. W. R. Logan was head clerk in the store devoted to dry goods, groceries and notions, from 1871 to 1897. The drug and clothing store is in a separate building. The Arnot Hotel has been in charge of Frank H. Welch since 1889. Mr. Welch is also engaged in the livery and undertaking business. These enterprises, with a feed-mill and a meat market, constitute the leading business interests of the village.

In 1870 Dr. John Caldwell located in the village. Among the physicians who have succeeded him were Dr. Byron Smith, Dr. Hunter, Dr. H. L. Davis, Dr. William Caldwell and Dr. Winsor. The profession is represented at present by Dr. D. C. Waters and Dr. Charles S. Logan.

As Arnot grew, schools were established, until there were four public school buildings in the village. In 1890 these were replaced by a handsome graded school building, two stories high, containing eight rooms, and costing $4,000, in which the different schools, aggregating 600 pupils, were consolidated, and placed under charge of a principal, that position being filled at present by Charles Frick. Among the earlier teachers were a Mr. Rockwell, of Troy, Pennsylvania, who first taught in a dwelling; R. E. Howland and wife; Mrs. David McIntyre, Frederick L. Gray and S. A. Gaskill, now a physician of Covington, Pennsylvania.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized October 22, 1868, with the following members: James Ellison and wife, Peter and Christina Cameron, James and Roxanna Cameron, John and Janet Dunsmore, Robert and Jane Baird, James and Elizabeth Nelson, Joseph and Ursula McNeish, William and Jane McNeish, Henry and Jesse Smedden, David and Ellen Brown, William and Catherine Watchman, and Mrs. Agnes Waddle. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Graves, who was succeeded, September 5, 1869, by Rev. David Aiken, who served until September, 1870. His successors have been: Revs. George Morton, September, 1870, to November, 1871; J. Ludlow Kendall, November, 1871, to April, 1874; S. A. Rawson, July, 1874, to August, 1875; Robert Christian, December, 1876, to April, 1878; E. S. Schenck, March, 1880, to 1885; D. D. Lindley, March, 1887, to June, 1888; E. D. Rawson, March, 1889, to April, 1893; A. S. Elliott, May, 1893, to March, 1895; W. A. Brown, May to October, 1895, and J. C. M. Johnston, who took charge November 10, 1895. The first ruling elders of the church were James Ellison and Peter Cameron, Sr. In 1872 a sightly and commodious church building, costing $3,500, was erected. The Sunday-school, which is in a flourishing condition, numbers 180 pupils and teachers. It is in charge of Richard Simpson, superintendent.



W. D. Rose

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly the Church of the Mediator, dates the beginning of its history to a meeting held in the old school house on the afternoon of August 15, 1874, by Rev. John D. Rockwell, at that time rector of St. Luke's church, Blossburg. The mission was called the Church of the Mediator, after the church of that name in New York City. These services were continued until October 3, 1875, when they lapsed, but were resumed May 20, 1877, and continued without interruption until February 15, 1879, when Mr. Rockwell left Blossburg. No further regular services were held until December, 1893, when Rev. A. R. DeWitt was sent by the bishop to this section and given charge of the churches in Antrim, Arnot and Fall Brook. Services were held in the Disciples' church, the building being rented for that purpose. In September, 1894, Mr. DeWitt was succeeded by Rev. Marcellus Karcher, who also has charge of the churches in Blossburg and Fall Brook. On the afternoon of May 15, 1895, the corner stone of a new church building was laid, and the name changed from the Church of the Mediator to Christ Church. The first services were held in this building Sunday, November 3, 1895. The church has not yet been chartered, nor has the building been consecrated. This handsome house of worship, erected under the supervision of R. T. Dodson, F. H. Dartt and Mack Scudder, building committee, is of cut stone, has a seating capacity of 200, and cost $5,000.

Gethsemane Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1879, with about forty members. The first pastor was Rev. P. A. Bergquist, who served part of the year 1881. Rev. A. Kinett served during 1882 and 1883. Between 1884 and 1887 the congregation was served by C. G. Norman, C. J. Bengston, C. J. Youngberg and S. J. Youngert, theological students from Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois. Rev. J. A. Rinell was pastor from 1888 to 1890, and Rev. S. G. Olsson from 1890 to 1894. Rev. C. J. Youngberg, the present pastor, took charge June 24, 1894. The church at present numbers 200 communicants and 188 children. There are sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Jacob Anderson is the superintendent. The church owns a neat house of worship, which was erected in 1883 at a cost of $2,000.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1880, and a church building, 28x45 feet, erected, at a cost of $1,500. This church is under the charge of the pastor of Blossburg. St. James' Lyceum Hall, erected in 1895, is under the auspices of this church. It is used for Sunday-school, lectures, etc., and as a meeting place for Catholic societies. This church has a large adult and Sunday-school membership. It is a mission church and is served by the pastors of the church in Blossburg. A branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association, numbering over sixty members, is connected with St. Andrew's.

The Swedish Free Mission was organized in 1885, with ten members, and now has a membership of twenty persons. The pastor is Rev. C. J. Wideberg. There are twenty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Charles Larsen is the superintendent.

The Puritan Congregational Church was organized in 1887. Rev. J. T. Mathews, the first pastor, served from 1887 until 1893, when Rev. R. J. Reese, the present pastor, took charge. Mr. Reese also holds regular services in Landrus. Charles Stickler is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers 150 pupils.

A neat church building was erected in 1891 at a cost of $2,000, and a parsonage in 1893 at a cost of $800. The church now numbers seventy-five members.

SOCIETIES.

Arnot is the meeting place of a number of secret and benevolent societies. The earliest organized was Arnot Lodge, No. 947, I. O. G. T. It was instituted February 23, 1871, and is now in a flourishing condition. Arnot Lodge, No. 465, K. of P., was organized June 24, 1880, and now numbers nearly 200 members. Division No. 1, A. O. H., which was organized April 7, 1887, now numbers fifty members of either Irish nationality or parentage. Winterview Castle, No. 220, K. G. E., was instituted March 14, 1893. It has a large membership, composed mostly of young people.

LANDRUS.

In 1882, after the completion of the Arnot and Pine Creek railroad from Arnot to Hoytville, the Blossburg Coal Company erected a saw-mill on Babb's creek, five miles southwest of Arnot. Around this mill, which has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber and 15,000 feet of lath a day, there soon grew up a village which was named Landrus, in honor of Henry J. Landrus, manager of the Blossburg Coal Company. A company store was started in June, 1887. This store, in which the postoffice is also located, is now carried on for the W. W. Bradbury Company, by Frank L. Beauge. The saw-mill is in charge of George Watson, outside foreman, and the railroad station in charge of D. F. Wilcox. The public school is in charge of James Muir, and religious services are held regularly in the school building by Rev. R. J. Reese, pastor of the Puritan Congregational church of Arnot. The village has a population of about three hundred.

The Bear Run Coal Mines were opened, a short distance above the village, by the Blossburg Coal Company, in 1888. The machinery of these mines is driven by electricity, the cars from the drifts to the chutes being hauled by thirty-horse power motors. The mines are in charge of Joseph Maxwell, mining foreman. When operated by a full force, they have a production of 625 tons a day.

CHAPTER LIII.

BLOSSBURG BOROUGH.

THE WILLIAMSON ROAD—PETER'S CAMP—BOROUGH SITE AND SURROUNDINGS—PIONEER SETTLERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES—DISCOVERY OF COAL—JUDGE KNAPP'S ENTERPRISES—THE ARBON COAL COMPANY—A REAL ESTATE BOOM—THE CORNING AND BLOSSBURG RAILROAD—THE SEYMOUR HOUSE—SIR CHARLES LYELL'S VISIT—WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTORY—THE MORRIS RUN RAILROAD—THE ARNOT BRANCH—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE FIRE OF 1873—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—LATER BUSINESS CORPORATIONS—THE COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL.

IN 1792, when the party of immigrants engaged in cutting the Williamson road from Loyalsock, in Lycoming county, to Painted Post, New York, under the guidance of Robert and Benjamin Patterson, reached the Tioga river, after coming down the Bellman run valley, they established upon its bank a supply camp. Here the women and children were left and cared for until another section of the road had been cut and another camp established. The camp established at the point where the road crosses the Tioga river, was named Peter's Camp, Peter being the Christian name of the man who had charge of the bake oven. It is related that Peter was not an over-neat individual, and that in order to reform him in this regard, the members of the party, upon one occasion, treated him to a compulsory bath in the Tioga river.

The site of this camp is now within the limits of Blossburg borough, the surveyed area of which is nearly two miles from east to west, by two and a half from north to south. Owing to the restricted character of the valley—the average width at the bottom being scarcely more than a quarter of a mile—and the almost precipitous mountain incline on either side—the actual, built-upon area—save a somewhat less restricted space up Bellman run valley, in the southern part of the borough—is confined to a narrow strip, nearly three miles long, which follows the windings of the Tioga river from below the mouth of Morris run to the mouth of East creek. Midway of this narrow strip is the business center of the borough, the main street of which is the old Williamson road.

Within the borough limits the Tioga river receives the waters of Coal run, Bear run and East creek from the east, and Bellman run from the west. A small run having its source in Bloss township, flows down a ravine, back of the Horton place, and unites with Bellman run a short distance above its mouth. The mountains which line the river valley, rise to a height of over 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The altitude of the borough—railroad level—is 1,348 feet above tide-water.

Blossburg is the second largest borough in the county. In 1880 it had 2,140 inhabitants, and in 1890, 2,568.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

In the year 1801 Aaron Bloss, born at Killingby, Connecticut, May 29, 1775, came to Tioga county, from Chenango county, New York, and settled near Covington. In 1802—the year given by his living descendants—he removed to Peter's Camp. Here, across the road from the east end of the bridge over the Tioga river, in the southern part of the present borough, he erected a house, the site of which is now occupied by a private residence. In this house he kept hotel until 1820, when he built a larger one, in which he continued in the hotel business until 1835, when he moved back to Covington, where he died March 24, 1843. To him, therefore, belongs the honor of being the first settler in Blossburg. It may be said, in passing, that this pioneer—a thorough woodsman and a noted hunter—was a man of strong, rugged build, with the courage to dare, the patience to endure, and the shrewd common sense to plan and execute, so frequently found in the men who formed the advance guard of civilization a century ago.

How long Aaron Bloss remained without neighbors cannot be definitely ascertained. The first to join him appears to have been Absalom Kingsbury. He came to Tioga county about 1813, made a clearing on Elk run, in Covington township, and afterwards, not earlier, probably, than 1818 or 1820, removed to Peter's Camp. The first attempt to found a town was made in the latter year, when Aaron Bloss changed the name of Peter's Camp to Blossburg. During the next five years the place grew slowly. Royal, Isaac and Asahel Walker, nephews of Aaron Bloss, and sons of Isaac Walker, a pioneer of Covington, were among the earliest settlers. They were followed by Eli Dartt, Judge John H. Knapp, Gearhart Boehm, Evan Harris, a man named Roberts and another named Dowers, some of whom made only a temporary stay. D. P. Freeman came in 1827; Dr. Lewis Saynisch, the first physician, in 1831; John L. Evans, in 1837; Francis Welch, in 1839; Col. Joseph Yonkin, Alexander H. Gaylord, James H. Gulick, Charles Finney, John James and George Richter in 1840.

Washington Landrus, father of the late Henry J. Landrus, of Wellsboro, and the oldest resident of Blossburg, came in 1839. He gives the names of twelve other persons who were here in that year. They were William Cleese, Clarendon Rathbone, Eli Dartt, Everett Winter Bloss, a son of Aaron Bloss, David Chatfield, Thomas Farr, Evan Harris, Gearhart Boehm, Dr. Lewis Saynisch, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, John L. Evans and Isaac Thomas. Joseph Hughes, also, came about this time and settled in the northern part of the borough. Bernard Murray, a native of Ireland, came about 1841. William Butler came in 1841, and remained until 1875, when he removed to Sunbury, Northumberland county. Patrick Bannon, a native of Ireland, and father of Senator Bannon, came in 1841. Benjamin R. Hall came from Lycoming county in 1842. Thomas Morgan and Reese W. Thomas came about the same time. Martin Stratton, born December 22, 1807, the oldest person in the borough, also came in 1842; John Cook and Simon Golden in 1848, and Jacob Jones in 1850. All these early settlers have passed

away, except Washington Landrus, Martin Stratton, George Richter, John Cook, Simon Golden and Jacob Jones.

EARLY INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES.

In 1792, during the construction of the Williamson road, coal was discovered within the present limits of Blossburg, by Robert and Benjamin Patterson. The first effort to mine and market it, however, was made by David Clemons, a pioneer, who settled in Covington township in 1806. He opened a mine on Bear run, not much earlier, probably, than 1812 or 1815, and hauled an occasional load overland to Painted Post, New York. Aaron Bloss also opened up a mine on Bear run—a lower vein than that opened by Clemons, and now known as the Bloss vein—but only to supply local demands. These first efforts, owing to the lack of shipping facilities, were on a very small and very limited scale. They led Aaron Bloss and others, however, to ask the legislature, in 1817, for an appropriation of $10,000—which was refused—to improve the Williamson road over the mountain between Blossburg and Williamsport, and to attempts, on the part of individual enterprise, to widen and deepen the channel of the Tioga river, and finally to the organization of the Tioga River Navigation Company.

In the meantime, Blossburg coal had not only found its way to Painted Post, Corning and Elmira, but to Albany, where it played an important part in railroad, canal and navigation legislation, and, also, to Philadelphia, where men of capital and enterprise soon became interested in its development. The first man of means, however, to become interested in Blossburg was Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, New York. He came about 1825, in which year Curtis P. Stratton and Peter Kelts built a saw-mill for him, on the river, in the southern part of the borough, near the Fall Brook railroad bridge. In this mill—the first one here—Dr. Lewis Saynisch was afterwards interested. In 1826 Judge Knapp started the first store in the place. He also erected iron works for the smelting of iron ore and its manufacture into foundry and blacksmith's iron. He opened ore beds on "Barney" hill, and a coal mine on Coal run, where both coal and iron ore were mined. Failing to secure financial assistance promised by men of capital, and being in feeble health, he turned over his Blossburg enterprises to Samuel Weeks, and removed to Fort Madison, Iowa. During the next thirty years the iron works had many owners—most of whom lost money. Among the more prominent were John G. Boyd, P. P. Cleaver, James H. Gulick and A. J. Gaylord, who devoted himself to the manufacture of fire brick. In December, 1864, the plant was purchased by T. J. Mooers, who then established the foundry and machine shop still carried on by him.

In 1827 a large hotel building, known as the Knapp House, was erected west of the river, almost opposite the hotel of Aaron Bloss, by D. P. Freeman. Although erected under the patronage of Judge Knapp, and auspiciously opened January 1, 1828, with house-warming festivities, to which friends from far and near had been invited, this hotel does not appear to have prospered. After being occupied as a tenement for a number of years, it was destroyed by fire.

The first systematic attempt to determine the character and extent of the Blossburg coal and iron ore beds was made in 1832, and will be found set forth in detail

in the chapter devoted to the mineral resources of the county, which deals particularly with the early mines and mining.

In 1835 Aaron Bloss moved back to Covington, Absolom Kingsbury succeeding him as landlord of the hotel, which was afterwards kept by John L. Evans—also an early merchant—Francis Welch, John Cochran and others. It was destroyed by fire about 1853.

It was in 1835, also, that James R. Wilson—who became its first president—Dr. Joseph P. Morris and others, of Philadelphia, with Dr. Lewis Saynisch, of Blossburg, organized the Arbon Coal Company, and appointed James H. Gulick, of New Jersey, selling agent. Land was purchased of Aaron Bloss, including the Bear Run mines, and preparations made to mine coal and iron on an extensive scale, as soon as the railroad, then projected, could be completed. John James, a native of Pontypool, Wales—prominent in later years in the development of the Fall Brook coal beds—was placed in charge of the mines, and held the position under the various owners for sixteen years.

In 1837, in anticipation of the building of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Amos P. Granger and Hon. Thomas Davis, of New York, and Hon. James Ford and C. Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville, became interested in the development of Blossburg. They purchased 240 acres of land, embracing the present business center of the borough, and divided it into building lots. They also became identified with various enterprises, calculated to make the place an important manufacturing center. Clarendon Rathbone, the first lawyer in the village, became interested in coal and timber lands here about this time.

About 1838 a postoffice was established, the first postmaster, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, holding the office until 1842, when he removed to Mansfield. Among the more prominent of his successors were James P. Taylor, who held the office from 1860 until his death in 1874. Frank H. Stratton, the present incumbent, has held the office since March 29, 1894.

In 1840 Charles Finney started a store in a little building—thought to have been the old Knapp store building—just north of Washington Landrus' dwelling. He sold out to Captain Moss, who in turn sold out to John Cochran, who afterwards sold to A. H. Gaylord and Washington Gray. In this year, also, Col. Joseph Yonkin, who previously had a contract with the Tioga River Navigation Company, built the old Washington Hotel. Some years later Colonel Yonkin built the well-known Yonkin House, in which he kept hotel during the remainder of his life. This house is now kept by John Boothe. About this time James Jenkinson kept hotel in the northern part of the borough, on the site of the Hughes residence. James Husted also kept hotel in this house for a time.

July 4, 1840, was marked by the completion of the Corning and Blossburg railroad to Covington. Early in the following September it was completed to Blossburg. A real estate and business boom followed. The Arbon Coal Company began shipping coal by rail. It established a store with Dr. Joseph P. Morris in charge, in the building now occupied by Mrs. Kelly's grocery store. It also built a saw-mill near the mouth of East creek, in the northern part of the borough, and made an excavation with the intention of building a large hotel, and drawing the business of the town in that direction. The hotel was never built.

In 1841 John G. Boyd, cashier of the bank at Towanda, and a member of the lumber firm of Boyd & Cleaver, of Covington, built the Seymour House, in connection with Samuel Cleaver. It was named in honor of Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York. The first landlord was Philemon Doud, who was succeeded by P. P. Cleaver. During the more than fifty years of its existence it has had many landlords, being vacant, at times, for years. The present landlord, M. S. Murray, took charge in the fall of 1894. The building is owned by the "Erie" Railroad Company, and a portion of the first story is occupied by its local ticket agent and the office of the division supervisor.

John G. Boyd also became interested in the iron works and other enterprises. His various speculations, however, seriously entangled him, and on the morning of February 17, 1842, he committed suicide, in Philadelphia, by firing a loaded pistol into his mouth. His death had a serious effect upon various enterprises, and upon individuals, in Blossburg and in Covington.

In 1841 Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist, visited Blossburg and made a very thorough examination of the coal deposits, especially of the Bear Run mine, then being operated by the Arbon Coal Company, of which Dr. Lewis Saynisch was the president. After returning to England, the distinguished scientist published a full description of the Blossburg coal deposits, noting the similarity between them and the coal measures of South Wales.

In 1842 Benjamin R. Hall came to Blossburg, from "Block House," and for over twenty years kept the United States Hotel, on the corner north of the present opera house. In 1844 the Arbon Coal Company was succeeded by William M. Mallory & Company, who operated the mines until 1857, mining and shipping 405,116 tons of coal. In the latter year Duncan S. Magee, as the representative of his father, John Magee, leased the mines, and operated them until 1859, when the mines at Fall Brook were opened. Since then coal has been mined within the Blossburg borough limits for local supply only, shipment by rail ceasing with the opening of the Fall Brook mines. In 1866 the Bear Run mines, now known as the Jones mines, were purchased from James H. Gulick, by J. M. Evans, J. M. Evans, Jr., John Bouncer and Jacob Jones, and operated by them under the name of Evans & Jones. They are now owned by Mr. Jones, and operated by his son, Benjamin F. Jones. The Coal Run mines are operated by A. F. Gaylord. The Golden Brothers and Loyd & Crooks, have opened up mines west of the river, in the southern part of the borough. Hutchinson Brothers operate a mine west of the river, in the northern part of the borough.

A window glass manufactory was established in 1847, in the northern part of the borough, by William Dezang, of Geneva, New York, and glass manufactured from sand rock. Several years later Mr. Dezang was succeeded by Webb, Fellows & Co., who operated the factory until 1860, when they were succeeded by O. F. Taylor and James H. Gulick. In 1867 a co-operative company, known as Hirsch, Ely & Co., leased the factory, operated it, and carried on a store in connection therewith, until 1888, when it passed into the hands of the United Glass Company, otherwise known as the "Glass Trust," who soon afterwards shut it down.

In October, 1853, the railroad from Blossburg to Morris Run was completed,

and in 1859 the railroad from Blossburg to Fall Brook built. In 1862 the repair shops of the Tioga Railroad Company were removed from Corning to Blossburg, and a new impetus given to the growth and business activity of the place. In 1866 the railroad to Arnot was built and the mines opened up there. In 1868 Drake & Taylor erected a saw-mill west of the river, near the site of the old Knapp Hotel. This mill was destroyed by fire March 3, 1876, and was rebuilt by the Blossburg Coal Company, and run until the summer of 1895, when it was dismantled. In 1869 A. Rumsey & Company, of Philadelphia, built a tannery, with an annual capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 sides of sole leather, on the west side of the river, in the southern part of the borough. In 1875 they sold it to Hoyt Brothers, of New York, who carried it on until May, 1893, when it passed into the control of the Union Tanning Company, a member of the United States Leather Company. It gives employment to seventy-five men, and is in charge of A. E. Botchford, superintendent.

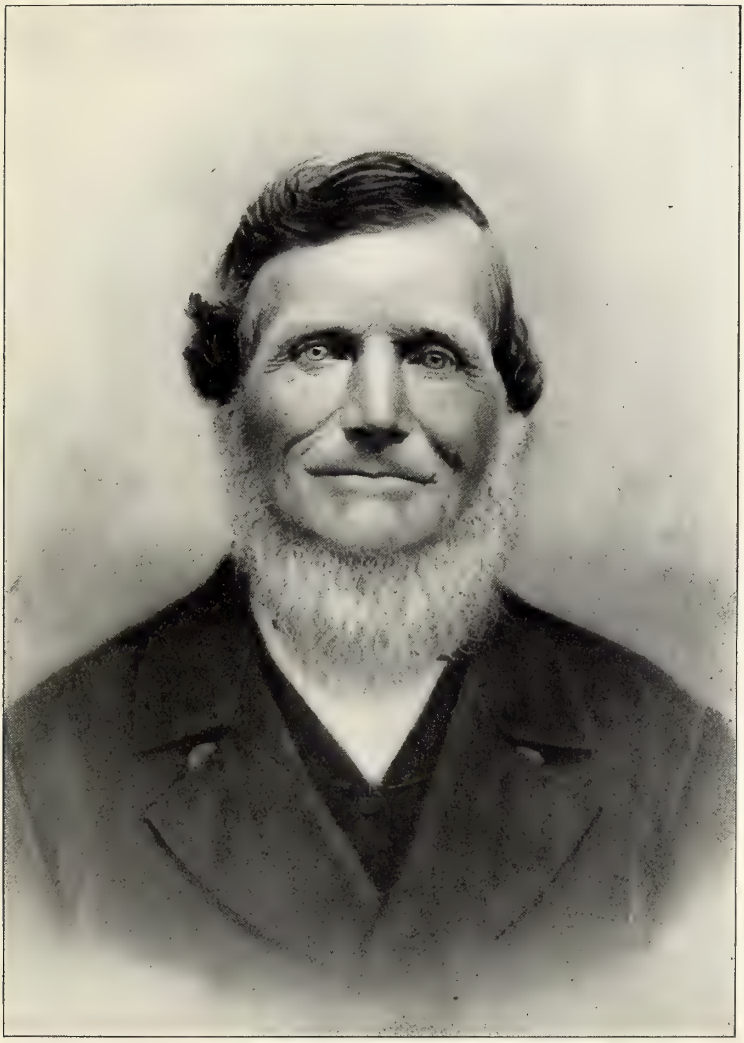
BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

Blossburg was incorporated as a borough August 29, 1871, and the first election held September 12, 1871, resulting in the choice of the following officers: L. H. Shattuck, burgess; E. S. Scofield, A. H. Gaylord, D. H. Stratton, William M. Butler, O. F. Taylor and William McCarron, councilmen; Francis Welch and H. P. Erwin, justices of the peace; Thomas Morgan, overseer of the poor; J. H. Putnam, judge of election; William Wallace and B. A. Murray, inspectors of election; G. C. Fuller, R. D. Horton and J. L. Belden, auditors, and John Weaver, Michael Ely, Henry Hollands, Jacob Jones, A. T. James and J. Phillips, school directors. The first meeting of the council was held September 8, 1871, when J. C. Horton was elected borough clerk. The names of the burgesses since elected are as follows: A. H. Gaylord, 1873; H. Hollands, 1874; C. H. Goldsmith, 1875-76; O. F. Taylor, 1877-78; J. Yonkin, 1879; S. Bowen, 1880-81; H. J. Shattuck, 1882; G. W. Morgan, 1883-84-85; A. F. Gaylord, 1886; J. Aylesworth, 1887-88; W. H. McCarty, 1889; C. T. Knight, 1890; Frank D. Andrews, 1891-92-93; A. Richter, 1894-96, and Frank D. Andrews, elected in 1897.

The following named persons have been elected and commissioned justices of the peace: H. P. Erwin, 1871; re-elected, 1879, 1884; Francis Welch, 1871; R. B. Freeman, 1876; re-elected, 1881, 1882; J. B. Denmark, 1876; Adam Schoop, 1888; John Cook, 1888; re-elected, 1893; D. R. Doud, 1891; Thomas H. Williams, 1892; re-elected, 1893.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Eagle Engine Company was organized in 1869. The officers were: A. T. James, foreman; Joseph Maxwell, assistant foreman; Sumner P. White, treasurer, and W. A. Shields, secretary. The Mist Hose Company was organized at the same time, with the following officers: J. E. Belden, foreman; G. C. Miller, assistant foreman, and J. C. Horton, secretary. This company was incorporated January 31, 1887. In 1873 a reorganization of the department took place, the Eagle Engine Company being succeeded by the Drake Engine Company. The department, as now constituted, is composed of the Mist Hose Company and the Andrews Hose Company, each having a good equipment of fire-fighting apparatus.



D. N. Shaw

THE FIRE OF 1873.

On the night of March 6, 1873, Blossburg was visited by a destructive fire, which swept away nearly the entire business portion of the town, involving owners and occupants in a heavy financial loss. The district burned over extended from Carpenter to Hannibal streets, on both sides of Main street. The buildings, being of wood, burned quickly, and the flames spread rapidly. The loss was happily confined to property. Though severely felt, it did not deter the owners of the real estate from rebuilding. Substantial and sightly buildings of brick soon arose to replace the wooden ones destroyed, greatly improving the appearance of the business portion of the borough. From time to time, since then, additional brick business buildings have been erected, each in keeping with the prevailing ideas in architecture. The township records and many other valuable papers were either entirely or partially destroyed in this fire, and much valuable information concerning the earlier history of Blossburg obliterated, save, in so far as it has been preserved, in the memories of the living.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Dr. Lewis Saynisch, a native of Germany, was the first physician to locate permanently in Blossburg. He settled there in 1831, and soon after identified himself with the development of the coal deposits, and with the early mercantile and manufacturing interests of the place, serving for several years as president of the Arbon Coal Company. He continued to practice his profession until his death, in 1858. Dr. Henry Kilbourn, who located in Covington in 1828, included Blossburg in the wide territory over which he practiced, residing at different times in each place, during the more than half a century of his active professional career. Among the later physicians were Drs. J. P. Davison, M. L. Bacon, William Caldwell, Nelson Ingham, Patrick Culnane, H. G. Smythe and I. N. Ingham. The late Dr. L. W. Johnson began practice in the borough in 1883, having previously practiced at Liberty. Dr. Charles Clarence Winsor practiced in the borough from 1885 to his death, December 3, 1889. Dr. Francis A. Birrolo came in 1895, but subsequently removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where he died January 21, 1897. The present resident physicians are Dr. G. D. Crandall, who located in 1872, and Dr. E. M. Haley, who came in 1890.

Clarendon Rathbone was the pioneer lawyer of Blossburg, where he located in 1840, continuing in the active practice of his profession up to within a few years of his death, which occurred August 26, 1882, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was, at the time, the oldest member of the bar of Tioga county. Mr. Rathbone appears to have had the field pretty much to himself for a long time. Among the attorneys of more recent years were John C. Horton, who located in Blossburg about 1870; Henry W. Roland, who located in October, 1876, and Harvey B. Leach, who came to Blossburg in September, 1886, and practiced here until March, 1897, when he removed to Wellsboro. The bar is at present represented by Walter T. Merrick, who began practice in 1886; Charles L. Fellows, who came from Canton, Bradford county, in November, 1896, and entered into partnership with Mr. Merrick, and Frank Hughes, who was admitted to practice in November, 1896, and became a partner of his preceptor, Mr. Leach.

SCHOOLS.

A school building was erected about 1835, or possibly a few years later, near the river bank, in the upper part of the borough. Among those who are said to have taught here, were William Allsworth, John Jaquish, Margaret Young, Henrietta Gray and Miss Hensler, who afterwards married C. Jacquemin, and who gave private lessons in French. About the year 1839 a school building was erected on the north side of Bear run, near the site of the inclined plane. Here David Lewis, Margaret Young and Maria Rathbone taught. A third school building was erected in 1843 in the northern part of the borough, near the present residence of Martin Stratton. Among the early teachers in this school were Maria Harkness, Mary Lawrence, Charlotte Harkness, Mr. Salone, John Jacobs, Jerusha Lownsbery and Maria Knowlton. In 1850 a Union school house was erected on ground given by Hon. Horatio Seymour, which was used for public school purposes until 1874, when the present building was erected. R. C. Cross, Clarendon Rathbone, Margaret Yeomans, Myra Horton, William Humphrey and William A. Gaskill taught in this school. The present graded school building is centrally located, on the hillside west of the river, and commands a fine view of the borough and the valley. It is a handsome brick edifice, and cost, with the building site, $13,000. In 1894 a primary school building, centrally located, was erected at a cost of about $1,500. A third school building, erected about twenty years ago, is situated on the west side of the river, on the site of "Peter's Camp." The schools of the borough have been well conducted, and able and experienced teachers have been employed from year to year.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Mount Zion Welsh Congregational Church was organized as early as 1840. Among the original members were Thomas Davis, Jenkin Evans, John Bowen, John Hughes and others. A small chapel served as a house of worship until 1870, when a church building, costing $3,400, was erected. It was dedicated December 4, of that year, the services being participated in by Rev. Mr. Evans, of Hyde Park; Rev. N. L. Reynolds, pastor of the Baptist church, and Rev. Harvey Lamkin, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. This building was burned in December, 1886, and was uninsured. In 1887 the present house of worship on Ruah street was erected, costing $3,000. The following are the names of the pastors who have served this church: Revs. Daniel Lewis, R. Parry, John Davis, Evan Davis, Philip Peregrine, F. Tilo Evans, J. M. Evans, Abraham Jones, Morgan Daniels and Caradock Jones, the present pastor. The church was incorporated November 27, 1871, William J. Richards, John M. Evans and Jacob Jones being named as trustees. The present membership is fifty, with forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which David R. Evans is superintendent.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church was the name of a church chartered May 2, 1842, a petition for a charter having been filed in the court of common pleas January 18, 1842. This petition was signed by Miller Fox, Thomas Turner, Clarendon Rathbone, James H. Gulick, J. Jones Smith, James Jenkinson, Franklin Wright, James A. Van Ness, J. G. Taylor, Jacob G. Scudder, Samuel W. Lord, Clement H. Smith, John W. Johnson and Charles E. Smith. This church seems

to have had but a brief existence, there being no records showing who were its pastors or members.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was chartered December 5, 1867, with the following officers: Philip Dykins, senior warden; Isaac E. Ross, junior warden; James H. Gulick, O. F. Taylor, Samuel H. Thompson, J. C. Evans and John Adams, vestrymen. The present church edifice, erected in 1867-68, was consecrated by Bishop Stevens in September of the latter year. The first rector was Rev. M. L. Kern. His successors have been, Revs. Benjamin Hartley, J. D. Rockwell, J. T. Fugette, J. U. Graf, A. R. DeWitt, and Rev. Marcellus Karcher, the present rector, who came in November, 1894. There are thirty members in the church and seventy-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which W. A. Shields is the superintendent.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1841, with twenty members. The first services were held in a public hall, by Rev. John O'Reilly, of St. Joseph's, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, whose field embraced a circuit of sixty miles, and who had been appointed by Bishop Kendrick, to attend Blossburg and other missions. A site for a church was given by Hon. Horatio Seymour, who, as well as Mr. Calket, of Philadelphia, made other liberal donations. On October 9, 1851, the foundation trenches were dug by Patrick Bannon, Simon Golden, James Mooney and Thomas Dissing. In January, 1851, the corner stone was laid by Bishop Kendrick, Rev. F. Ahern being in charge at the time. The contract for the building—a plain, wooden edifice, 30x50 feet, was awarded to John L. Evans, of Blossburg. Rev. Francis Maguire, who also attended at Troy, Union, and other missions, was the first resident pastor. His successors have been, Rev. Francis McCarty, 1862 to 1864; Rev. John Laughlin, October, 1864, to June, 1866; Rev. Michael Murphy, 1866 to 1869; Rev. Gerald McMurray, 1869 to 1872; Rev. John A. Wynne, pastor, and Rev. J. C. McDermott, assistant, appointed in 1872. Father Wynne died in Blossburg in March, 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. P. J. Murphy, who served until 1889, when the late pastor, Rev. James A. Connolly, took charge. He died in July, 1896, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Lucas, the present pastor.

During the pastorate of Rev. Gerald McMurray, an addition of fifty feet was built to the church and the pastoral residence erected, at a cost of $2,000. The membership of the church embraces seventy-two families, with seventy-five children in the Sunday-school.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (Polish) was established in 1872, and a church edifice, costing $3,000, erected in 1873. This church, the parochial school and the parish residence connected therewith, is situated in the southern part of the borough, on the hillside, east of the river. The first rector was Rev. A. Claveter, succeeded by Revs. B. Gramlewitch, L. Spryszynski, T. Klonowski, and the present pastor, S. Siedlecki. The membership of this church consists of sixty families, with about sixty children in the Sunday-school. The parochial school, the teacher of which is L. Olszewski, was established in 1876. There is an average attendance of eighty pupils. A new two-story frame school building, costing $2,000, has recently been erected. Adjoining the church on the south is the parish residence. Within the past three years over $6,000 has been expended

in repairs to the church and the parish residence, and in the erection of the new parochial school. Father Siedlecki has charge, also, of St. Joseph's church, Morris Run. The Polish Catholics of Arnot attend the church in Blossburg.

The First Presbyterian Church of Blossburg was incorporated October 4, 1849, soon after its organization. A house of worship was built in 1853, and destroyed by fire in 1862. James H. Gulick, Hon. Horatio Seymour and others, had contributed towards its erection, the congregation being small and the means of its members limited. In 1863 the church was rebuilt, but a dispute arising between the congregation and Mr. Gulick, it was sold to the Baptists, and the society soon after ceased to exist.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Blossburg may be said to be the successor of the First Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church of Blossburg, incorporated June 2, 1864, with Samuel Kendrick, Elisha L. Nash and Joel Saxon as trustees. In the year 1867, during the pastorate over the latter church of Rev. J. G. Crane, Rev. Harvey Lamkin, of Mansfield, was called to organize a Methodist Episcopal church. This he did, Mr. Crane and nearly all the members of his congregation joining. The society was duly incorporated December 5, 1867. The following are the names of the pastors: Revs. M. S. Kymer, 1867-68; Harvey Lamkin, 1870-74; C. G. Lovell, 1874-76; Charles H. Wright, 1876-79; R. N. Leake, 1879-82; J. B. Shearer, 1882-84; Robert Brewster, 1884—died June 24, 1887; C. S. Carr, 1887-88; B. J. Tracy, 1888-93; E. S. Annable, 1893-96; J. B. Beadle, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1896. A church edifice, costing $5,590, was erected in 1871 by Samuel Gaylord. In the spring and summer of 1895 this building was repaired, within and without, at a cost of $4,400. A handsome parsonage, erected in 1888, and costing $2,000, occupies the lot just west of the church. The church and parsonage, which are situated on the west bank of the Tioga river, just north of the Main street bridge, are valued at $10,000. There are now 175 members, with 170 pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Mrs. M. J. Brewster is superintendent. There are also ninety-six members in the Epworth League, made up of the younger members of the church.

The First Baptist Church of Blossburg was formally recognized by a council of the Baptist churches of the Tioga Association in May, 1867. Its previous history is as follows: After the rebuilding of the Presbyterian church in 1863, by James H. Gulick, and his controversy with the Presbyterian congregation, he offered the building to several denominations in Blossburg. In May, 1865, Revs. G. P. Watrous and N. L. Reynolds were invited by Judge L. B. Smith and Henry Hollands to confer with them in relation to purchasing it for the use of the Baptist denomination. This was done, and Rev. N. L. Reynolds became the pastor. Henry Hollands was chosen clerk and deacon, L. B. Smith and Henry Hollands, trustees in behalf of the church, and A. H. Gaylord for the congregation. Mr. Reynolds continued as pastor until 1871, during which time the membership increased to sixty-seven. His successors have been as follows: Revs. J. A. Baskwell, June, 1871, to September, 1872; E. S. Mills, December, 1872, to 1878; F. K. Fowler, 1878 to June 20, 1886; Eugene Riehl, December 5, 1886, to 1891; W. C. D. Bond, 1891 to July, 1896. Rev. Joseph Klucker, the present pastor, took charge in September, 1896. In 1889 the present handsome church building, occupying the old building site, was erected at a cost

of $5,000, and was dedicated February 5, 1890, the building committee being Henry Hollands, D. H. Stratton, Rev. Eugene Riehl and S. S. F. Landon. This church has a large membership, and is prosperous. The Sunday-school has 125 teachers and pupils and is in charge of I. M. Horton, superintendent.

The Second Congregational Church of Blossburg was organized in 1886, and incorporated February 21, 1887. The first pastor, Rev. James Evans, served from the organization until the end of the year 1887, when he resigned. April 1, 1888, Rev. James T. Matthews, the present pastor, took charge. This church has a membership of about 100, a Sunday-school of 150 pupils and a Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, of which Charles Parker is president, of forty-five active members. Isaac Hewitt is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. In the fall of 1886 a church building was erected at a cost of $3,000. It is situated on the west side of Williamson street, above Lynd street.

The Cemeteries of Blossburg, four in number, are situated in the southern part of the borough. They are known as Union, Odd Fellows, the English Catholic and the Polish Catholic cemeteries, and are used as burial places by the people of Blossburg, Arnot, Antrim, Fall Brook, Morris Run and Union. Within their inclosures lie the remains of many of the earlier settlers in each of those places. The grounds of each are fenced and well-cared for, and many of the graves are marked by handsome granite and marble monuments.

SOCIETIES.

Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F., was organized May 20, 1853. The first officers were: John James, N. G.; J. B. Husted, V. G.; John Lang, S.; Thomas Hanson, P. S.; Evan Bowen, T. It flourished and met regularly until 1859, when, owing to decrease of membership, caused by withdrawals and removals, it suspended work. It was reorganized March 10, 1865. This is the parent of the lodges at Morris Run and Fall Brook. It now numbers 241 members.

Enterprise Encampment, No. 153, I. O. O. F., was organized April 20, 1867. The first officers were: T. B. Anderson, C. P.; David Harrison, J. W.; Matthew Waddell, H. P.; John Dunsmore, S. W.; John Evans, S.; David Brown, T.; James Wighton, F. G.; William Smart, S. G. The encampment now numbers 175 members.

Faith Degree Lodge, No. 96, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted October 20, 1874, with thirty-eight charter members. The first officers were: Thomas Trimble, N. G.; Mrs. Harriet Mayo, V. G.; Mrs. E. M. Doane, S.; Mrs. Lucy Mold, T. This lodge now numbers forty-nine members.

Bloss Lodge, No. 350, A. Y. M., was organized March 9, 1865, with the following officers: James P. Taylor, W. M.; Alfred T. James, S. W.; A. L. Bodine, J. W.; T. B. Anderson, T.; Israel G. Wood, S.; Daniel H. Stratton, S. D.; Rufus Farr, J. D.; William M. Butler, S. M. of C.; L. Auerback, T. The names of the past masters of this lodge are as follows: James P. Taylor, Rufus Farr, Nathan Clegg, G. V. Putnam, William P. Parker, George C. Fuller, Alfred T. James, Rufus Farr, Stephen H. Hollands, Nelson Ingram, Hugh Reynolds, Samuel McDougall, Frank H. Stratton, Augustus E. Botchford, George D. Clark, W. P. Parker and Howard H. Roberts. The lodge now numbers ninety-six members.

St. Andrew's C. T. A. & B. Association is made up of the members of the Catholic faith, and is the result of repeated efforts to permanently establish a total abstinence society in Blossburg. The first society, non-sectarian, was organized January 1, 1868. Its officers were William D. Hyde, P.; J. W. Burgen, S.; Daniel McCarty, T., and Dennis McCarty, Timothy Donovan and Hugh Kerwan directors. A temperance brass band was also organized. The membership of this society soon dwindled. December 26, 1869, the faithful few met and organized a Catholic temperance society, the first officers of which were Rev. Gerald McMurray, P.; Edward Gavigan, V. P.; Dr. Patrick Culnane, T.; Thomas V. Keefe, L., and M. Clohessy, Thomas Bradley and Dennis McCarty, Jr., directors. This organization also went out of existence within a year or two. Still persevering, however, a number of friends of temperance met August 16, 1874, in the tailor shop of James Conlon and organized St. Andrew's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association. Similar societies have since been organized in Arnot, Fall Brook, Morris Run, Antrim and Morris. The first officers were Michael Ely, P.; James Conlon, T.; Hugh Kerwan, R. & F. S., and Charles H. Bennet, M. This society now numbers about fifty-five members and is in a flourishing condition.

St. Andrew's Society, No. 30, C. K. of A., was chartered January 3, 1879, with the following officers: Edward Gavigan, P.; J. J. McCarty, V. P.; Philip Goldmeyer, S.; Henry Gilbert, T., and James Leahy and John Haily, members. The society now numbers twenty-five members.

Division No. 4, A. O. H., was organized in September, 1890, by M. S. Murray, county president, with the following officers: John Lyons, P.; P. J. Donahue, V. P.; James Cowley, R. S.; W. F. O'Donnell, F. S., and T. J. Golden, T. It has now forty members. The officers of the county organization are as follows: M. S. Murray, Blossburg, president; John F. Lynch, Antrim, secretary; Edward P. Ryan, Arnot, treasurer.

Bloss Lodge, No. 167, K. of H., was organized July 12, 1876. The first officers were A. J. Owen, P. D.; A. T. James, D.; Dr. E. G. Drake, V. D.; L. A. Wing, A. D.; D. H. Stratton, C.; J. A. Hadley, G.; A. J. Pollock, R.; J. L. Davis, F. R.; G. A. Lewis, T.; Robert Davie, G.; James Vaughan, S.; A. J. Owen, L. A. Wing and A. M. Ingham, trustees; A. J. Owen, representative to the Grand Lodge, and Dr. E. G. Drake, medical director. This lodge now numbers ninety-four members.

Lieut. Henry J. Brown Post, No. 171, G. A. R., was organized March 22, 1882, and was named in honor of Lieut. Henry J. Brown, a second lieutenant in the Seventh Ohio Zouaves, who was killed at the battle of Slaughter Mountain. The first officers were George H. Brown, C.; George Wilson, S. V. C.; N. H. Robbins, O. D.; A. J. Brown, Q. M.; S. W. Patterson, O. G.; G. W. Sheffer, R. D. E.; F. M. Smith, Adj't; George Richter, C. B.; Rev. E. S. Schenck, C., and Thomas W. Brown, H. J. Marvin, Edward W. Maynard, A. J. Brown, Miles G. Lee, D. S. Ireland, N. H. Robbins, F. M. Smith, D. J. Williams, Samuel Trull, Frank Towner and I. N. Ingram, M. D., members. Lieutenant Brown, for whom the post was named, was a native of Covington. The post now numbers forty-seven members.

Lieut. Henry. J. Brown, W. R. C., No. 127, was organized January 16, 1889. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Emily Evans, P.; Mrs. Phœbe Botchford, S. V. P.; Mrs. Mattie Marvin, J. V. P.; Mrs. Ina Cook, S.; Mrs. Annie S. Evans,

T.; Mrs. Maggie Tracy, Ch.; Mrs. May Marvin, C.; Mrs. Ruth Trull, G.; Mrs. Helen Trull, A. C.; Mrs. Kate Brown and Mrs. Genie Tracy, A. G. Since its organization this corps has expended for relief purposes, in money, $150; other than money, between $900 and $1,000. It now numbers forty-one members.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Blossburg was organized April 21, 1887. The first officers were Mrs. Mary Jennings, P.; Mrs. I. M. Horton, R. S.; Mrs. D. Botchford, C. S., and Mrs. Henry Sendlinger, T. This union maintains a free reading room.

Washington Camp, No. 644, P. O. S. of A., was chartered May 12, 1892, with fifteen members. It meets in the Odd Fellows' building, and has eighty-three members.

LATER BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

The Blossburg Petroleum Company was chartered June 11, 1877, the incorporators being A. T. James, T. J. Mooers, William Larkin, N. Ingram, Albert Ward and J. C. Horton. The company was organized for the purpose of boring for petroleum oil, and a well was sunk in the southern part of the borough. Although the oil sand was reached, the well proved a dry one. No attempt has since been made to sink another well.

The Blossburg Water Company was organized in July, 1891, and incorporated September 14, 1891, with $60,000 capital stock, divided into 600 shares of $100 each. The incorporators, stockholders and directors were Hon. Lemuel Ammerman, president; Hon. Louis A. Watres, vice-president; Robert C. Adams, secretary and treasurer; John M. Corbett and John F. Murphy. This company was organized for the purpose of supplying Blossburg with water. Work on the plant was begun September 1, 1891, and the water turned on January 1, 1892. The gravity system is used, the water being brought a distance of two and three-fourths miles, the source of supply being Taylor run and its tributaries, which drain an area of nine square miles. The storage basin on Taylor run has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. It is 230 feet above the borough level. Frank H. Stratton is the superintendent of the company in Blossburg.

The Blossburg Beef Company, organized April 4, 1893, is a branch of G. F. & E. C. Swift, Chicago. A cold storage building for the reception of fresh meats, shipped from Chicago in carload lots, was erected and placed in charge of H. E. DePui. A large business is transacted with dealers in Blossburg, Fall Brook, Morris Run, Arnot, Covington and other places.

The Blossburg Building, Real Estate and Improvement Company was chartered October 3, 1893, the incorporators being R. J. Stillwell, G. M. Hunt, James H. Mold, A. L. Smith, F. B. Smith, and John L. Davis, treasurer. The capital stock is $10,000, divided into 200 shares of $50 each. The object of the company is expressed by its name.

The Miners National Bank is the successor of a private banking house established May 1, 1871, by Horace and Samuel W. Pomeroy, of Troy, Pennsylvania, and W. H. Smith, under the firm name of Pomeroy Brothers & Smith. The first location was in the Eagle Hotel block, which was destroyed by the fire of March, 1873. The present building was erected in June of that year. In June, 1880, Mr. Smith sold

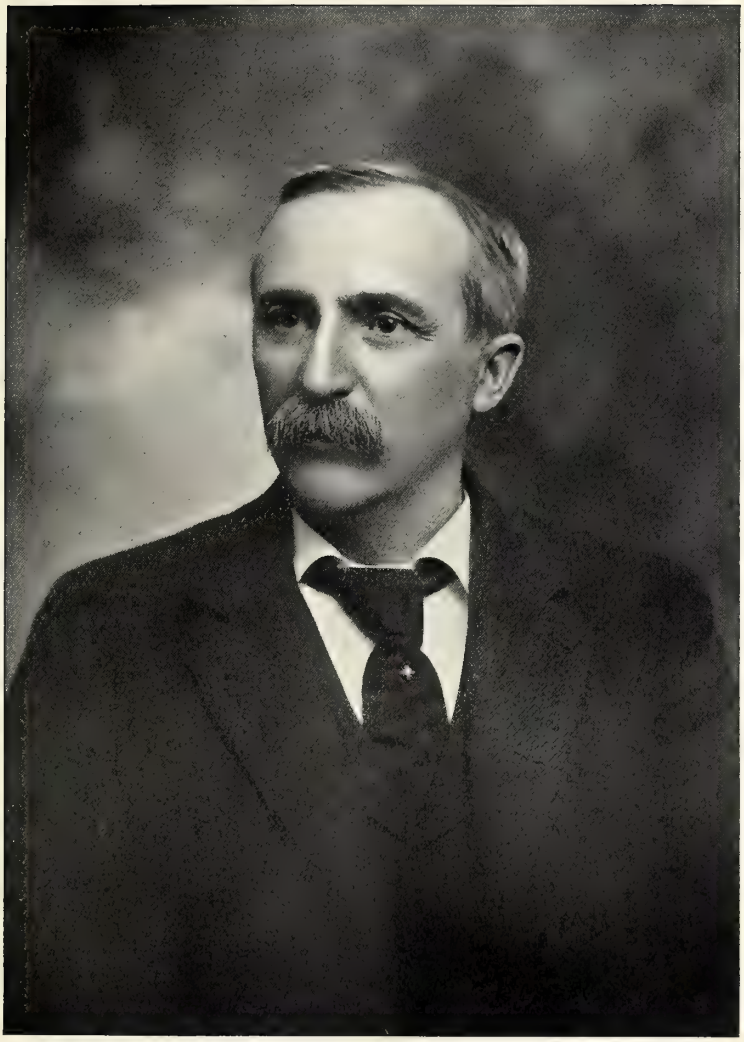
his interest to Frederick E. Smith, of Tioga, and the firm became Pomeroy Brothers & F. E. Smith. Mr. Smith died October 8, 1889. His son, A. L. Smith, who had entered the bank in 1879, and had filled the position of cashier, became the representative of his father's interest. The practical management of the bank, which had been intrusted to him, was continued, his assistant being J. L. Davis. Under his management the institution prospered, weathering, for twenty-five years, periods of panic and financial depression, and fully meriting the confidence in its stability reposed in it by the public. July 1, 1895, the capital stock of $50,000 having been previously subscribed, and the laws relating to national banks complied with, it opened as the Miners National Bank of Blossburg, with the following officers and board of directors: Samuel W. Pomeroy, president; L. W. Eighmey, vice-president; A. L. Smith, cashier; J. L. Davis, assistant cashier, and S. W. Pomeroy, L. W. Eighmey, A. L. Smith, F. B. Smith and Charles E. Bullock, directors. Since the organization as a national bank, the bank building has been remodeled and repaired throughout. On January 12, 1897, A. L. Smith was elected president, to succeed S. W. Pomeroy, deceased; L. W. Eighmey, vice-president, and J. L. Davis, cashier.

THE COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL.

A hospital for injured persons of the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, was erected in Blossburg during the year 1890, under an act of the legislature, providing for such institutions, framed and introduced by the Hon. Horace B. Packer, of Wellsboro. The building is located on the hillside, east of the river, in the northern part of the borough, the site and grounds embracing five acres, being elevated, picturesque and healthful. There are two wards, 25x46 feet each, built of wood, forming north and south wings of a brick administration building located between them. In the latter is the office, the operating room and a hall connecting the two wards, the dining room and the kitchen. In the second story are the pharmacy, the linen room and the sleeping rooms of the matron and nurses. There is also an annex building or ward separate from the main building, for the purpose of isolating patients who may develop contagious diseases. In the main building are thirty-nine beds and in the annex twelve. There is also an ice house, a barn and open carriage sheds. The building was delivered to the State October 30, 1890, by David Cameron, and the first patient received in February, 1891. The first physician was Dr. H. E. Caldwell. His successors have been Dr. E. M. Haley and Dr. G. D. Crandall, the present physician. Mrs. A. E. Strait, the matron, is assisted by two nurses, one for the male and one for the female ward.

This hospital is intended principally for the treatment, free of charge, of persons injured in the bituminous coal region, but pay patients, except those suffering from contagious diseases, are also received and treated. The institution is managed by a board of trustees, constituted as follows: W. S. Nearing, Morris Run, president; Hon. Charles Tubbs, Osceola, vice-president; Henry J. Landrus*, Wellsboro, secretary; Hugh Cunningham, Arnot, treasurer, and Richard T. Dodson*, Arnot;

* Since this article was compiled, Henry J. Landrus, Richard T. Dodson and John Van Dyke have died. The vacancies thus created in the board have been filled by the appointment of A. Lee Smith, of Blossburg; Frank H. Dartt, of Arnot, and Aaron R. Niles, of Wellsboro. Mr. Innes, of Canton, succeeded Mr. Landrus as secretary of the board.



J. H. Bailey

Jacob Jones, Blossburg; Daniel Innes, Canton; Hamilton B. Humes, Jersey Shore, and John Van Dyke*, Canton. The governor of the State, judges of the several courts of record of the Commonwealth, inspectors of mines and members of the legislature are ex-officio visitors. The institution is maintained and supported by legislative appropriations.

CHAPTER LIV.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MINERAL WEALTH—STREAMS—RAILROADS—POPULATION—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—MORRIS RUN MINES AND RAILROAD—COAL MINING COMPANIES—THE VILLAGE OF MORRIS RUN—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

HAMILTON township was created December 5, 1871, its territory being taken from Bloss and Ward townships. It is one of the smaller townships of the county and contains about fifteen square miles. Its surface is broken and for the most part mountainous, and was originally covered with a heavy forest growth. The pine and hemlock have been nearly all cut away, while a large amount of hardwood timber is annually used for props, etc., in the coal mines. The elevation ranges from 1,360 to 1,800 feet above the sea level. Nearly the entire area of the township is underlaid with coal, iron ore and fire clay. Of the coal, three veins, the Seymour, Bloss and Bear Run, are workable. The township is well watered, the principal stream being the Tioga river, which flows in a northwesterly direction through the southern half, receiving Carpenter run, which flows from the south, and Morris run, which flows from the northwest. The valley of the Tioga is traversed by the Fall Brook railroad, and that of Morris run by the Morris Run railroad. The lands of the Morris Run Coal Mining Company occupy nearly the entire area of the township, the portion devoted to agriculture being very limited. With the exception of some twenty-five or thirty families at Cummings' mills, near the southeast corner of the Blossburg borough limits; a few families at Aylesworth mill, near the mouth of Taylor run, and a small settlement of Polish families in the northern part of the township, the population is confined to the village of Morris Run. In 1880 the census returns showed 2,060 inhabitants, and in 1890, 2,375.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled as follows: W. S. Nearing, elected in 1872; W. L. Richards, 1872; Nathan Church, 1877; Samuel Woodhouse, 1877; re-elected in 1882, 1887, 1892 and 1897.

MORRIS RUN MINES AND RAILROAD.

In 1832 when Richard C. Taylor made a geographical survey of the region in and around Blossburg, he discovered the existence of several coal veins in the valley of Morris run, a small mountain stream which rises in the northeastern part of Hamilton township, flows southwest, and empties into the Tioga river near the southeast corner of the Blossburg borough limits. It was named in honor of Hon. Samuel W. Morris, a pioneer settler of Wellsboro, prominently identified with the construction of the Corning and Blossburg railroad. In 1852 explorations, with a view to opening up new coal mines, were carried on in the valley of this stream, under the direction of the Tioga Improvement Company, with the result that coal of a superior quality and in paying quantities was discovered near its headwaters, about two and a half miles east of Blossburg. Steps were immediately taken to mine and market the coal. In order to do this it became necessary to build a line of railroad from Blossburg, along the valley of the Tioga river, to Morris run, and up the valley of that stream to the coal openings. This road was surveyed during the same year by Col. Pharon Jarrett, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, assisted by Humphries Brewer and J. Livingstone, and completed in October, 1853. It is four miles in length, and rises from an elevation above tidewater of 1,348 feet at Blossburg to 1,687 feet at Morris Run. It is now operated as a part of the "Erie" system.

COAL MINING COMPANIES.

The Morris Run mines were opened in 1853 and were operated until 1862 by the Tioga Improvement Company, during which time there were mined 323,174 tons of coal. John Young was the first mining superintendent of the company, and James Brown, Peter Cameron, Jr., and Henry J. Landrus weighmasters. The office of the company was located at Blossburg, and that of the superintendent occupied a log building at Morris Run. Alfred Jones was appointed general sales agent at Corning, New York, and also a paymaster of the company.

From 1862 to 1864 the mines were operated under lease by the Salt Company of Onondaga county, New York, with business office at Syracuse. Maj. T. B. Anderson was appointed mercantile agent, and the business of the company carried on more extensively than before. Stores, offices, chutes and an increased number of dwellings were erected. During this period, and later, under the Morris Run Coal Company, John J. Davis was employed in exploring and developing the mines. He opened the East and Salt Lake drifts, advocated and adopted the T rail for mine tramways, and was the first to introduce mules in the mines.

In 1864 the Salt Company was succeeded by the Morris Run Coal Company. This company was chartered October 3, 1864, with $200,000 capital, and consisted of S. P. Haskin, president; John F. Dee, treasurer, who, with L. Gleason and Thomas T. Davis, all of Onondaga county, New York, formed the board of directors. The company's offices were located at Blossburg, with a business office at Syracuse, New York. W. S. Nearing, at first employed as civil and mining engineer, was before the close of the year given full control as superintendent. This position he has filled with marked ability for thirty-two years. Every improvement or appliance tending to facilitate the working of the mines or promote the health and safety of the miners, that has stood the test of successful operation, has been adopted by him,

and the mines under his charge are reputed to be among the best ventilated and the best managed in the State.

In 1877 the Morris Run Coal Company was succeeded by the Morris Run Coal Mining Company. This company wisely retained the old employes, almost without exception, and many of them are still in its service. Promotions have come to those who have proved themselves faithful and capable. Patrick F. O'Donnell, cashier and paymaster of the company, has held that position since March, 1868, and has disbursed millions of dollars. In the office with him are his son, John F. O'Donnell, book-keeper, and William Tipton, time-keeper. William O'Donnell, another son, is the freight and ticket agent of the company. Thomas V. Keefe, the telegraph operator and shipping clerk, worked in the mines as a boy, and has reached his present position by successive promotions. James C. Hadley, mining foreman, is an old employe. Michael Driscoll, foreman of the Jones mine, has been employed in Morris Run since the opening of the mines, coming from Blossburg in 1854. Campbell Haddow, foreman of the "Lake" or "New" mine, has been in the company's employ over twenty years. The weighmasters are John Palmer, at the Jones mine, and John Hayes, one of the oldest employes of the company, at the "Lake" or "New" mine. Henry Hollands held the position of weighmaster at Blossburg from May 18, 1863, to his death, November 28, 1895. His successor is Frank H. Stratton. Homer C. Treat, the outside foreman, has charge of the saw-mill and of the force employed in the woods getting out logs, tan bark and timber for mine props. The saw-mill has a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber a day.

The Jones mine is ventilated by a twenty-foot exhausting fan, driven by steam. The "New" mine is ventilated by shafts. Coal from the Jones mine is conveyed to the chutes in mine cars hauled by an endless wire rope or cable; the cars in the "New" mine are hauled by mules to the main drift, and then by mine locomotives to the chutes. During 1894 there were 709 men employed by the company, 522 of whom were miners. The average number of days worked by each man during the year was 138¾, and the total amount of coal mined 209,861 tons. The mining and timber lands of the company embrace about 7,000 acres, and are situated in Hamilton, Ward, Union, Bloss and Covington townships.

The Tioga and Morris Run Telegraph Company was chartered September 23, 1879, the incorporators being W. S. Nearing, Morris Run; A. J. Owen, Fall Brook; Anton Hardt, Alonzo H. Gorton and George R. Bowen. The line built by this company runs from Tioga Junction to Morris Run and Fall Brook, and is for the use principally of the Morris Run and Fall Brook Coal Companies.

THE VILLAGE OF MORRIS RUN.

As a preparation for the working of the mines and the building up about them of a mining village, sixteen log houses were erected in 1853, the first occupants of which were Joseph and Henry Mitchell, James R. Cameron, Joseph Hughes, Frank Smith, Samuel Vickers, John Nailor, William Kelley, Andrew Baird, William R. Gilmour, William Bland, Dennis Mooney, John Kelley and James Brown. An office building for the superintendent and a store building were soon afterward erected, as were also coal chutes, switches, etc.

After the Morris Run Coal Company assumed control of the mines the village grew rapidly. Churches and lodges were organized and schools established, and large accessions to the mining population were received from Wales, England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1874 there were 2,350 inhabitants, occupying 356 dwellings. The present business interests include a general store, owned by George A. Magee, and managed by M. Tucker, agent. It is patronized by employes of the company, and the amount of business done each year is very large. Abernathy & Company run the meat market and also a wholesale liquor store.

A postoffice was established soon after the opening of the mines, the first postmaster being John James, Jr. His successors have been R. C. Bailey, Stephen Bowen, T. G. Dallman, Philip Williams and Lewis Nearing.

The resident physicians are Dr. H. E. Caldwell and Dr. J. H. Keily, each of whom carries on a drug store in connection with his practice. Among the predecessors of Drs. Caldwell and Keily were Dr. William Caldwell, who came in 1867 and remained until 1891; Dr. Charles Drake, Dr. Nathan Ingram, Dr. Griffin, Dr. W. W. Williams, Dr. Smythe, Dr. Henry Kilbourn and Dr. M. L. Bacon.

The Hamilton House, erected in 1864, is the only hotel. The first landlord was Frederick Caldwell, succeeded by David Wetzel, Capt. R. C. Bailey, George W. Phillips, Stephen Bowen, T. G. Dallman and Niel Munro.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are two public school buildings in Morris Run. Five teachers are employed, and the schools hold a creditable rank among those of the county. A public school is also maintained at Cummings' mill. The children of the Polish families in the northern part of the township attend a school erected in 1895 just across the Covington township line, but on the Morris Run Coal Mining Company's land. There is also in Morris Run a parochial school, conducted by Rev. S. Siedlecki, pastor of the Polish Roman Catholic church. In this school both the Polish and English languages are taught.

The Presbyterian Church of Morris Run was organized July 5, 1856, with the following membership: Alexander and Jean Pollock, James and Marion Brown, Andrew and Catherine Baird, John and Janet Dunsmore, William and Jane Gilmour, William and Catherine Watchman, John and Elizabeth Baird, James Morrison, Mrs. Mary Young and Mrs. Mary Rodolph. Alexander Pollock was chosen elder; William Gilmour, deacon, and James Brown, clerk. Rev. Sidney Mills was the acting pastor. This church maintained its organization until 1859. On May 11, 1864, after a lapse of about five years, the First Presbyterian church in Morris Run was organized with twenty-one members, most of whom belonged to the church organized in 1856. This church continued as an organized society until 1877, when, owing to the removal of the greater part of its membership to Arnot, it passed out of existence. The last entry in the session book is dated August 26, 1877.

The Welsh Baptist Church was organized in the year 1864. The first pastor was Rev. J. R. Harris, the deacons John M. Jenkins and William S. Edwards. A church building was completed and dedicated in August, 1873. It is a neat and attractive edifice, capable of seating 400 persons, and represents an outlay of $3,500. The church has had no pastor for several years.

The Primitive Methodist Church is the successor of a Welsh congregation organized in 1864. The present organization was effected about 1869. The building was erected in 1866, and, with repairs and improvements, has cost about $2,400. The names of the pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. Thomas Bateman, Mr. Sniffin, John Acornly, D. Savage, John Mason, John Atkinson, Thomas McKay, S. Hancock, W. Gratton and T. M. Phillips, who has had charge since June, 1894. Thomas P. Cornish is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church numbers thirty members, and the Sunday-school has an average attendance of ninety pupils.

The First Welsh Congregation of Morris Run was organized about 1864, and was regularly chartered, under the above name, January 29, 1867, the trustees being David Jones, John E. Jones and David Davis. Rev. Philip Peregrine, of Blossburg, was the first pastor. Rev. F. Tilo Evans, also of Blossburg, served this church for a number of years. Removals weakened its membership, who being unable to support a pastor, have for several years worshiped with the church in Blossburg.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was organized December 31, 1882, when the following officers were elected: Rev. P. J. Murphy, chairman; P. F. O'Donnell, treasurer; Thomas V. Keefe, secretary, and Daniel Fogarty, Philip Haily, David Hays, P. F. O'Donnell, Thomas V. Keefe and Rev. P. J. Murphy, building committee. A neat building, costing $1,500—the Morris Run Coal Mining Company contributing the lumber—was erected, and was opened for service on Christmas day, 1883. This church is served by the pastor of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church, Blossburg, in which charge it has been since its organization. There is connected with this church a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association, with a large membership.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (Polish) was organized in 1892. Its membership consists of about 150 families, with seventy children in the Sunday-school. The church building, a commodious frame edifice, cost $4,000. This church is under the charge of the pastor of the Polish Catholic church in Blossburg.

The Swedish Lutheran Church was organized in 1888. It holds services in a neat edifice, erected at a cost of $600. There are about one hundred members in the church, and thirty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Albert Swenson is the superintendent. Although this church has had no regular pastor, its pulpit has been supplied by students from the Lutheran college at Rock Island, Illinois Rev. O. A. Johnson, a student of this college, has been serving the church for the past year.

The Morris Run Baptist Church was organized August 20, 1896, with twenty-two members, and was admitted into the Tioga Baptist Association, September 3, 1896. This society worships in the old Welsh Baptist church building, and is in charge of Rev. J. A. Klucker, pastor of the church at Blossburg.

SOCIETIES.

The societies of Morris Run are an important factor in promoting social and fraternal feeling among the diverse nationalities that make up its population. The pioneer society is Morris Run Lodge, No. 698, I. O. O. F. It was instituted January 22, 1870, with forty-one members, and has now nearly 100. Louisa Lodge, No.

105, D. of R., was organized May 14, 1875. After flourishing for several years it surrendered its charter, but was revived in 1895. Tioga Lodge, No. 304, K. of P., was organized June 22, 1871, with twenty-four charter members, since increased to 150. Caradog Ap Bran, No. 11, Adran F., a Welsh social and benevolent organization, known as "Ivorites," was organized May 14, 1872. A few years ago it was merged with the lodge at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, by reason of removals and decreased membership. Morris Run Lodge, No. 109, I. O. G. T., was organized June 27, 1888. It now numbers twenty members. Division No. 3, A. O. H., was organized August 25, 1889, and has now upwards of sixty members.

CHAPTER LV.

WARD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—DRAINAGE—POPULATION—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

WARD township, named in honor of C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, was organized in February, 1852, and was taken from Sullivan and Union townships. In August, 1864, its area was diminished by the creation of Fall Brook borough. It is bounded on the north by Sullivan township; on the east by Bradford county; on the south by Union township, and on the west by Hamilton and Covington townships. It is an upland township, lying for the most part along the summit and in the valleys of the Armenia mountain, through which flow the Tioga river and its headwater branches. These are Fellows' creek, Highbank creek, Brandy run and Little Falls creek, which flow from the north; and Rathbone creek, which flows from the east, and South creek, from the south. Joiner's creek, which flows through the southeastern part of the township, is a branch of South creek. The river itself passes through the township from northeast to southwest. A large portion of the surface of Ward is underlaid with semi-bituminous coal, similar in kind and quality to that mined in Fall Brook and Morris Run, and known as Blossburg coal. These deposits have not yet been developed. When the township was first settled its area was nearly all covered by a heavy growth of timber. The greater part of this has been manufactured into lumber.

Though containing a larger portion of unimproved land than most of the other townships of the county, Ward has many well-improved and well-cultivated farms. It has grown slowly but steadily. In 1870 there were 285 inhabitants; in 1880, 327, and in 1890, 442.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the formation of the township: Erastus Kiff, 1853; re-elected, 1858 and 1865; Zalmon Gregory, 1853; James D. Hill, 1858; James Heron, 1863; L. C. Shepard, 1864; William R. Lyon, 1865; re-elected, 1870; Tracy O. Hollis, 1870; re-elected, 1876 and 1881; George N. Beardsley, 1875; Wallace Chase, 1881; re-elected, 1886 and 1891; A. A. Griswold, 1884, and C. H. Smith, 1897.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in the township was made on Armenia mountain, near the head of Fellows' creek, along the Sullivan township line. Here Russell Rose, a native of Connecticut, and an officer on Washington's staff during the Revolutionary War, located in 1807. It is said that a number of others from the New England states settled in the same neighborhood, but, discovering soon afterward that better land lay in the valleys, abandoned their locations, Russell Rose removing to Sullivan township. This portion of Ward township now bears the name of the "Old Possessions."

No further attempts at settlement appear to have been made until after 1830. Among the earliest settlers were William and Matthias McIntosh, who settled in McIntosh Hollow, in the northeastern part of the township, about 1835. In this year, also, Andrew Kniffin settled on the place now occupied by his grandson, Daniel Kniffin. About 1839 Erastus Kiff settled on Rathbone creek, in the eastern part of the township. Among other early settlers were Walter Dewey, Samuel Beach, John Purvis, William R. Lyon, J. W. Fletcher, Daniel Hagar, Phineas B. Fields, W. B. Gates and Roswell Joiner, all of whom came between 1840 and 1850. When the first assessment of the township was made in 1853, there were forty-two resident taxables.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

A saw-mill was erected about 1853, on the Tioga river, in McIntosh Hollow, by William McIntosh, and was operated by himself and M. E. McIntosh for nearly fifteen years. It was afterwards operated by McIntosh & Kinch and McIntosh & Thomas. The next mill was erected, about 1855, by John M. and Erastus Kiff, on Rathbone creek, in the eastern part of the township. They carried it on until about 1870, when Warren Whiteman took it and ran it for several years. About 1863 W. R. Lyon built a saw-mill near the mouth of Rathbone creek. The mill, within a few years, became the property of Wallace Chase and was run by him and those associated with him up to 1890. A number of other mills were established in different parts of the township and operated as long as the timber supply lasted. The present enterprises consist of the steam saw-mill of G. M. Coons, near the head of Joiner's creek, and the acid factory of Beardsley Brothers & Rhoads, near Chase's Mills.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school house of the township, a log structure, was erected, between 1845 and 1850, in McIntosh Hollow. One of the earliest teachers was Mary Welch. Susannah Bascom, now the widow of John M. Kiff, taught about 1854. Other early teachers in the township were Electa Lyon, Elizabeth Coovert, Eliza Ann

Taber, Adelia Denmark and Amoretta Kiff, now Mrs. John E. Rolloson. A number of the early schools were taught in private houses. There are now four schools in the township, in which school is maintained six months in the year.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

During the earlier years of the township's history religious services were held in private dwellings and school houses. The first services were held by Rev. John Spaulding. He was followed by other itinerant ministers, who visited the township from time to time. A Baptist church was organized in the winter of 1879-80, and for several years held regular services. Deaths and removals, however, depleted its numbers, and those who are left now attend the churches in Canton and Alba.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ward Township was chartered May 31, 1881. It was the outgrowth of a class started several years before, and organized with twelve members. In 1882 a house of worship, costing $1,200, was erected in the eastern part of the township. This church now numbers thirty-five members, is in the Canton charge and has been served by the pastors of the church in Canton, Bradford county. It maintains a Sunday-school of forty-five pupils, with Wilson Hill as superintendent.

The Cemeteries of this township are unincorporated. They are all early burial places. One is located in McIntosh Hollow, another in the Kniffin neighborhood and a third near the Red school house. Many of the residents of the township bury their dead in the cemetery at Canton.

Ward Grange, No. 900, P. of H., was first organized October 2, 1875, and reorganized March 2, 1883. It owns and meets in a hall building, erected in 1883, near the Segar school, in the eastern part of the township. It has now forty-five members, embracing the leading farmers of that section, and it is one of the strong and prosperous granges of the county.

CHAPTER LVI.

FALL BROOK BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY—ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

THE borough of Fall Brook is situated about six miles east of Blossburg, on Fall brook, formerly called Fall creek, one of the headwater tributaries of the Tioga river. The altitude, railroad level, is 1,842 feet above tidewater. The land embraced within the borough limits, as well as several thousand acres in Ward and Union townships, is owned by the Fall Brook Coal Company, whose principal business is the mining and shipping of coal. A limited number of men are employed in the saw-mill, manufacturing lumber, and in the woods, in getting out logs and tan bark. The Fall Brook railway, owned and operated by the company, connects at Blossburg with the Tioga branch of the "Erie." By a traffic arrangement with the latter company, the Fall Brook Coal Company is enabled to ship its coal to Corning, New York, and other distributing points.

From the opening of the mines in December, 1859, to 1873, the population of Fall Brook increased rapidly, and in 1872 was estimated at 2,300. Strikes, financial depression, and the transfer of a large number of miners and their families to Antrim and Clermont, have reduced the number of working miners to 125, and the population to about 700. Though of different nationalities originally, the miners are, with few exceptions, American citizens, and they and their families form a homogeneous, sociable, order-loving and law-abiding community. The population for each decade since the borough was organized, as shown by the census returns, is as follows: 1870, 1,390; 1880, 860, and 1890, 825.

THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY.

In 1851 Hon. John Magee, of Bath, New York, became the owner of that portion of the Corning and Blossburg railroad lying between Corning, New York, and Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania. In that year, also, Mallory & Bostwick, of Corning, surrendered to him their lease of the coal mines at Blossburg. Mr. Magee at once set about making these properties productive and profitable. He replaced the old strap rail on his portion of the road with T rails, and persuaded the stockholders of the line between Lawrenceville and Blossburg to do the same. He next devoted his energies to the mines at Blossburg, the superintendence of which he entrusted to his son, Duncan S. Magee. The latter soon became dissatisfied with working the mines under a lease. He desired ownership, and with that end in view, obtained permission, in the spring of 1856, from Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, to explore for coal on his land, at that time embracing nearly the entire area of Ward township, which was named after him. A written agreement was also entered

into that, if coal was found in paying quantities, Mr. Magee would have the right to purchase so much of the land as he might desire, at a stipulated price per acre.

Duncan S. Magee then organized a band of explorers, with himself as superintendent; Humphries Brewer and G. A. Backus, civil engineers and geologists; Thomas Farrar and John Smith, woodsmen and assistants to engineers; John James, William Griffith, Thomas Morgan, George Cook, John Evans, Stephen Bowen and others, miners and explorers. An area embracing over 6,000 acres of land was explored in a thorough and scientific manner, and a number of pits and shafts sunk to the underlying coal. During the year 1856 considerable coal was found, but not in quantities sufficient to warrant a purchase of the land. In the spring of 1857 work was resumed. Drifts were opened along the mountain on the west side of the Tioga river, in the northwest corner of Union township, and a superior quality of coal found in paying quantities. Two discouraging obstacles were, however, met with. A survey showed that the coal field was nearly 600 feet higher than the railroad track at Blossburg, distant less than six miles northwest. It was also ascertained that the coal vein declined toward the southwest and could not, therefore, be mined from that side of the mountain, for the reason that the water would follow the course of the excavation and drown out the miners.

Up to this time Hon. John Magee had furnished the money to push forward the explorations. The panic of 1857, however, made it hard to get money for the needs of business, and Mr. Magee was loath, after Mr. Brewer's acknowledgment that the coal could not be mined, on account of the water, to push the explorations any further. Mr. Brewer, however, convinced him of the feasibility of his plan for working the coal, and the explorations were resumed. Within three months the correctness of Mr. Brewer's theories was verified, by the finding, on the Fall Brook side of the mountain, of an immense body of coal that could be easily and profitably worked, thus bringing to a successful issue the tedious and persevering work of the explorers.

During the year 1858 Drift No. 1 was put in near the falls on Fall brook, under the direction of Duncan S. Magee, by William Griffith, Robert Pryde, John Dunsmore, Alexander Pollock, Sr., and Thomas Morgan. A survey was also begun for a railroad from Blossburg up the Tioga river to the mouth of Fall brook, and up the latter stream to the drift. In the meantime, however, Hon. John Magee had purchased from Mr. Ward about 6,000 acres of land in Ward and Union townships in accordance with the agreement heretofore mentioned.

The railroad survey showed that Drift No. 1 was 550 feet above the railroad track at Blossburg, distant about six miles. Nevertheless, it was resolved to build the road, and on June 13, 1859, Mr. Brewer issued the following:

Notice.

The Fall Brook Coal Company will be prepared to contract for the grading and masonry of their road in short sections July 5. Plans and specifications can be seen at their office in Blossburg.

H. Brewer,
Engineer Fall Brook Coal Company.

An application for a charter was made to the state legislature by Hon. John Magee, James H. Gulick and Duncan S. Magee, and a bill granting it passed March 9, 1859. It had been opposed principally by another mining company, and after its

passage sufficient pressure was brought to bear upon Gov. William F. Packer to cause him to veto it. April 7, 1859, however, it was passed over his veto and became a law, and the company was duly incorporated under the name of the Fall Brook Coal Company. The first officers were Hon. John Magee, president; John Lang, secretary and treasurer; Duncan S. Magee, superintendent, and H. Brewer, civil engineer. The following working force was also organized: Duncan S. Magee, superintendent; H. Brewer and G. A. Backus, civil engineers; James Heron, cashier and mercantile agent; Capt. Robert Merritt, overseer in lumber department; Martin Stratton, master mechanic and supervisor of tenements; Thomas Reese, weighmaster of mining wagons; John Morse, overseer of railroad track, and afterwards first weighmaster and shipper of coal—succeeded by Peter Cameron and John L. Sexton; William Griffith, Alexander Pollock, Sr., and Thomas Morgan, drift masters.

The Fall Brook railroad was completed to the new village of Fall Brook in the autumn of 1859. During the year work had been vigorously prosecuted. A saw-mill was built for the company at the falls by George Richter; coal chutes were erected at the mouth of Drift No. 1, by Mr. Brockway; thirty or forty dwellings were hastily constructed, and a supply store erected on the site of the present hotel building. This was placed in charge of James Heron, assisted by O. W. and C. L. Pattison and Thomas J. Hall. Boarding houses, blacksmith shops, and carpenter shops were also built, and a great enterprise successfully established in what, but a few months before, was an unbroken mountain wilderness.

Samples of this coal were shipped by Mr. Magee to a number of leading manufacturing concerns throughout the country, including the repairing departments of several railroads, from all of whom came reports and testimonials, certifying to its superior quality, and assuring for it an immediate and profitable demand. The mining of coal at Blossburg, under lease, was abandoned and the fixtures removed to Fall Brook. Shipping depots were established at Corning, with Andrew Beers as agent, and at Watkins, with John Lang as agent. Valuable franchises were obtained at both places, and trestles and chutes erected to facilitate the handling of coal. A circular was issued April 1, 1860, by Duncan S. Magee, superintendent, announcing the formal opening of the mines, and that "the Fall Brook Coal Company have ample facilities for shipping this coal at Corning by canal and railroad, and have also arrangements for delivery directly from the mines by rail at Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake, and there transferring it to the enlarged Erie canal boats."

The store building proving too small to accommodate an increasing custom, a larger and more commodious building was erected, which was soon afterwards enlarged. So rapid was the growth of the village that at the close of 1862 it contained 180 dwellings, and 1,400 inhabitants.

In 1861, because of increased business, James Heron was relieved as mercantile agent, in order to devote himself to his duties as cashier. Frank Lewis, of Allegany county, New York, was made mercantile agent, continuing until February, 1864, when he was succeeded by C. E. Halsey, of Hammondsport, New York, who remained until 1875, when he resigned on account of ill health. His successor was A. J. Owen, who discharged the duties of mercantile agent and cashier until 1886, when he was succeeded by Samuel Heron, the present incumbent.

In 1862 the office of manager was created, and Humphries Brewer appointed to fill it. He held it until his death, December 25, 1867. His successors were James Heron, from December 27, 1867, until his death, September 21, 1872; and D. W. Knight, who served from September 22, 1872, to 1875, when the office was abolished. The company, in the meantime, having acquired important properties in other parts of the county, the mines, mill and store at Fall Brook were placed in three separate departments and have so continued. The mines are in charge of Robert Russell, mining superintendent, with David Nicol, assistant; the saw-mill and lumber department in charge of E. A. McEntee, outside foreman, and the office and store in charge of Samuel Heron, who fills the position of cashier. The postoffice, established soon after the opening of the mines, has always been in the company's store, the postmaster usually being the mercantile agent or cashier of the company. Anton Hardt, general manager for the company, whose office is in Wellsboro, has the general superintendence of these various departments, as well as of the mines, stores, etc., at Antrim.

A telegraph line from Corning, New York, to Fall Brook, was completed in the fall of 1864. Since 1878 the office has been in charge of John G. Jones, who is also the weighmaster and shipper of the Fall Brook Coal Company.

The Fall Brook hotel, erected by the Fall Brook Coal Company, was opened in the spring of 1865, Warren Goff, of Steuben county, New York, being the first landlord.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

In August, 1864, a petition was presented to the court of common pleas, at Wellsboro, asking for the incorporation of Fall Brook as a borough. There was some opposition to granting the petition, because the property within the proposed borough limits was all owned by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and there was danger of the company using its power to restrict freedom of speech, and interfere with the exercise of the right of elective franchise. The loyalty of the inhabitants, notwithstanding, in proportion to population, they had sent a larger number into the Union army than any other place in the county, was also called in question. These objections were, however, fully met, and the petition granted. The first election took place September 16, 1864, when the following officers were chosen: L. C. Shepard, burgess; James Heron, H. Brewer, James Tracy, William D. Linahan and Charles N. Cranmer, councilmen. At the first meeting of the council, October 3, 1864, C. L. Pattison was chosen treasurer, and Burr Noble, clerk.

The office of burgess has been filled as follows: L. C. Shepard, 1864 to 1874, inclusive; John L. Sexton, 1875; L. C. Shepard, 1876 to 1879, inclusive; R. F. Cummings, 1880 and 1881; J. W. Taylor, 1882; A. N. Williams, 1883; Robert Russell, 1884; L. C. Shepard, 1885; William Saxe, 1886 to 1888; William McEntee, 1889 to 1892; E. A. McEntee, 1893 to 1896, and Robert Russell, 1897.

The following named persons have been elected and commissioned justices of the peace since the incorporation of the borough: John Hinman, elected in 1868; L. C. Shepard, 1869; John L. Sexton, 1869; J. W. Personeus, 1873; Alexander Pollock, 1874; Michael Lyon, 1876; William Young, 1878; C. K. Thompson, 1880; Robert Russell, 1883; F. G. Elliott, 1883; L. C. Shepard, 1887; re-elected, 1892 and 1897.

SCHOOLS.

For a number of years there were two school buildings in Fall Brook. The first was erected in 1861 in the "Fallow," and the second on Catawissa street, in the winter of 1864-65. In 1888 a graded school system was adopted and the present building, centrally located, was erected. There are three teachers employed, the average attendance of pupils being about one hundred and fifty. Among the early teachers who taught in the "Fallow" school house, were David Cameron, Oscar Beardsley, Belle Dyer, Lue Pitts, Miss Simpson and John L. Sexton. Mr. Sexton taught seven years in succession. Among those who taught in the building on Catawissa street, were Bessie Brewer, Lucy Cranmer and S. A. Gaskill.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1860 a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Susquehanna, asking that a Presbyterian church be organized at Fall Brook. The petitioners were Alexander Pollock, Sr., James Heron, Alexander Pollock, Jr., James Pollock, Peter Cameron, Jr., Robert Logan, James Logan, John Dunsmore, George Snedden, William Watchman, E. J. Evans, David Pryde, and H. Brewer. The petition was granted and the church duly organized. September 1, 1861, Rev. George Blair became pastor, having also under his charge the church at Morris Run. In the fall of 1863 he was succeeded by Rev. William McCormick, who remained one year; Rev. J. Caldwell, one year; Rev. E. Kennedy, 1866 to 1870; Rev. G. R. H. Shumway, of Lawrenceville, supply till October, 1871; Rev. Philander Camp, who remained till 1875. A Sunday-school was organized, of which Alexander Pollock, Sr., was superintendent for a number of years. His successor was James R. Mills. During Mr. Kennedy's pastorate a church building, costing $2,000, was erected, the Fall Brook Coal Company contributing $1,000. Owing to the decrease in the working force in the mines and the removal of a large number of families elsewhere, the church became too weak to maintain a pastor, and in 1886 its membership was merged with that of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church.

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church traces the beginning of its history to a visit made in the summer of 1864, to Fall Brook, by Rev. E. D. Loveridge, of Hammondsport, New York. While stopping with his friend, C. E. Halsey, he held the first service of his church on July 31, 1864. In August, 1866, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, visited Fall Brook, and on the 24th of that month confirmed Miss Mary Frazee and Miss Mary Brewer. About the same time C. E. Halsey and John Hinman organized a Sunday-school and soon had over one hundred pupils. The school was held in the "Fallow" school house. A deficiency in books and catechisms was made up by the energy and liberality of Mr. Halsey and Mr. Hinman. A generous donation of books was also made by St. John's church, Catherine, Schuyler county, New York. A formal application for a charter was made to the court of common pleas of Tioga county July 30, 1867, by C. E. Halsey, John Hinman, John L. Sexton, Lewis Clark, J. B. Christie, J. W. Personeus, John Alderson and Thomas Gaffney. The application was granted December 5, 1867, and the church duly organized, with C. E. Halsey, senior warden; Lewis Clark, John B. Christie, J. W. Personeus, John L. Sexton and John Alderson, vestrymen. Services were held every

alternate Sunday in the "Fallow" school house, Rev. M. L. Kerr officiating, until November 28, 1869, from which time until 1874 the church was without a rector. In that year Marcellus Karcher, a deacon in orders, located in Fall Brook, and officiated until 1876, after which time, for a number of years, occasional services were held by the rectors in charge of the churches at Tioga, Mansfield, Blossburg and Antrim. Although without a rector at present, services are held regularly by Rev. Marcellus Karcher, rector of St. Luke's church, Blossburg. The number of communicants is thirty-two. In the Sunday-school, which has been regularly maintained, there are 130 pupils and fifteen teachers. Samuel Heron is the superintendent. The old Presbyterian house of worship is now used by this congregation.

St. John's Catholic Church owes its existence to the efforts of Rev. John A. Wynne, who, in July, 1873, while stationed at Blossburg, succeeded in securing a pledge of $1,000 from the Catholic people and other friends in Fall Brook, to which the Fall Brook Coal Company generously added $1,000 more. A contract for a building was entered into with Joseph Hyland, of Blossburg, the corner stone of which was laid August 31, 1873, by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, assisted by Revs. Gerald McMurray, John A. Wynne and John C. McDermott. The building was opened for service Sunday, April 26, 1874, the opening sermon being preached by Rev. E. A. Garvey, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. This church, which numbers about twenty-five families, is served by the pastor of the church at Blossburg. It maintains a Sunday-school with an average attendance of thirty pupils. A branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association, numbering twenty members, is connected with this church.

SOCIETIES.

The Fall Brook Friendly Society, a beneficial organization; the Fall Brook Library Association, the purpose of which was to maintain a library and reading room, and the Catholic Temperance Society, for the promotion of temperance among members of the Catholic faith, all flourished during the earlier years of the borough's history. With the removal of many of the miners and their families to other places, their membership decreased and they disbanded. Fall Brook Lodge, No. 765, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 8, 1871, and now has seventy members. Fall Brook Lodge, No. 2506, K. of H., was organized July 20, 1881. After flourishing for several years, it began to go backward, and finally surrendered its charter and was merged with the lodge at Blossburg.

CHAPTER LVII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—SOIL AND PRODUCTS—COAL AND IRON—TIMBER—STREAMS—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—FIRST WHITE MEN—THE DISTRICT LINE—WILLIAMSON ROAD—THE BLOCK HOUSE—ANTHONY, THE FIRST LANDLORD—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES—PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—LIBERTY BOROUGH—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

LIBERTY township was organized in February, 1823, and was taken from Covington and Delmar townships. It lies west of Union township; east of Morris; south of Bloss and Hamilton, and has the Lycoming county line for its southern boundary. Its northern boundary line passes along or near the crest of the Briar Hill range. The northern third of the township is, therefore, broken and rugged. The remainder, which may be described as an upland plateau, slopes away more gently toward the south, with as large a percentage of comparatively level area as is to be found in any other township in the county. The soil is fertile and fruitful, producing abundant crops of cereal grains, meadow grasses, garden vegetables and orchard fruits. The farmers are thrifty, frugal and prosperous, a large percentage of them being of German descent. Coal and iron ore exist in the Briar Hill range, but have not been found in quantities sufficient to invite development. The township, when first settled, was heavily timbered, hemlock, maple, cherry, chestnut, beech and oak predominating. White pine was found only in limited tracts.

The drainage of the township is toward the south and southwest. Zimmerman creek, which rises in the Briar Hill range, flows southwest into Morris township, receiving Fall creek, which flows from the north, near the township line. It drains the western and northwestern parts of the township. Black's creek rises north of the center of the township, pursues a slightly southwest course to the Lycoming county line, soon after crossing which it unites with Block House run. This latter stream rises north and east of the center of the township, and pursues a winding course toward the southwest, through Liberty borough, about a mile southwest of which it passes into Lycoming county. It has several small branches. The eastern part of the township is drained by Mase run and Sadler run, two small streams fed by springs.

The township was one of the earliest settled in the county. With the exception of the mountainous area along the northern boundary line, it is thickly populated, and notwithstanding the fact that there is not a line of railroad within its borders, its people are fairly prosperous. Its growth from the first has been healthful, each decade showing a fair average increase of population. In 1840 there were 1,128 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,379; in 1880, 1,629, and in 1890, 1,755. In 1895 the taxable value of property—including Liberty borough—was $519,455.

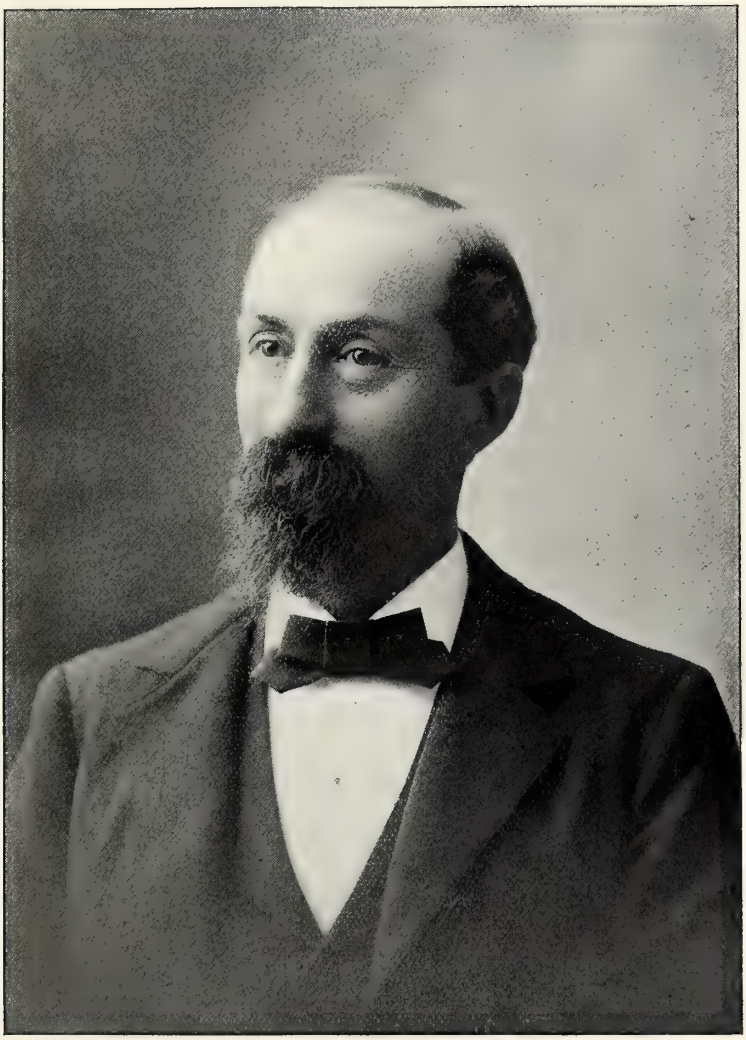
PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The first white man to enter the confines of the township, except, perhaps, an occasional hunter, trapper or Indian scout, were the early surveyors. The District Line was established in 1781, and the Academy and other lands surveyed as early as 1786-87. The District Line referred to is the line between Survey districts Nos. 17 and 18. It runs from the southern to the northern boundary line of the county, and passes over the Main street bridge, in Liberty borough. The history of the township, however, begins with the construction of the celebrated Williamson road, from Loyalsock, in Lycoming county, to Painted Post, New York. This road, which was begun in May or June, 1792, enters the county and the township east of the District Line. About 200 rods north of the county line it turns northwest to Block House run, crossing it at a point now the center of Liberty borough, of which it forms the main street. It then turns north, which direction it follows to the township line, over the Briar Hill range, and on to Blossburg, thence down the valley of the Tioga river to Painted Post, New York.

In the construction of this road it became necessary to establish depots for supplies at convenient points, and also to erect log houses for the protection of the women and children. One of these was established at the point where the road crosses Block House run, in Liberty borough, on the site of the present Liberty Hotel. It became known as the "Block House," and gave its name to the stream, beside which it stood, and to the village that afterwards grew up around it.

In 1793 one Anthony, or Anthonyson, and his sons—the former probably being the correct name—took possession of this block house—which was built of round logs and was 20x40 feet in size—and converted it into a tavern stand. The following account of this tavern and its keeper is found in the "Historical Collections" of Pennsylvania, by Sherman Day, published in 1843. He says:

> This house was kept in primitive times by one Anthonyson, a sort of half French and half Dutchman. Anthony, according to his own story, had spent most of his life as a soldier, during the stormy times of the French Revolution; and he thereby neither improved his morals nor his fortune. He had no scruple, by way of amusing his guests, of boasting of his bare-faced villainy. There was no one of the ten commandments which he had not specifically broken time and again. With the habits of the old soldier, he had little disposition to get his living by tilling the ground; and found the military mode of pillage much more to his taste. He raised no oats, but always charged travelers for the use of his troughs, and for sleeping before his fire. Whiskey was the staple commodity at his house, serving as meat and drink. Many of the early immigrants to the Genesee country drove their young cattle along. There was a wide track of some fearful tornado not far from Anthony's house, in which he contrived to cut an open space, with a narrow passage into it, making a kind of unseen pen. To this spot the cattle of his guests were apt to stray in the night. In the morning the poor immigrants were hunting far and near for their cattle, with Anthony for their guide; but on such occasions he never happened to think of the windfall.
>
> The unsuspecting guests, after two or three days of fruitless search, would leave, paying roundly for their detention, and instructing the scoundrel to hunt the cattle, and when found to write to a certain address, with a promise of reward for his trouble. Anthony never had occasion to write; but it was always remarked that he kept his smoke house well supplied with what he called elk meat. When or where he caught the elks was never known. Some lone travelers, who stopped at his house, it is strongly suspected, never reached their intended destination.



Francis M. Shuffler

Anthony left Block House in 1813 for Williamsport, and was killed by the falling of a tree. He lies buried near Trout Run.

Soon after 1800 a man named Sullard—the names of James and Stephen Sullard appear on the assessment list of 1812—came into the township and settled near the present residence of Isaac Miller, in Liberty borough. A son was added to the family soon after their arrival, being the first white child born in the township. Nauglesmith Bauer came before 1808, and settled where Scott Cowlick now lives in the borough. In 1813 Jonathan Sebring, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, became the successor of Anthony as landlord of the Block House tavern. He was an honorable and upright man, and kept a reputable and respectable house. He removed to Humboldt, Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1857, where he died in February, 1879, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was a shoemaker and worked at his trade in connection with his hotel. In February, 1814, John Sheffer, Sr., a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, removed his family from Williamsport, where they had resided for several years, and settled on 150 acres of Academy land, on Sheffer Hill, just north of the borough. At the time of Mr. Sheffer's coming there were but eleven persons in the township. He early became a prominent and leading citizen of Liberty.

About 1814 a body of United States troops, en route for Buffalo, New York, encamped in Rehn's Hollow, on Laurel Hill, and excited the interest and curiosity of the settlers. About this time also Daniel Hartsock settled just east of the borough, on the farm now owned and occupied by Levi Hartsock. John Levegood, a native of southern Pennsylvania, settled about 1814-16, just west of the borough, on Academy lands. He was one of twelve settlers in the Block House neighborhood to whom a donation of fifty acres each of Academy land was made in order to induce them to settle. Peter Moyer came in 1815 and settled west of Black's run, on land previously occupied by Henry Hews. Frederick Heyler, Sr., a native of Germany, settled about 1818 on Briar Hill, and soon had for a neighbor Michael Linck, also a native of Germany. Simon Sindlinger and his stepson, George Hebe, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, settled in 1819 in the eastern part of the township. Mr. Hebe was a soldier in the Mexican War, and served under Colonel Wynkoop in the First Pennsylvania regiment, and was promoted from private to staff officer.

Isaac Foulkrod, a native of Philadelphia, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier, settled in 1821 on fifty acres of Franklin College lands, northeast of the borough. Among the valued relics still preserved in the family, are a fife presented to his father by General Washington, and also a wooden canteen carried by him during the Revolutionary War. John Neal, a soldier in the War of 1812, settled in 1822 on 115 acres of land near the line of Jackson township, Lycoming county. Leonard Miller, who came into the township between 1825 and 1828, was a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and a soldier under Napoleon in his campaign in Russia. At the close of his service he received a silver medal from Napoleon, for "zeal and bravery," so the inscription read. He settled in the northwestern part of the township. John Sebring, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, came about 1820 from Lycoming county, to which he afterwards returned. In 1840 he again came into the township, settling at Sebrings, where he afterwards erected a hotel. He was a soldier in the

War of 1812, and was later successively commissioned captain, major, colonel, and on June 22, 1854, a brigadier general of militia.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned: Joshua Dartt, who located in the northern part of the township in 1817; Michael Dehr, who came in 1819, as did also Frederick Bower and Henry Christ; Samuel, John and Henry Gleckler, who settled at East Point about 1820; John Knodel, who served under Napoleon; Michael Krause, John H. Stinehofer, the first physician; John Marquart, Lewis Schneck, John T. Peck, Philip Zink, Jacob Boger, who settled near East Point; John Leinhart, who settled on Briar Hill, and John Reed, all came about 1821. Jacob Brownmiller and Jeremiah Maneval came in 1822, as did Solomon Roupp, who located near East Point, and Oliver Pierson, who settled at Nauvoo. In 1824 George Hart, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, John F. Hart, became the first settlers near the site of Hartford postoffice, between Liberty borough and Nauvoo. In 1825 Leonard Schambacher and Leonard Shick settled near East Point. These were the principal settlers of the township during the first quarter of the present century. The work begun in the midst of the wilderness by these sturdy pioneers has been carried forward by their descendants until Liberty township is to-day one of the best cultivated and most prosperous townships of the county.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The early settlers in and around Block House were dependent for several years upon the grist-mill and saw-mill of Peter Sechrist, erected about 1811, at the falls on Block House run, about a mile south of the county line, in Jackson township, Lycoming county. About 1825 Henry Hartley erected a saw-mill on Black's creek, near the county line. It was bought in 1827 by James Freeze, who also erected a grist-mill. A few years later these mills became the property of Jeremiah Black, a cousin of the celebrated jurist of the same name, and were operated by him and his sons for more than half a century. About 1830 Joseph Hagenbach erected a saw-mill on Block House run, in the northern part of Liberty borough. It was afterwards owned and operated by Jonathan Sebring, Robert C. Cox and Jonathan Raker. It was burned, and Francis M. Sheffer bought the site and built a new mill, which also burned and was rebuilt. Jonathan Kreiger then purchased the property. In 1890 the mill was again destroyed by fire, and the present steam saw-mill and planing-mill was erected near its site.

About 1829-30 Isaac Werline erected a tannery near Block House run, in the northern part of Liberty borough. He operated it until 1853. The subsequent owners were Werline & Elder, J. J. Werline, Gottlieb Krise, and Albert Krise, who conducted it from 1867 to 1876. Isaac Harmon erected a grist-mill and saw-mill, about 1830, on Block House run, north of Liberty borough. In 1833 Jacob Benner became the owner and operated them until 1855. The present three-run, water-power grist-mill was erected on this site in 1888, by R. H. Hartsock. About 1832 William Diffenbacher erected a fulling-mill in the northeastern part of Liberty borough, and soon after added a carding machine. In 1842 Horace Fellows became owner and enlarged it to a woolen factory. He ran it successfully until about 1872, when he sold the machinery and it was removed to Nauvoo. In 1842 Michael

Sheffer established a wagon shop in Liberty borough, which has been conducted by himself and his sons down to the present time.

Among the saw-mills erected between 1830 and 1840 were one on Zimmerman's creek, above Nauvoo, by John W. Frederick; the Oliver Pierson mill, on Fall creek, north of Nauvoo; the Leonard Schambacher mill, near the site of the steam saw-mill now operated by Solomon Roupp, half a mile east of East Point; the Frederick Bower mill, afterwards owned by Philip J. Kohler, on Block House run, east of Sebrings, and the Frederick Boyer mill, northwest of East Point.

In 1838 Charles F. Veil erected a tannery at what is still known as Veiltown, about a mile north of Liberty borough. It was operated by Mr. Veil and his sons for over thirty years. About 1838 a saw-mill was erected on Block House run, near Veiltown, by James Merrill, and a grist-mill about 1841. From 1867 to 1884 the mills were owned by William Keagle. In the latter year Washington Newberry bought the property. The saw-mill has not been operated for many years. The grist-mill is known as Liberty mill. About 1838, also, a grist-mill was erected at Nauvoo by John J. Herman. It has been operated by Caleb A. Comstock, Daniel W. Canfield, who added a saw-mill in 1848, and others. The grist-mill alone is now running. It has been owned since 1889 by Adam Coppersmith.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

The following named physicians have practiced in what is now Liberty borough: John H. Stinehofer, who came before 1825 and remained about three years; Dr. Richard B. Hughes, 1828 to 1842; Benjamin C. Morris, 1835 to about 1837; Jacob Raker, Jr., 1838 to his death in 1842; F. W. Krause, 1836 to 1846; Frederick Reinwald, 1845 to about 1847, when he was killed by a panther; L. K. Garfield, 1847 to 1856; John C. Bastian, 1850 to 1852; Charles Ridenbach, George Hammon, Thomas Stewart, and W. W. Webb, each of whom made but a short stay. Dr. William F. Weseman came in 1851-52, and is still a resident of the borough. The other resident physicians are Dr. G. A. Smith, who located in 1874, and Dr. Z. Ellis Kimble, who came in 1886.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the township: John Gray, 1825; John Marvin, 1825; re-elected, 1836; Ephraim B. Gerould, 1827; Thomas Dyer, 1827; Chauncey Alford, 1827; James C. Turner, 1828; Thomas Putnam and David Ellis, 1830; Rufus Smith, 1831; Joseph Aiken, Daniel N. Hunt and Martin Robinson, 1832; James R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson and Alanson Miller, 1834; Daniel Holiday, Jr., Solon Richards and William Hill, 1835; Simeon Houghton, Levi I. Nichols and Alfred Ripley, 1836; Evan Harris, 1837; Edwin Dyer and Isaac Drake, 1838; Isaac Werline, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1850; John Cochran, 1840; Charles F. Veil, 1845; re-elected, 1850, 1859; Jackson J. Werline, 1853; re-elected, 1858, 1863, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887, 1893; C. L. Farnsworth, 1855; Robert C. Cox, 1862; William L. Keagle and J. G. Albeck, 1867; William Foulkrod, 1869, re-elected, 1875; Isaac F. Wheeland, 1881; Francis M. Sheffer, 1886; John Hagerty, 1889; re-elected, 1894; John Mase, 1894. The justices of the peace elected for Liberty borough have been Isaac F. Wheeland and J. J. Werline, elected in 1893.

SCHOOLS.

The first school attended by children of the early settlers in and around Block House, was taught by Isaac Foulkrod, in a log cabin across the road from the present residence of Levi Miller, in Jackson township, Lycoming county. The next school building stood near the old burying ground in the northern part of the borough, on land now owned by Grant Sebring. After it became unfit for further use, a building was erected near the grounds of William McVoy. In 1859 the present graded school building in the northern part of the borough was erected. Early schools were also established at Hartford, Nauvoo, East Point, Sebrings and other places in the township. Among the early teachers were George Roberts, John Sloat, Henry Keagle, a Mr. Spaulding, William Gilday and others. There are now eleven schools in the township outside of Liberty borough, in the graded school of which two teachers are employed. An average of seven months is taught each year. The school houses are well built and well furnished.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated across the line in Jackson township, Lycoming county, below Liberty borough, stands near the site of a log structure erected in 1827 by the members of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches, and formally opened for worship in 1828. The present brick edifice, costing $7,000, was erected in 1871. The original members of this church comprised a large number of the early German families in Liberty township, from whom the membership of the churches at Hartford, Nauvoo and Sebrings was drawn. This church has been served by the following named pastors: Revs. J. P. Shindle, Schultz, Deich, Dultman, D. B. Sours, Fritzinger, L. S. Shade, H. Daniels, Studebacker, Brienenger, Frey, I. P. Neff, A. B. Miller, A. H. Schultz, A. H. Weaver, and the present pastor, Rev. D. B. Lau. A church edifice, costing $3,000, was erected in Liberty borough in 1896, and a separate congregation formed.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church at Hartford was organized about fifty years ago. It worshiped for several years in the Hart school house. A church building was finally erected and used until 1893, when the present handsome edifice, costing over $2,500, replaced it. The church is prosperous and maintains a good Sunday-school. It has had the same pastors as Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran church. This church was incorporated June 9, 1870.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Nauvoo was organized about twenty-five years ago. It has no house of worship, but uses the Union church building. Its members are residents of the eastern part of Morris and the western part of Liberty townships. It has been served by the pastors of Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran church.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Sebrings, organized about 1860, has heretofore worshiped in the Union church building. In 1896 the society erected a new house of worship, costing $2,000. The church is in charge of the pastor of Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran church.

The Evangelical Church of Liberty was organized in October, 1830, the first services being held in the residence of Samuel Hartman, Sr., in Block House, by

Rev. John Seybert. Services were held in Frieden's church up to 1847. In 1848 the present church building in Liberty borough was completed. A large number of the early German families in and around Liberty, East Point, and other places in the township, formed the original membership of this church, which has been served by the following named pastors: Revs. James Barber, Charles Hammer, Mr. George, Thomas Epples, Uriah Everhart, Charles Lindelman and Daniel Kehr up to 1848; Simon Wolf, 1849; Mr. Stambach, 1850; Michael Zulauf, 1853-55; H. Price, 1857; Simon Aurend, 1860; Alexander Longsdorf, 1861; A. Rearick, 1863; J. Bowersox, 1865; P. H. Rishel, 1867; Thomas Norris, 1869; Z. Romburger, 1870; M. W. Harris, 1871; J. M. King, 1873; H. N. Greninger, 1876; M. Sloat, 1876-79; Noah Young, 1880; James M. Price, 1881; F. S. Vocht, 1883; James Sechrist, 1883-86; William Minkler, 1889; William Brillhart, 1891; G. Heinrich, 1895, and J. W. Hammett, 1896. This church has a large membership and maintains a well-attended Sunday-school. A branch of it has held meetings in the Beuter school house, north of Hartford, since about 1855, and another branch has met in the Frock school house, three miles southwest of Liberty, for about twenty-five years.

The Evangelical Church of Nauvoo was organized about 1859, and is composed of members residing in the western part of Liberty and eastern part of Morris townships. The society worships in the Union church building. It has been served by the same pastors as the church in Liberty.

The Evangelical Church of East Point was organized as a branch of the church at Liberty, and drew its original members from the parent church. It has been served by the same pastors. Its members held their early meetings in the school house. In 1870 the present house of worship, which cost $1,700, was erected. This church maintains a Sunday-school with about forty teachers and pupils. The superintendent is John Shick.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Liberty was organized in 1842, by Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Genesee conference, the early meetings being held in the old Liberty church. A building was erected and dedicatd in 1851. It stood on the lot in Liberty now owned by Frank Brion. It was replaced by a two-story building erected in 1867, and the latter in 1868 by the present building, which cost $3,000. In 1853 the church—which is now in the Central Pennsylvania Conference—was transferred to the Baltimore conference, since which time it has been served by the following named pastors: Revs. B. B. Hamlin, 1853; J. D. Eyer, 1854; R. E. Kelley, 1855-6; David C. Wortz, 1856-57; James Gamble, 1858; N. Shaffer, 1859-60; James Hunter, 1861; J. T. Wilson, 1862-63; P. B. Bush, 1864; R. E. Kelley, 1865; M. L. Drum, 1866-67; Elisha Shoemaker, 1868; R. H. Colburn, 1869; Levi G. Heck, 1870; E. M. Chilcoat, 1871-72; J. F. Craig, 1873; A. C. Crosthwaite, 1874; Isaiah Edwards, 1875; H. S. Lundy, 1876-78; J. P. Long, 1879; I. A. Patton, 1880-81; J. F. Glass, 1882; W. H. Bowden, 1883-84; G. E. King, 1885-87; O. G. Heck, 1888; Wilfred P. Shriner, 1889; J. Guldin, 1891; R. T. Whiteley, 1892; M. J. Runyan, 1894, and I. J. Reeser, the present pastor, who took charge in April, 1896. This church now numbers thirty members. The Sunday-school, which was organized in 1851, contains about sixty pupils. Michael Sheffer is the superintendent. The churches at Nauvoo and at the Plank school house, in Morris township, are in this charge.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Nauvoo is the outgrowth of a class organized about fifty years ago, the early meetings being held in private residences and in the school house. The society now meets in the Union church building. This church has always been in the Liberty charge, and has been served by the pastors of the church at Liberty. Its members reside in Liberty and Morris townships.

The Universalist Church was organized in 1861 at Shoptown. A frame house of worship was erected and regular services maintained until about 1880. The first pastor was Rev. Walter Bullen. His successor was a Rev. Mr. Carpenter. The society as an organization has passed out of existence.

The United Evangelical Church of Liberty is a member of the new denomination resulting from differences arising in the general conference of the Evangelical Association some years ago. A number of the members of the church in Liberty withdrew from the old society and joined the newer organization, adherents of which are also to be found at Nauvoo and in the Beuter school and Frock school neighborhoods. The church in Liberty numbers fourteen members, and maintains a Sunday-school, of which Samuel Hartman is the superintendent. Meetings are held in a rented building. Rev. M. Kennelley was the first pastor of this church, which is now served by Rev. L. M. Dice.

The Ebenezer United Evangelical Church of East Point was incorporated June 3, 1895, in which year a handsome church building, costing $3,000, was erected. The society has been in existence about five years, and has had the following pastors: Revs. J. B. Fox, S. W. Stover and D. W. Miller, who came in the spring of 1896. The church now numbers ninety members, and maintains a Sunday-school of about 105 pupils, of which Joseph Roupp is the superintendent.

Union Churches are to be found in Nauvoo, Sebrings and at Shoptown. The one at Sebrings was erected in 1863, that at Nauvoo about 1870 and the one at Shoptown in 1891. The latter church is a neat and attractive edifice, costing $1,500. A Union Sunday-school is maintained here with about forty pupils. Mrs. Murray Mase is the superintendent.

Cemeteries and burying grounds are to be found in various parts of the township. The old Block House burying ground, in which the early pioneers were laid at rest, was in the northern part of the present borough. Another old cemetery was in the rear of the Evangelical church. There is a cemetery adjoining the Lutheran church, near Hartford, and one adjoining the Union church at Sebrings. The cemetery at East Point was incorporated in June, 1895. In each of these, as well as in private burying grounds, rest the remains of the first settlers of the township and those of many of their descendants.

SOCIETIES.

Block House Lodge, No. 291, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 25, 1850. The original charter was destroyed, and a new charter issued August 28, 1856. December 9, 1879, this lodge lost by fire all its regalia and lodge furniture, except the desks and books. It has now a well-furnished hall in the Odd Fellows' building, in Liberty, and is one of the strongest and most prosperous lodges in the county. King Brothers Post, No. 288, G. A. R., was organized September 30, 1882, with thirty-five members. It also meets in the Odd Fellows' building. Sebring Grange,

No. 1047, P. of H., was organized November 2, 1891, with sixteen members. It now numbers 100 members, and meets regularly at Sebrings, where it owns a hall building, erected in 1892 at a cost of $500. Nauvoo Grange, No. 1056, P. of H., was organized in February, 1892, with eighteen members. It now numbers fifty members. Its place of meeting is Nauvoo. Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., was organized February 11, 1892. It meets in the Odd Fellows' building, in Liberty, and has 145 members. Zimmerman Castle, No. 457, K. G. E., was organized September 6, 1892, at Nauvoo. In the fall of 1893 it erected a hall building costing $1,200. It has a large membership. A Farmers' Alliance, with a large membership, was recently organized in the Beuter school house neighborhood. It meets regularly and is prosperous.

LIBERTY BOROUGH.

As already stated in the portion of this chapter dealing with the pioneer settlement, Anthony, who kept the old Block House tavern, was the first settler on the site of Block House, now Liberty borough. In 1813 he was succeeded as landlord of the old Block House tavern by Jonathan Sebring, who kept a well-ordered and reputable house. He later erected a better building on the site of the Block House. Among his early successors were a Mr. Morris, Joseph Hagenbach and Joel H. Woodruff, who purchased the property in 1841, and in 1847 built a new house. He continued the business until 1869, since which time there have been a number of landlords. A. Semsey took charge in 1881, and in 1886 the present hotel building was erected. The Eagle Hotel was opened in 1866, the first landlord being A. Artley, whose successors have been Gurdon Felter and Henry Barrow, John and Charles Foulkrod, Robert C. Sebring and his son, Grant Sebring, who has owned the property since 1887.

In 1816 a post route was established from Williamsport, through Block House, to Painted Post, New York. John Sheffer, Jr., then a lad thirteen years old, carried the mail. A stage route was established later, and was continued until the building of the Northern Central railroad from Williamsport to Elmira. Daily stages now connect with Trout Run, Canton, Blossburg and Morris. A postoffice, named Liberty, was established December 23, 1824, Jacob Levegood being the first postmaster. About 1837 Jonathan Sebring was appointed. His successors have been Isaac Foulkrod, Horace Fellows, Joel H. Woodruff, B. F. Werline, Robert C. Cox, William Narber, Charles N. Moore, C. A. Miller and John Foulkrod, who was appointed January 1, 1894. Prior to 1824 letters for Block House were directed to Williamsport. John Foulkrod, the present postmaster, has in his possession one written by John F. Foulkrod, of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, inscribed as follows:

Mr. Isaac Fulkrod,
Near the Block House,
Tioga Co.,
To the care of Mr. Thomas Updegraft,
Williamsport, Pa.

He also has one postmarked Frankford Postoffice, May 14, 1833, and inscribed:

Mr. Isaac Fulkrod,
Tioga Co., Liberty Township,
Liberty P. O., Blockhouse,
Pa.

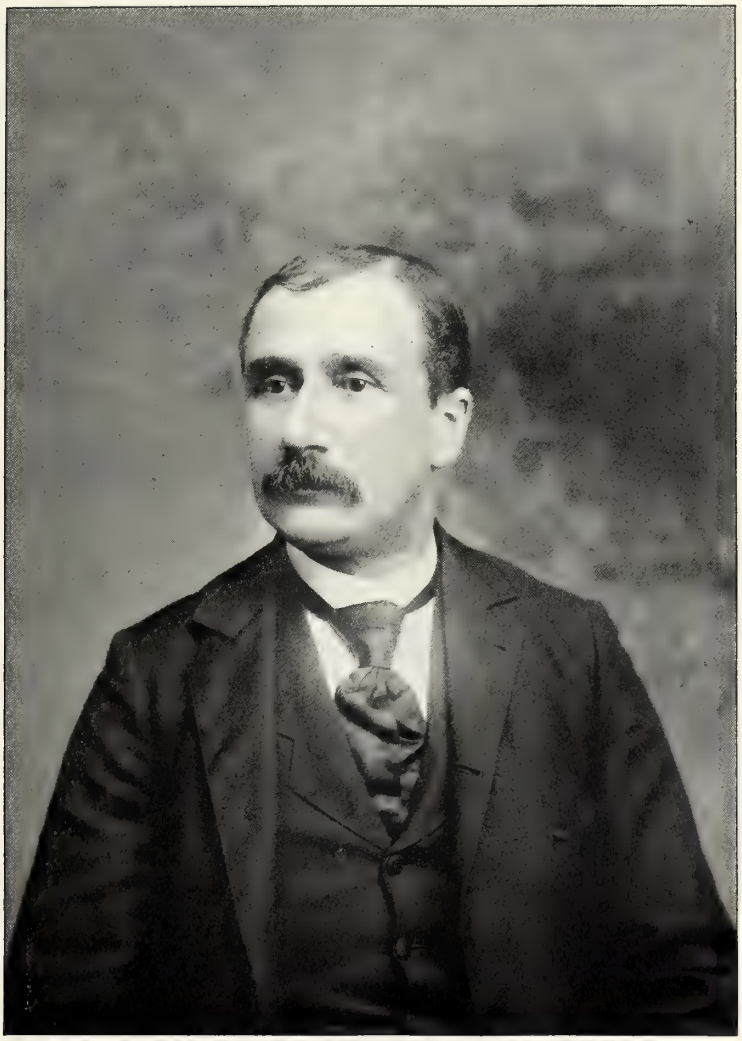
The first store was opened in 1832 by Joseph Hughes. Among the earlier and more prominent merchants have been John Sebring, 1835; Charles Hagenbach, who began business about 1837; Charles H. Cochran, 1840; Robert C. Sebring, 1840; C. H. Hensler, 1842; John Cochran, 1843; George R. Sheffer, who opened a grocery in 1849; I. & H. Ulman, who opened a store on Jew Hill, about 1850; Robert C. Cox and others. Liberty has always been a good business point. It is in the midst of a fine farming section and commands the trade of a large number of thrifty and prosperous farmers. Its business center is compact and well-built and its business men public-spirited and enterprising.

Liberty was incorporated as a borough July 3, 1893, and was duly organized by the election of the following officers: I. M. Warriner, burgess; F. M. Sheffer, J. W. Guernsey, C. A. Maneval, Z. E. Kimble, D. O. Hartsock and Israel Faver, councilmen; J. F. Wheeland and William Foulkrod, justices of the peace; John Foulkrod, assessor; J. E. Keagle, constable and collector; W. W. Woodruff, high constable, and G. F. Brion, Merton Miller and M. M. Werline, auditors.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Nauvoo is situated on the western line of the township, about a mile north of the county line, lies on both sides of Zimmerman's creek, and is partly in Morris township. It was named by Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, because during the Mormon excitement a few persons living in the neighborhood became adherents of that faith, and went with the Mormons to Nauvoo, Illinois. She and her husband, Oliver Pierson, were pioneer settlers here, coming into the township as early as 1822, Mr. Pierson having previously invested in 1,000 acres of wild land lying in and around the village. A postoffice was established here in the early forties, C. A. Comstock being the first postmaster. The office has since been held by D. W. Canfield, John Compton, L. A. Comstock, Benjamin Maneval, John Sebring, John Childs, J. S. Childs and Miss Maggie Ritter, who was appointed in December, 1895. The first merchant was D. W. Canfield, who opened a store about 1850, in which year, also, C. L. Farnsworth opened a hotel. In 1862 this house was kept by L. L. Comstock, and has since had numerous landlords. The present one, John R. Childs, has kept the house since 1886. There are two general stores in the village, one carried on by Joseph Childs, who has been in business since 1865, and the other by John Hagerty. A grist-mill, already noticed, is operated by Adam Coppersmith. A Union church, a Grange hall and a school comprise the buildings devoted to public use.

Sebrings is the name of a postoffice about three miles north of Liberty borough, on the Blossburg road. It was named for John Sebring, an early settler and merchant here. The postoffice was established in March, 1884, the first postmaster being Henry Dycker. He held the office until June 20, 1894, when David Heyler, who also keeps a general store, was appointed. There are two churches in the vil-



C. A. Miller

lage—the Union church, erected in 1863, and the Lutheran church, erected in 1896—also a Grange hall.

Shoptown, so named from the wagon shop of Solomon Blanchard erected over thirty years ago, is about two miles northeast of Liberty, on the Canton road. A second wagon shop was started here by Charles Weigand. Both were discontinued a number of years ago. There are two church buildings here—the Universalist and the new Union church building.

East Point is situated on the Canton road, about a mile west of the eastern line of the township. A postoffice was established here in 1880, P. W. Shick being the first postmaster. His successors have been Joseph Bickler, Henry Gleckler and Daniel Boger, appointed in October, 1894. C. D. McCracken, the deputy postmaster, also carries on a general store. There are two church buildings here, the Evangelical and the United Evangelical, also a public school building.

Hartford is the name of a postoffice about three miles east of Nauvoo, on the Canton road. A postoffice named Barfelden was maintained here for many years and then discontinued. The present office was established in 1890, the first postmaster being Harry Darling. M. W. Hart, the present postmaster, was appointed in 1891. He also carries on a general store.

CHAPTER LVIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLERS EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES—VILLAGES.

UNION township, the southeastern township of the county, is bounded on the north by Hamilton and Ward townships; on the east by Bradford county; on the south by Lycoming county, and on the west by Liberty and Hamilton townships. Its northern, eastern and western boundary lines are regular, while its southern boundary line follows—except near the southwest corner—the windings of Roaring Branch and of Lycoming creek. The township was organized in February, 1830, and was taken from Sullivan township. It is one of the larger townships of the county; being about seven and one-half miles from east to west, with an average from north to south of about eight miles, giving it an area of about sixty square miles. The drainage is toward the south and east, the principal stream being Mill creek, and its two branches, East and West Mill creek, and Sugar Works run, and its two branches, East and West Sugar Works run. Lycoming creek and Roaring Branch,

which form all but a small portion of the southern boundary, have each a number of small branches in the township. The township is principally upland plateau, the northern third being mountainous and rising to over 2,200 feet before the dividing summit is reached. Some of the highest elevations in the county are in this part of the township.

Though once heavily timbered and the scene of active lumbering operations, Union is now one of the almost exclusively agricultural townships of the county. The Northern Central railroad, which runs along the Lycoming Creek valley, is accessible for shipping purposes to the residents of the township, giving them access to both northern and southern markets.

Union township has grown steadily. In 1840 it had 228 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,098; 1880, 1,789, and 1890, 1,876.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

One of the earliest, if not the very earliest, settlers was Uriah Loper, Sr., a native of Salem county, New Jersey, who located, soon after 1800, in the eastern part of the township, on land covered by Warrant No. 4602, for which he received a deed from Joshua Grigby, August 15, 1807. Deeds bearing the same date were also given by Grigby to James Sullard and John Crandles, for lands covered by the same warrant; to Samuel Wakeman, for land covered by Warrant No. 4600, and to Jesse Drake and Laban Landon for land covered by Warrant No. 4601. These lands all lay along the Bradford county line. If James Sullard became a settler, his stay was short, as he soon afterward removed to Liberty township.

In 1804 Eli McNett, a native of Massachusetts, came from Towanda, Pennsylvania, and settled on Lycoming creek, on the site of the village of Carpenter. His son, Samuel McNett, who was born in Towanda in 1803, and came into the county as a babe, is—so far as we are informed—the oldest person in that point of residence now living in the county. In 1811 John Newell came into the township and soon afterward commenced a clearing on "Joe Hill," about a mile and a half north of Lycoming creek. He afterward moved to what is now known as Newelltown, below Carpenter, on the creek. Here he died March 26, 1876, aged eighty-two years. Samuel Rutty, whose name appears on the assessment list of 1812, settled near the southeastern corner of the township. John Ellis, whose name is on the assessment list of 1818, settled about 1816-17. Lyman Spencer settled in the eastern part of the township about 1816 and 1818. Thomas Bennet settled about the same time. Benjamin K. Chapman came in 1820 and settled on land occupied temporarily by Robert Potter. Benjamin Wilson settled in the township about 1822; Nathaniel Nichols and John Simpkins about 1823; John Watts about 1825; Zephaniah Robbins, Joseph Groover, Milton Smiley, William Taylor, John Turner, and Captain Gardner between 1825 and 1830.

Among those who settled between 1830 and 1840 were Nathan Palmer, Thomas Tebo and William Barrow, who came in 1837; Rev. I. B. Reynolds and James Hurley, who came in 1838, and William C. Rathbun, who came in 1839. In 1840 John Ogden settled on the site of Ogdensburg. In this year also Joseph Wilbur and Charles M. Dibble settled in the township. In 1841 Patrick McCormick, a native of Longford county, Ireland, located about three miles and a half northwest of

Roaring Branch, near the Liberty township line, and became the founder of the Irish settlement. In this year also Joshua Reynolds settled in the township. Patrick and Peter Skelley and Patrick Wynn, natives of Ireland, came in 1842 and located in the Irish settlement. Abram Rundall and Mark R. Herrington settled in 1845, and James Preston and Thomas DeCoursey in 1848, the latter locating in the Irish settlement.

EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES.

The first saw-mill and grist-mill in the township were erected and operated by Uriah Loper as early as 1818, in which year these properties were assessed to him. They evidently did not prove profitable, as no mention of them is made after 1819. About 1830 Captain Gardner erected a mill near the mouth of Roaring Branch, which in 1833 became the property of John Green. In 1846 Mr. Green enlarged it to a double mill. He ran it until 1858. In 1832 a saw-mill was operated by Nathan Wood, Jesse Griffin and Chester Pratt. In 1834 Wood became the owner. Francis Peltier was running a mill in 1835 and Felix Peltier in 1837. These mills appear to have gone down in the financial crisis of the latter year. About 1842 L. X. and Levi D. Landon erected a saw-mill in the eastern part of the township near the Bradford county line. About 1847 Lewis Weiskopff purchased Levi D. Landon's interest. They ran this mill until 1851. About 1844 A. N. Derby erected a saw-mill a short distance above the mouth of Mill creek, and in 1846 Reuben Derby erected a grist-mill. In 1851 these mills were the property of John R. Campbell, who operated them until 1855.

Between 1850 and 1860 a number of saw-mills were in operation in various parts of the township. Among those owning or running them were Beers & Castle, A. and T. S. Griswold, George Groover, Joseph Groover, I. W. Landon, Lovelett Taylor, Harrison Stratton, Frederick S. Boas and William Brain. About 1872 Geiger & Rockwell erected a grist-mill on Mill creek near its mouth. This mill is now owned by Robert Innes. Another grist-mill on Mill creek is operated by Jonathan Thompson.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township—a log structure—was built about a mile and a half east of Ogdensburg, and stood nearly opposite the Swamp Baptist church. An early school was also built in the Rutty neighborhood, near the southeastern corner of the township. The first schools were maintained by subscription. After the going into effect of the public school law in 1835, the township was divided into school districts. These, as the township became more settled, were sub-divided, until at present there are fourteen schools maintained. Among the early teachers were Hiram Landon, Miss Rockwell, Miss Frisbee, Miss Van Housen, Rev. I. B. Reynolds, Hamilton Thomas, D. Manley, Miss Rogers and Janette Roper.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

For thirty years after Union township was organized its inhabitants were dependent for medical and surgical aid upon the physicians and surgeons of Canton, Blossburg, Ralston, and Williamsport. About 1861 Dr. J. E. Cleveland located in Ogdensburg, where he continued in practice for nearly twenty years. In February,

1880, he was succeeded by Dr. Theodore F. Woester, who also located in Ogdensburg, and is at present the resident physician of that place. Dr. Orson C. Cole, now retired, began practice in the township in 1870. For the past two years Dr. Fred. Bailey has practiced in Roaring Branch.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace for the township since its organization: Martin Robinson, 1832; Lauson Miller, 1834; Solon Richards and William Hill, 1835; John Marvin and Alfred Ripley, 1836; Evan Harris, 1837; Edwin Dyer and Isaac Drake, 1838; Charles O. Spencer, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1850; Perry Newell, 1840; Theodore Harding, 1845; Ambrose Barker, 1850; re-elected, 1855, 1860; Abner Doty, 1852; George M. Foster, 1853; R. V. Van Housen, 1856; Anson Dann, 1861; J. E. Cleveland, 1865; re-elected, 1870; Justin Bothwell, 1866; A. A. Griswold, 1869; Patrick Wynn, 1874; re-elected, 1879, 1885, 1890; Peter B. Herrington, 1875; re-elected, 1880; Thomas De Coursey, 1884; re-elected, 1889, 1894; Lawrence Riley, 1895.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

The Baptist Church of Union, known as the "Swamp Church," was organized May 9, 1844. The society sustained covenant meetings, gathering in private dwellings, principally at the house of Deacon George Foster, and in the Swamp school house until December 16, 1858, when their present church building was dedicated. This building is located about a mile and a half east of Ogdensburg. It is one of the oldest houses of worship in the county. Rev. E. Loomis contributed largely toward its erection. The church has always belonged to the Bradford Association, and has been served by the following named ministers: Revs. J. R. Burdick, 1844-45; W. H. Dwire, 1846; I. B. Reynolds, 1847-56, 1858-79; C. H. Crowl, 1883-84, 1886-87; W. A. Biss, 1888; J. G. Noble, 1889; G. D. Ballentine, 1890-91; T. Shearer, 1892; M. C. Decker, 1894; W. H. Porter, 1895-96. The following named ministers, thought not regularly employed as pastors, have preached and held revival meetings at different times: Revs. E. Burroughs, E. Loomis, Thomas Mitchell and G. P. Watrous. The church now numbers fifty-one members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Newelltown is the outgrowth of a class organized many years ago. It is in the same charge as the churches on Stull Ridge and at Roaring Branch and has had the same pastors. A house of worship was erected in 1873, at a cost of $1,200. It maintains a well-attended Sunday-school.

The Stull Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church originated in a class organized about 1850. It afterward dwindled away, but was revived about twenty years ago. A church building was erected and dedicated in 1881, near the residence of Thomas Stull, who gave the land on which it stands. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Joseph F. Anderson, A. P. Wharton, J. B. Graham, T. S. Faus, J. P. Beyer and Robert L. Armstrong. This church now numbers about twenty members. There are thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Alfred Newell is the superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Roaring Branch originated in a class organized in 1870. The present house of worship, which cost $3,000, was dedicated July 7, 1881. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Mr. Craig, Mr. Edwards, A. P. Wharton, J. F. Anderson, J. B. Graham, T. S. Faus, J. P. Beyer and Robert

L. Armstrong. There are at present about twenty members. A Sunday-school of sixty pupils is in charge of J. D. Catlin, superintendent.

The Church of Christ of North Union was organized March 27, 1859, with over sixty members. The following named ministers have served as pastors of this church: Revs. Charles McDougall, R. C. Barrow, R. F. Delmont, 1866; B. H. Hayden, John Daisley, 1882; A. S. Morrison, 1884-85; R. F. Delmont, 1886-89; J. H. Gordinier, 1890; M. T. Manus, 1891; A. R. Miller, 1891-94, and George Lobingier, 1894-96. This church now numbers 110 members. The congregation met in the school house until 1888, when a neat church building, with good sheds, valued at $1,500, was erected.

St. John's Catholic Church was organized about thirty-five years ago, its membership being made up of the Catholic families of the Irish Settlement. A neat frame church building, costing $600, was erected in 1880, replacing an older building erected soon after the church was organized. The present building occupies a commanding site near the Liberty line, and is one of the landmarks of the township. The membership of this church now comprises eleven families. It is in the Blossburg parish, and is served by the priests of the Blossburg church.

The People's Church, erected in 1889, at Ogdensburg, by the Church Building Society, incorporated August 6, 1888, is a house of worship open to all denominations, without distinction of "creed or color." It is a neat frame edifice and cost $1,600.

Cemeteries and graveyards are found in various parts of the township. Those at Union Center, Ogdensburg, Stull Ridge and Roaring Branch are incorporated. In these and the graveyards at Newelltown and other places in the township lie the remains of the pioneer settlers and of many of their descendants.

The Secret Societies of the township are as follows: Griffin Lodge, No. 655, I. O. O. F., was organized March 29, 1869. It now numbers thirty-four members, and meets in Roaring Branch. Irvin Post, No. 363, G. A. R., organized in 1883, meets at Ogdensburg. Ogdensburg Tent, No. 196, K. O. T. M., was organized August 8, 1893. It meets in Ogdensburg and has twelve members. Mountain Echo Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., was instituted April 25, 1894. It meets in Roaring Branch. South Union Grange, No. 1092, P. of H., was organized in 1894. There are also granges at Carpenter, at Union Center and in the Thomas neighborhood, near the Bradford county line. A lodge of Patrons of Temperance meets at Carpenter.

VILLAGES.

Penbryn is the name of a station on the Northern Central railroad near the southeastern corner of the township. The name of the postoffice is Carpenter. The village lies on both sides of Lycoming creek and is partly in Lycoming county. The first settler here was Eli McNett, who located on the village site, in Union township, in 1804. He opened a hotel here about 1830, in a brick building erected for the purpose. It was known as the Halfway House, because it was half way between Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Elmira, New York. It was popular with the traveling public for many years. On November 8, 1869, a postoffice, called Carpenter, was established here. Elisha W. Sweet, the first postmaster, was succeeded

July 25, 1888, by Eli L. McNett, who still holds the office. The railroad station and the stores of Alexander Sweet and A. Carl are in Union township.

Newelltown is situated on Lycoming creek, about a mile and a half below Penbryn. There are three or four farm residences here and two churches, the Methodist Episcopal and the Second Adventist.

Roaring Branch is situated on Lycoming creek, at the mouth of Mill creek. It is in both Lycoming and Tioga counties, and is a place of considerable importance, on account of the large tannery on the Lycoming side, which gives employment to over 100 persons. The name of the village is Mill Creek, and it was first settled about sixty years ago. A postoffice, called Roaring Branch, was established February 10, 1862. The first postmaster was L. L. Washburn. His successors have been Charles S. Green, appointed January 19, 1863; Harvey A. Thornton, January 24, 1867; Charles S. Green, September 21, 1869; William A. Weaver, April 24, 1883; Andrew J. Gosline, September 23, 1885; Charles Bubb, the present incumbent, December 7, 1888. The first store was started about 1856 by Charles S. Green, who continued in business until 1883. The site of this store is in Lycoming county. The postoffice, the stores of Bubb & Leib and J. W. Schnar, and the drug store of C. D. Holcomb are in Tioga county. The first hotel was opened about thirty years ago by Ider G. Claflin. This hotel, known as the Mill Creek House, has been run for the past eight years by J. B. Johnson. The Brainard House is across the creek in Lycoming county, as is also the station of the Northern Central railway. The Methodist Episcopal church building, the public school building and the greater number of the private residences are in Tioga county. A daily stage line to Ogdensburg and Blossburg connects with trains on the Northern Central railroad.

Ogdensburg, named after John Ogden, who settled on its site in 1840, is situated west of the center of the township, at the crossing of the Canton and the Blossburg public roads. A postoffice was established here about 1845. The office of postmaster has been held by the following named persons: John Irvin, B. F. Irvin, D. Irvin, L. Riley, D. Irvin and B. S. Tarbox, appointed in August, 1893. The first hotel here was opened about 1845 by John F. Irvin. The building was destroyed by fire. The present house was erected by H. A. Lawrence about 1883. He still runs it. The first merchants were Hunt & Harding, who embarked in business about 1845. They were succeeded by William Baldwin. The village now contains a hotel, two general stores, a drug store, a church and a public school building.

Union Center, a mile and a half east of Ogdensburg, on the Canton road, contains the Swamp Baptist church, a Grange hall and a public school building. A number of the public roads leading from the north and the south center here.

Gleason is the name of a postoffice in the northeastern part of the township. It was established in 1878, the first postmaster being John Irvin.

CHAPTER LIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Wellsboro—Delmar and Charleston Townships.

Benjamin Wistar Morris, the founder of Wellsboro, was born in the City of Philadelphia, in August, 1762, a son of Samuel Morris, a prominent merchant of that city. He was a member of the Society of Friends, then very numerous in Philadelphia. When the project of founding an English colony on Pine creek was started, he became a member of the company and the owner of a large body of land. Having met with financial reverses in his native city, through becoming security for a friend, he turned over his available property in Philadelphia to his creditors, reserving only the tract of wild land in Tioga township, Lycoming county, a part of which is now the site of Wellsboro, and smarting under the disgrace, as he regarded it, resolved to bury himself in the wilderness of the Pine creek region and try to retrieve his fortune. He was then past middle life, but he brought with him his wife, Mary (Wells) Morris, born in Philadelphia, September 16, 1761; one unmarried daughter, Rebecca, and his son, Samuel W., and settled in the wilderness in 1799, soon after building a log cabin on the site of W. D. Van Horn's residence. It was dreary and lonely, after the life they had been used to, but they resolutely braved the trials and tribulations which fell to their lot and succeeded in founding a new home. In July, 1810, his daughter, Rebecca, married William Cox Ellis, of Muncy. Mr. Ellis was a representative man of Lycoming county, a member of the bar, and served in the legislature and in Congress. Mr. Morris held several offices of trust at an early day, among them postmaster of Wellsboro nearly ten years, and was prominent in the pioneer life of the community. His wife died in Wellsboro, which was named in her honor, November 6, 1819; he survived her until April 24, 1825, and died at his home in the same village. They are buried in the northeastern part of Wellsboro Cemetery, where plain marble slabs mark their graves.

Samuel Wells Morris was born in Philadelphia, September 1, 1786, and came with his parents to what is now Tioga county in 1799. He was educated at Princeton College, and subsequently became one of the leading, progressive and distinguished citizens of northern Pennsylvania. He was the first treasurer of the county, serving from 1808 to 1809, and the first postmaster of Wellsboro, which office he filled from January 1, 1808, to December 31, 1812, and was succeeded by his father. In 1811 he was elected a county commissioner, which office he resigned to go upon the bench. In July, 1812, he was appointed an associate judge, and sat upon the bench with Judge Gibson at the opening of the first court in Wellsboro, in January, 1813. He was then twenty-six years old, and it is doubtful if a younger man ever served in that capacity in Pennsylvania. He filled the office until January, 1833. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature, in which body he

served four years, and was a member of Congress from 1837 to 1841. In 1807 Mr. Morris married Miss Anna Ellis, daughter of William Ellis, of Muncy, Lycoming county, and sister of William Cox Ellis, who married his sister, Rebecca. Their children were as follows: William E., a civil engineer, who died in Philadelphia, in September, 1875; Mary Wells, who married Hon. James Lowrey; Sarah Ellis, who married Dr. Joseph P. Morris; Susan Marriott, who married Hon. John W. Guernsey; Benjamin Wistar, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Oregon; Rachel Wells, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Ellen, who married Judge Henry Booth, of Chicago; Charles Ellis, who died in 1887; Anna E., widow of George R. Barker, of Germantown, and mother of William Morris Barker, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Olympia, Washington; Louisa, who died in Philadelphia, in August, 1864, and Samuel Wells, a resident of Madison, New Jersey.

Judge Morris was a man of great activity and enterprise. At an early day he built a grist and saw-mill on his property near Stokesdale Junction, which proved a great convenience to the pioneers. At that time the place was known as "the Marsh," and is referred to by that name in the early records. His mill dam in more modern years has been designated as the "Beaver Dam," but it was built by him for supplying his mills with water power. It was afterwards torn away by a party of indignant settlers who believed that the stagnant water was the cause of fever and ague. Judge Morris was foremost in every improvement which he thought would advance the interests of the country. He was a strong advocate for making the Tioga river navigable, and he succeeded in organizing the Tioga Navigation Company, of which he was the first president. The last public enterprise in which he was engaged was the construction of the Tioga railroad, to which he devoted ten of the best years of his life, laboring incessantly from the incorporation of the company in 1826 until he resigned on account of his election to Congress. "For the accomplishment of this undertaking," remarks a local writer, "and the development of the coal lands at Blossburg, he obtained the services of Richard C. Taylor, an eminent English engineer and geologist, who not only made a survey of the river for the navigation company and afterward for the railroad company, but also made a geological survey and examination of the minerals of the Blossburg coal region. Taylor's geological report was published chiefly at the expense of Judge Morris. It was a work much sought after, but has long since been out of print and hard to obtain." There was no local enterprise which had for its object the advancement of the public welfare that did not have the earnest and substantial support of Judge Morris. He was one of the founders of the Wellsboro Academy, the first president of the board of trustees, to which he was elected again and again, serving as president, treasurer, etc., and remaining a firm friend of that institution up to the time of his death. He died at his home in Wellsboro, May 25, 1847, in the sixty-first year of his age. His wife, born near Muncy, Lycoming county, May 7, 1791, died at Germantown, January 26, 1858. Both are buried in the Wellsboro Cemetery, adjoining the graves of his parents.

John Norris, whose name occurs frequently in the early records of Tioga county, was born in England in 1768, and was educated at Oxford University. He came to this country towards the close of the Eighteenth century, and early in 1799 removed from Philadelphia, as the agent of Benjamin Wistar Morris, to the

headwaters of the first fork of Pine creek, near the site of the present village of Texas, Lycoming county. Here he soon afterwards built a rude grist and saw-mill, which became known as "Morris' Mills." A year or two later Norris leased a building which had been erected by Philip Moore, and opened a school, which was taught by himself and wife, and pupils were received from as far away as Jersey Shore and the settlements along the river. As an educational enterprise it was considered wonderful for the time and attracted wide attention. When Benjamin Wistar Morris became interested in founding Wellsboro, he seems to have secured the assistance of Norris in the furtherance of his scheme, and the latter soon afterwards abandoned his school and settled at the Big Marsh, from which he subsequently moved to the vicinity of the village, where he remained the balance of his days.

According to a deed on record at Williamsport (Deed Book F, p. 97) an insight is had of the causes which led to Norris' removal, and the part he afterwards bore in promoting the interests of Morris and the Pine Creek Land Company. This deed which bears date of April 23, 1804, conveys a tract of 200 acres of land from Benjamin Wistar Morris to John Norris, and recites that:

> In consideration of the services to be done and performed by the said John Norris in promoting and advancing the settlement and improvement of the lands held by the said Morris and others on and adjacent to Pine Creek, he, the said B. W. Morris, conveyed in fee simple to the said John Norris, clear of all incumbrance, all that tract of land, &c. And the said Norris having fully complied with his part of the said agreement to this time and given satisfactory assurance to the said B. W. Morris, expedient and conducive to the interest and advancement of the settlement aforesaid, to convey at this time to the said John Norris the premises aforesaid, and in consideration of one dollar doth convey all that tract situated in Lycoming county, beginning at corner of General Brodhead's, at a sugar maple, containing about 200 acres, adjoined on south by lands reserved for Morris' Mills."

In the same Deed Book F, page 100, is another deed by Morris conveying a tract of 100 acres, in consideration of $400, to John Norris, called the "Marsh Tract." From the foregoing we see why Norris became interested with the founder of Wellsboro. And as a land agent he proved himself active, vigilant and trustworthy, and became one of the leading men of his time in the settlement.

When Tioga county was organized for judicial purposes, he was appointed the first prothonotary and register and recorder, and served until 1818. He also appears to have had some knowledge of surveying—probably acquired in connection with his land agency—for he served as county surveyor from 1814 to 1827, a period of thirteen years. And when Wellsboro was made a borough, in 1830, he was honored by being elected the first burgess. It should also be mentioned that he was a charter member when the act incorporating the Academy was passed, and was elected a trustee several times afterwards. By virtue of his position and social relations, John Norris was recognized as one of the leading citizens of Wellsboro, and was greatly esteemed and respected by the people.

Mr. Norris and his wife, Beulah (Jackson) Norris, had no issue. He left a will in which he made ample provision for his wife, giving her all his household furniture, books, maps and papers—also the rents and proceeds of his real estate, together with certain mortgages. To Lucy Kelsey, whose maiden name was Moore, he gave $500, to be paid after the death of his wife; to Elizabeth Niles, then under the charge of Mrs. John Dickinson, $500; to Mary P. Dickinson, who lived in his

family when she was single and served as his secretary, $400; to Deborah Ann Archer, $400; to his brother-in-law, Mordecai M. Jackson and wife, $450. The remainder of his estate he divided among the sons and daughters of William Bache. John Norris Bache was constituted his sole executor and trustee; and it was provided that in the event of his death before the business was settled up, his brother, William Bache, was to succeed him. The latter lived for years in the Norris family, but was never legally adopted. The will was dated at "Dickinson's Mill," September 16, 1848. And here Mr. Norris died, February 10, 1849, aged eighty years, ten months and eleven days. Mrs. Norris also died here, April 12, 1853, aged seventy-five years.

William Bache, Sr., was one of the prominent early settlers of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. He was born in Bromsgrove, England, December 22, 1771, and immigrated to America in 1793. For a short time after his arrival he resided in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the business of cutting profiles. He then made a tour of the United States and the West Indies, following the same art. Returning to Philadelphia, he was married there November 28, 1811, to Miss Anna Page, and soon after they made a journey to Wellsboro to visit John Norris, who was an old acquaintance of Mr. Bache. Norris at that time was deeply interested with Benjamin Wistar Morris in founding the town, and as they were offering strong inducements to settlers, Mr. Bache, in 1812, decided to take up his residence there. He immediately purchased town lots, and lands in Delmar, under the easy terms which were offered, and prepared to engage in business. There being no store in the village, he put up a building and became one of the first merchants in Wellsboro. His store and dwelling stood on the southwest side of the present public square. Dealing in mercantile goods was attended with many difficulties at that time. Mr. Bache purchased his goods in Philadelphia, and they were hauled to Wellsboro in wagons overland. Uncle Eben Murry, one of the slaves of William Hill Wells, whom he had manumitted when he (Wells) left the county, was one of the teamsters.

Shrewd, sagacious, industrious and energetic, Mr. Bache prospered as a business man and steadily accumulated property. While doing a kind act in assisting a neighbor to cut a supply of fuel, a tree fell on him, whereby he lost his right arm. Through care he recovered from the accident, learned to write with his left hand, and successfully continued his business. April 10, 1822, he was appointed postmaster of Wellsboro, and held the office for over twenty-three years. He was one of the original trustees mentioned in the act incorporating the Wellsboro Academy, and was a member of the committee selected to prepare a plan for the building, and for many years was identified with, and took an active interest in, the success and prosperity of the institution.

Mr. Bache and wife had six children, three sons and three daughters, viz: William, Laugher, Sarah, who married Judge Robert G. White; John N., Harriet, who married Charles Minor, of Honesdale, and Anna, who became the wife of A. P. Cone. They gave their children the advantages of education, which were liberal for the times, and they became men and women of character and position in life. Mr. Bache died July 9, 1845, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His wife, who was born at Burlington, New Jersey, November 6, 1783, died December 1, 1856.

William Bache, Jr., was born in Wellsboro, October 26, 1812. He received his education in the schools of his native town and learned the profession of land

surveying, in which he became quite proficient. When about the age of twenty-six years he became the agent of several large landed estates, which enabled him to acquire a vast fund of information relating to land surveys. For many years he was engaged as an active surveyor in the field, and as a dealer in farming and timbered lands.

Mr. Bache was first married December 25, 1839, to Mary Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Archibald Nichols, and sister of the late Judge Nichols. By her he had one daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of Alfred Nichols. His wife, Mary Elizabeth, died January 28, 1845, and in 1849 he married Adeline Robinson, sister of the late Chester and John L. Robinson. Of his two children by the second marriage but one is living, Mary Adeline, widow of William C. Kress. Mr. Bache's second wife died October 11, 1852, and he was subsequently married the third time, to Mrs. Lydia Maria Davison, daughter of Palmer Nichols. She died July 2, 1885. There was no issue by this marriage.

In looking back over his long and busy life, Mr. Bache has the proud satisfaction of realizing that he has ever been an energetic, progressive business man. From the beginning of his career of activity he has filled many minor offices of trust, and has always manifested the most generous liberality in whatever was calculated to develop the resources of his native town and county, and therefore promote their success and prosperity. He was treasurer of the Wellsboro Academy for many years; was borough treasurer; manager of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Plank Road Company, and the first president of the First National Bank of Wellsboro. For fully fifty years he has been a vestryman in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, and one of its most liberal supporters. He also took an active part in securing the building of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro railroad, and all other public enterprises calculated to build up the social and material interests of Wellsboro and the surrounding country. The project to supply the town with the best water that could be secured was originated by him and received his strong financial support. The Willow Hall School project also found in him its most liberal friend; while the substantial Bache Auditorium, erected in 1894, at a cost of $16,000, is a grand monument to his enterprise and public spirit.

It is also a noteworthy fact that Mr. Bache has continuously resided in Wellsboro since his birth, a period of over eighty-four years, and is the oldest living citizen of the town who was born within its limits. When he first saw the light of day Wellsboro was a mere hamlet composed of rude log dwellings, while Tioga county was a comparative wilderness. His boyhood and early manhood were spent among the stirring scenes of pioneer life, and in his profession he has traversed the hills and valleys of Tioga county many times. Fortune has smiled upon him and rewarded him for his toil and industry, and he is now in the evening of his well spent life enjoying all the comforts which an abundance of this world's goods can procure. He is still quite active for one who has passed the four score milestone, and save some imperfection in his hearing, is in possession of his mental faculties, and enjoys the relation of reminiscences of bygone days. He is a thorough type of the honest, hardy, industrious and intelligent pioneers of Tioga county, and he views with delight the progress that has been made in every department of individual effort since he was a boy.

Israel Merrick, Jr., was one of the prosperous and progressive pioneers of

Tioga county. Of New England ancestry, he was born in the state of Delaware in 1790, whither his parents, Israel Merrick, Sr., and wife, had removed in search of a home. Not liking the place, and having their attention called to the inducements Morris was holding out for settlers in Wellsboro, they came here about 1805. Israel Merrick, Sr., was a tall, venerable looking man. He was married twice, and died April 30, 1844, aged seventy-eight years. He was buried in Ansonia cemetery. His second wife was a sister-in-law of Justus Dartt, of Charleston township. Israel Merrick, Jr., had three full sisters—Margaret, who married Mordecai Moore; Mary, who married Elmer Bacon, Sr., and Rebecca, who married Daniel Kelsey. Merrick and Charles Moore took their parents to Arkansas over forty years ago, where they died. Charles Moore at one time represented a district of Arkansas in Congress. He died of cholera many years ago. His brother, Merrick Moore, was a quartermaster general in the Confederate service.

Israel Merrick, Jr., was about fifteen years of age when the family came to this county. At that time Wellsboro was mostly dense woods and a part of it a swamp. There was, however, a small clearing of about an acre in the region where John L. Robinson's house was afterwards built. An incident in the life of Mr. Merrick at that early day is worth relating. At one time he was going from the mill at the Marsh to his home in Delmar, where they first settled, driving a yoke of oxen. Getting belated he took refuge in an abandoned corn-crib which stood near where Mr. Robinson afterwards built his house. The only habitation near this was a rude log cabin on the side of the hill where Judge Morris afterwards built a large farm house. Before going into the crib for the night he chained his oxen outside and built a fire. During the night he, as well as the cattle, were very much frightened by the screams of a panther on what is now known as Bache's hill. The fierce animal scented game in the log hut, but the presence of the fire, which was kept brightly burning by the young man, probably deterred it from making the attack. The night thus passed by our young pioneer was a long and dreary one and the "break 'o day" was gladly welcomed. This incident will serve to show the primitive conditions which existed at that time, as well as to illustrate the progress that has been made in less than ninety years.

There were no schools in the county when Israel Merrick, Jr., came here. He had, however, attained the first rudiments of an education before he left his native State; but not content with that, he used to spend long hours after the family had retired for the night in reading and studying, by the light of pine knots, such books as he could obtain. He must have been a very industrious student, for he became a man of much general information, such as is derived from books; was an excellent penman, a keen observer of human action, and was naturally a man of good, sound common sense. He never failed in meeting public expectations in whatever station he was placed. As commissioners' clerk for over nineteen years, he became widely known, and he commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His clerical career commenced in 1828, and extended to 1847, when he was elected a county commissioner, which office he held three years. Mr. Merrick married Julia A. Erway, who was born December 10, 1808. Their children were: Charles, George W., and Ellis; Maria, wife of Deroy Herrington; Mary, wife of William Mathers; Anna, who married Washington Larrison; Sarah, wife of Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, and Ellen. George W. is a prominent lawyer of Wellsboro, and

a sketch of his life will be found in the chapter devoted to the "Bench and Bar." Mr. Merrick died March 7, 1855, aged sixty-five years, one month and ten days; his wife survived him about thirty-one years, dying March 25, 1886.

Mordecai M. Jackson was born at Montgomery Square, near Philadelphia, July 15, 1784. He came with his brother-in-law, John Norris, to the settlement established near the site of Texas, Lycoming county, in 1799, and known as "Morris' Mills," and in 1804 removed with his parents to Wellsboro. They became discouraged and soon returned to the vicinity of Philadelphia. Young Jackson, however, remained here with friends, grew to manhood, and became a prominent citizen of Wellsboro, where he died September 29, 1861. He married Hannah Iddings, and they had issue: Richard, who was among the first male children born in the settlement; James, Mary P., born June 25, 1814. She lived for several years in the family of John Norris and served as his amanuensis. She married John Dickinson, who was for many years one of the early merchants. He died August 25, 1873, aged fifty-eight, but his venerable widow, who has passed her four score years, still survives and is a charming and instructive conversationalist. She can relate many reminiscences of early days and distinctly remembers hearing the wolves howl at night on the hills surrounding Wellsboro. The other daughter, Deborah Ann, born in 1816, married Dr. Archer, of Maryland.

Daniel Kelsey was one of the early representative men of Delmar township. He was a native of New Hampshire, born September 7, 1777, came to Tioga county in 1807 and settled on the old Kelsey homestead, now in the southern part of Wellsboro. He was four times married. His first wife was a daughter of John Mathers, a pioneer of Delmar. She bore him one son, John, who learned the printer's trade in early life, and then went to Wilkes-Barre and studied law. He next removed to New Orleans, whence he wrote a few letters to friends in Wellsboro, but soon afterwards made a voyage up the Mississippi river and never wrote home again. It was learned, however, that between 1840 and 1850 there was a lawyer named John Kelsey in Moniteau county, Missouri, who then occupied a seat on the bench, and the belief gained ground that he was the lost John Kelsey of Wellsboro. This belief was further strengthened by the fact that he left home under the deep displeasure of his father, intending never to have any further communication with him or the family. In this declaration he exhibited the same unbending spirit that characterized his father. Daniel Kelsey's second wife was Miss Kilburn, a sister of Judge Ira Kilburn, of Lawrenceville. His third wife was Rebecca Merrick, a daughter of Israel Merrick, Sr., whom he married January 2, 1825. She became the mother of six children, as follows: Letetia, wife of John English, of Delmar; Daniel, Benjamin F. and Israel M., all deceased; Robert, a resident of Wellsboro, and Anna R., teacher in a government school at Fort Wrangle, Alaska. Mrs. Kelsey died January 16, 1846, and he married for his fourth wife Dinah Ogden. Mr. Kelsey died April 17, 1863. He was a man of marked individuality and had his own way of doing things. On January 25, 1813, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Delmar township, and held the office nearly thirty years. Many interesting reminiscences of him have been preserved which show the character of the man. He lived on a farm not included within the original borough limits. In course of time he came to be familiarly known as "Squire Kelsey," a title he bore until the close of his life. As early as 1817 he was elected one of the trustees of Wellsboro Academy,

and was re-elected in 1819 and 1820. In 1821, when the number of trustees was reduced one-half, he was dropped from the list, and he was not again elected until 1826. He was twice re-elected, in 1827 and 1828. It is said that he was liberal in his religious views, leaning towards a generous toleration and opposed to bigotry. He was an industrious, thrifty farmer, close and calculating, but just in his dealings. No man ever accused him of dishonesty or of attempting to wrong his fellow-man. He was very decided in his opinions, stern and unbending with his children, and believed that the true way to prepare them for the realities of life was to teach them morality, industry and economy. Another of his peculiarities was that he was a man of one price always. If wheat, corn, oats and potatoes were scarce and the price high, the poor man could buy of him at his own price, a happy medium between high and low. If it was a year of plenty, still he had his own price, and would not reduce it if he had to keep his hay and grain over and feed his potatoes to his stock. In times of high prices it was only the poor and needy who could buy of him. No one could buy for speculation. The home farm is now occupied by the widow of his son, Benjamin F.

Robert Kelsey, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Merrick) Kelsey, was born in Wellsboro, June 30, 1834, and was reared to manhood on the old homestead. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, of the "Bucktail" regiment, served twenty months, and was then discharged on account of disability. He participated in the battles of Mechanicsville and Drainsville. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served until the close of the war. Upon his return to Wellsboro he engaged in the hardware business with D. P. and William Roberts, for about a year and a half. He then settled upon a part of the homestead which he owned until 1892, when he sold it and has since been living retired. Mr. Kelsey was married November 13, 1866, to Mary E. Trull, a daughter of Robert and Sarah W. Trull. His wife died March 23, 1879, and on January 6, 1883, he married Mary Nancy Wilcox, a daughter of John H. and Sarah Wilcox. In politics, Mr. Kelsey is a Republican, and served as supervisor of Delmar in 1869. In religion, he inclines to the Adventist belief.

Alpheus Cheney, one of the pioneers of Wellsboro, and the first sheriff of Tioga county, was born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, April 27, 1769, a son of Joseph and Mercilva Cheney. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, and served for a short time in the United States army. In 1803 we find him employed as a bookkeeper at Painted Post, New York, but in March, 1804, he removed to what is now Addison, where he was town clerk in 1805. He married Ann Eliza Bartill, and in 1808 sold his interests at Addison and removed to Wellsboro, where he purchased lots, 10, 12 and 18 on the original plot of that town. He was the first hotel-keeper within the village limits, the third county treasurer, and the first sheriff of the county. About 1825 he removed to Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Uncle Eben and Aunt Hetty Murry.—In the sketch of William Bache, Sr., reference is made to Eben Murry, as one of the early teamsters who hauled goods from Philadelphia for him. Eben and his wife Hetty were slaves, brought here by William Hill Wells about the beginning of the century. When Mr. Wells and his family gave up the struggle to found a home in the wild region of Delmar, they manumitted their slaves and gave them their cleared land and log cabins as a re-

ward for their faithfulness. Regarding the story of the gift of a home to these faithful colored people, one authority says:

> He not only gave them the farm, with suitable farming implements and teams, but also the household furniture, which was very valuable for those times. Tradition says that their white neighbors never rested till the freedmen were dispossessed of everything and they were finally indebted to the kindness of John Norris for the little homes where they ended their days. They were a very superior class of colored people. Aunt Hetty, it was said, was a daughter of an African princess, and Uncle Eben was a born gentleman, most dignified and courteous in appearance and manners.

In the northeast corner of the Wellsboro Cemetery the tombstone of these two remarkable colored people may be seen. It bears these inscriptions: "Eben Murry, died May 6, 1864, aged 96. Hetty, his wife, died July 4, 1868, aged 99. Colored people sixty-four years residents of Delmar and Wellsboro, and highly respected by all."

"Uncle Eben and Aunt Hetty" had six children, two sons and four daughters. The eldest, a daughter, was born May 4, 1804, probably in Delmar, soon after their parents came from Delaware. Of the six only one now survives—"Betty Murry," as she is familiarly called. She was born in Delmar township, in March, 1816, and from her appearance bids fair to live as long as her parents. She was trained as a house servant and cook by Mrs. James Lowrey, and became very proficient. She excels as a caterer and manager at weddings and social parties, and her services are in constant demand by the best classes. Betty was present at the wedding of Dr. Joseph P. Morris to Sarah E., daughter of Judge Samuel W. Morris, in 1836, and officiated in the same capacity at the wedding of their daughter, Catherine, many years afterwards. She is intelligent and ladylike in her manners, and is greatly respected. She cared for her aged parents thirteen years, and when they died she had a marble tablet erected to preserve their names and memories. Although eighty-one years old she does not show her age, and is, apparently, as active and able to pursue her calling as she was forty years ago.

James Lock, who was born in New Hampshire, May 18, 1790, came to Wellsboro in 1815, attracted there no doubt by the inducements held out to settlers. At that time there were but five frame buildings in the place, the balance being log structures of the most primitive character. Mr. Lock was a silversmith, but he did not long pursue his trade, for there was no demand for his skill in that line. He was a natural mechanic, however, and soon found other business. During the building of the second court house, in 1835, he made the doors and kept the tools of the stone cutters in order. He subsequently established a gun shop, the first of the kind in the village, and manufactured a very excellent rifle. He was a successful hunter and angler. On his eighty-third anniversary, and the sixtieth of his marriage, the citizens of Wellsboro made him a formal call and presented him and his estimable wife with a handsome Bible as a token of respect. Mr. Lock died March 14, 1874, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Benjamin B. Smith was one of the pioneers of Wellsboro, Tioga county. He came here from New England in 1819, and taught in the Old Academy several years. We find him appointed a justice of the peace in June, 1822, which office he filled for a long period. In 1827 he founded the *Phoenix*, the second newspaper established in Wellsboro, the history of which is given in a previous chapter. He

continued his connection with the *Phoenix* until 1834, when he sold his interest in the plant. From 1833 to 1836 he filled the office of register and recorder, was a prominent and enterprising man, and always took an active interest in public affairs. Finally engaging in the mercantile business, he became one of the leading merchants of Wellsboro. The firm of B. B. Smith & Son, which existed up to the beginning of the war, is well remembered by the people of the county. Mr. Smith was married in Wellsboro to Margaret Christenot, a native of Switzerland. They reared a family of eight children, named as follows: Ellen, deceased; George Dwight, who was killed in the battle of South Mountain; Frances A., wife of Edward Maynard, of Kansas; Samuel R., who died at Paola, Kansas, June 9, 1896; Henry B., a merchant of Osawatomie, Kansas; Lydia A., wife of Jeremiah Wood, of Tacoma, Washington; Charles B., a resident of Kansas, and Azubah R., deceased wife of Bliss Chapin, of Osawatomie. Mr. Smith spent the remaining years of his life in Wellsboro, dying October 21, 1868, in his seventy-eighth year. His widow removed to Osawatomie, Kansas, where she died some years later. Both are kindly remembered by a large circle of friends.

George Dwight Smith was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, July 26, 1825, a son of Benjamin B. and Margaret Smith. He obtained a good education, and later joined his father as a member of the firm of B. B. Smith & Son. When the war broke out he became active in support of the government and assisted in raising Company I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the front as first lieutenant of that company, but soon after was appointed assistant adjutant general of the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps. Lieutenant Smith was killed at the battle of South Mountain September 14, 1862, and thus ended the promising career of a gallant soldier and patriot. On February 7, 1855, he married Miss N. Azubah Robinson, daughter of the late John L. Robinson. Mr. Smith was a member of the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro, was an active worker in that body, and was superintendent of the Sunday-school when he went to the front in defense of the flag. He was an upright, progressive and enterprising citizen, and always did his full share towards the social and material development of his native county. His widow is also a member of the Presbyterian church and one of the most liberal contributors towards the erection of the new church building in Wellsboro. She is an ardent supporter of all military society movements that have for their object the welfare of the old soldiers or their families.

The Nichols Family.—Archibald Nichols came to Wellsboro in 1829, from Chenango county, New York, whither his son, Levi I., had preceded him the year previous. Enos, another son, followed them in 1833. The father was a stout, heavy man, while Levi was the reverse. Enos resembled his father very much in general appearance. The mother, Mrs. Betsey Nichols, was a fine looking, well built woman, domestic and home-loving in her tastes and disposition and much respected by her acquaintances. There was one daughter in the family, Mary Elizabeth, who was the youngest. She was born in March, 1816, married William Bache, Jr., and died January 23, 1845. She was the second female school teacher under the common school system. Mr. Nichols and his son Levi bought timber lands on Pine creek when they first came to Wellsboro, and soon after property in the village. They also bought a stock of goods and opened a general store on the east corner of Main and Crafton streets. The building in which their store was kept was burned,

and among other things destroyed was the old Ramage press on which the *Phoenix* newspaper was printed. In those early times it cost something to get goods into Wellsboro. Mr. Nichols used to haul all his goods from Utica by wagon, to which place they had been brought from New York City by steamboat and canal. Of course the percentage above the selling price along the line of the Erie canal was considerable and the people of Wellsboro had to pay a high price for their store goods, although Mr. Nichols' prices were a great improvement on those of his predecessors. Before the building of the Erie canal all mercantile goods were brought in wagons from Philadelphia to Williamsport and then hauled over the mountains to Wellsboro and sold at enormous prices. When the Academy was built, as high as twenty-five cents a pound was paid for nails, and other things in proportion, except lumber.

When Archibald Nichols came to Wellsboro he was only forty-three years old and his son Levi twenty. The father and son were much alike in one respect. They both loved amusement; but in the character of their amusement they differed very materially. The son loved music and was a natural musician, while the father loved the same only as it helped one to keep step in the dance. The son loved the quiet, still hunt in the forest and the gentle tread along the trout streams near Wellsboro. The father had little taste in that direction. In a word, Archibald Nichols was a very genial man, a pleasant companion, and a good member of society. He lived in Wellsboro only about nine years, dying in November, 1838, aged nearly fifty-three. His wife died April 21, 1854, in her sixtieth year.

Enos Nichols, the youngest son, was born May 18, 1814, and died August 12, 1844. He was a very genial, whole-souled young man, full of mirth and frolic, and had he lived until he was fifty-three, as his father did, he would have been his very counterpart. When he died he had a host of friends to mourn his early taking off.

Levi I. Nichols, who was the last of the original stock in the march to the grave, was best known of the family, and was in all respects a most worthy member of society. He was for many years one of the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy, and generally while on the board its secretary. He was also for some time its treasurer. He was on the common school board nearly all the time from its organization, September 17, 1834, until about 1850, acting either as secretary or treasurer most of this period. Mr. Nichols was appointed justice of the peace June 9, 1836. In March, 1850, he was appointed an associate judge and served until November, 1851.

Judge Nichols was married on January 4, 1832, to Sarah J. Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown, of Oxford, Chenango county, New York. She was born at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1814, while her parents were temporarily residing at that place, her father being associated with Theodore Burr, the famous bridge builder of early days, in the erection of bridges in New York and Pennsylvania. At the time of their marriage there was but one carriage in the Wellsboro region, and that was owned by William Eberenz, of Delmar, who kindly loaned it to Mr. Nichols to fetch his bride to Wellsboro. The distance was about 150 miles and it took the young couple several days to make the journey. In 1833 they commenced housekeeping in a modest home erected by Mr. Nichols on the lot now occupied by the residence of Judge Williams. Of thirteen children born to them, seven are living, viz: Mrs. Mary E. Lamb, Mrs. Henry W. Williams, Mrs. B. F. Clayton,

Mrs. Walter Sherwood, Enos G., Chester and Henry. Judge Nichols died in Wellsboro, November 15, 1868, in his fifty-ninth year. His wife survived until May 7, 1896, dying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Sherwood, with whom she had lived for the past ten years. Both were adherents of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mrs. Nichols was a kind, charitable and benevolent woman, one of that noble band of pioneers to whose patience, courage and industry Tioga county largely owes its present prosperity.

Jonah Brewster, a son of Nathan Brewster, was born in Connecticut, and located in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812, where he became quite prominent in political affairs. He was collector of taxes at Bridgewater, and subsequently clerk and commissioner of Susquehanna county, and served four years in the House and four years in the Senate. In 1829 he came to Tioga county and embarked in merchandising at Tioga, which he continued until 1831, when he was appointed prothonotary and register and recorder of the county. Removing to Wellsboro he filled those offices for six years, and was in April, 1840, appointed associate judge, which office he filled two terms. He also served twice as a Democratic presidential elector. In 1838 he purchased a farm in Delmar township, upon which he died in 1858. Judge Brewster was married five times and reared a family of eleven children, only three of whom survive, viz: George A., of Charleston township; Alexander S., of Wellsboro, and Jonas S., a resident of New Orleans.

Chester Robinson was for over half a century one of the most successful and best known merchants, lumbermen and bankers of northern Pennsylvania. Born in Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, August 14, 1807, a son of Jesse and Abiah Robinson, his youth was passed in his native place, where he assisted his father in operating a tannery. On the 6th of January, 1830, he married Lodoiska Bowen, and in the spring of 1835 came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and entered into partnership with his brother, John L. Robinson, who had purchased the store of Samuel Dickinson the preceding year. With the passing years the firm of C. & J. L. Robinson developed and enlarged the business, and carried on the most extensive mercantile trade in Tioga county up to 1863, when they gave up merchandising to embark in banking. Soon after their settlement in Wellsboro they purchased timber lands on Pine creek and engaged in lumbering. This branch of the business was under the personal supervision of Chester, to whose keen foresight, conservative management and unremitting industry was due much of the success attained. They continued the lumber business until 1862, and the following year abandoned merchandising and began the preliminary steps which resulted in the founding of the First National Bank of Wellsboro in 1864, to the upbuilding of which institution they afterwards devoted their entire attention. The larger part of the stock was taken by the Robinson brothers, who continued to control the bank's policy as long as they lived. They were its guiding spirits, to whose sound judgment, strict financial integrity and watchful care was principally due its success. They were not only life-long business associates, but were also noted for their brotherly affection and loyalty toward each other. This sympathetic relation, of a quality above that usually implied by the fraternal tie, was marked by the strongest proofs of mutual confidence, and continued unbroken throughout the years of close companionship until finally severed by death. About 1880 Chester retired from active participation in business affairs, and devoted the remaining

years of his life to the enjoyment of his home and ample fortune, though he was a daily visitor at the bank until failing health confined him to the house. Surrounded by every comfort that wealth could give, and solaced by the tender care and affection of his children, he passed the autumn of his life in quiet peace and happiness, dying on the 31st of December, 1890, at the ripe age of over eighty-three years.

Mr. Robinson's first wife, Lodoiska, died March 16, 1843, leaving two children, George Chester, and Juliet, the recently deceased widow of the late M. M. Converse, of Wellsboro. The son, George Chester, was born in Hartwick, New York, August 9, 1833, and died at his father's home in Wellsboro, September 21, 1863, while entering on a life of very bright promise. He graduated from Yale College in 1856, where he had given proof of marked ability in composition and oratory. On leaving Yale he studied in the New York Theological Seminary until the spring of 1857, when he became pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn. In August, 1858, he married Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of Dr. Abel Stevens, a prominent Methodist divine, and the following spring became pastor of Union Chapel, Cincinnati, Ohio. A year later his health, frail from boyhood, failed, and he went to Europe, where he spent two years in travel and judicious study. Returning to Cincinnati in June, 1862, with apparently restored health, he resumed his pastoral relations, but was soon again prostrated by his old malady, consumption, from which he never recovered. Mr. Robinson was endowed with a mental organization of unusual power and delicacy, and was a fine classical scholar and thoroughly conversant with the best literature of Europe and America.

On the 20th of June, 1848, Chester Robinson married Miss Mary E. Barber, a daughter of Robert Barber, of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She was born in Columbia, March 5, 1816, and died in Wellsboro May 14, 1878, leaving one daughter, Mary Barber Robinson, who still occupies the old family home. Mrs. Robinson was noted for her nobility of heart and true Christian character. In early life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ever after a faithful and helpful member and a liberal supporter of religious and charitable enterprises. A friend to the poor, no one applied to her in vain, and none left her without substantial assistance and encouragement. As a wife and mother she was a noble example of those womanly virtues which won her the love and respect of the community in which her entire married life was passed.

Mr. Robinson was an exceedingly modest man, and never sought or cared for public office, but he always took great interest in the growth and prosperity of Wellsboro. A Republican from the organization of that party, he ever manifested a deep interest in its principles and success, and was quite active in local politics. He possessed a kindly heart, a genial, companionable temperament, and many other estimable qualities as a citizen and neighbor. His venerable head, whitened by the snows of eighty-three winters, was laid low on the last day of the old year. So closed a long and prosperous career, marked by the strictest integrity and highest business honor.

John L. Robinson, for nearly sixty years one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Tioga county, was born at Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, January 6, 1813, a son of Jesse and Abiah Robinson, pioneers of that place. He

obtained a good common school education and early developed those habits of untiring industry upon which his subsequent successful business career was built up to its full fruition. At the age of fourteen he began clerking in one of the leading stores in Otego, New York, which vocation he continued for a few years and then opened a store at Ninevah, New York, where he carried on business up to his majority. Having in the meantime accumulated a small capital, he came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, purchased the store of Samuel Dickinson, and embarked in general merchandising. At that time the village contained only about 500 inhabitants, while the surrounding country was very sparsely settled and just emerging from its primitive conditions. In the spring of 1835 his brother, Chester, joined him, and the firm of C. & J. L. Robinson came into existence. They soon began to realize the importance of the lumber interest, and securing timber lands engaged in lumbering. John L. attended to the financial part of the business, while Chester gave his personal supervision to the outside operations. With characteristic energy they continued developing this great industry, in connection with the mercantile business, until they became widely known as one of the most substantial and reliable firms in northern Pennsylvania.

Retiring from the lumber business in 1862, they continued merchandising for a period, but also turned their attention to the establishment and up-building of other enterprises. In May, 1864, John L. became the moving spirit in the organization of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, and his financial solidity and prominence were subsequently recognized by his election as the second president of that institution, a position he filled continuously for twenty-eight years. After the bank was founded he took full charge and acted as cashier for a period, until the business was in proper running order. Under his energetic, careful and judicious guidance the First National grew in strength and popularity and won a high place among the solid financial institutions of the State. Mr. Robinson was a man of commendable public spirit and gave his support to every movement which he believed would advance the general welfare of the community. His conscientious devotion to duty, his sterling integrity, his high standing in business circles and his generous support of the church, won for him the confidence and respect of all classes.

In religion, Mr. Robinson was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church from its organization up to the time of his death. He was one of the founders and organizers of that congregation, and for more than half a century a vestryman and senior warden. Josiah Emery, in his "Recollections of Early Life in Wellsboro," written in 1879, says: "John L. Robinson was the most efficient citizen in procuring the erection of the first church ever built in Wellsboro, St. Paul's church, now standing. In the building of the church and the building and re-building of the rectory, no man has, I think, paid on the whole as much as Mr. Robinson." In early manhood he was a Democrat, later became a Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party he united with that organization and continued one of its most loyal supporters to the close of his life. He served as treasurer of Tioga county in 1844-45, but he cared little for public office, preferring to devote his energies and talents to the development of his adopted home and thus assist in the social and material prosperity of the county.

Mr. Robinson was married in 1832, to Miss Azubah Bowen, a daughter of

Hezekiah Bowen, of Hartwick, New York, to which union were born seven children, four of whom grew to maturity, as follows: J. Fred, who died April 28, 1885, aged fifty-one years; N. Azubah, widow of Lieut. George Dwight Smith, killed at the battle of South Mountain; Eugene H., who served as cashier of the First National Bank for several years and died September 25, 1876, and Jesse M., president of that institution from January, 1893, up to his death, August 6, 1896. Mrs. Robinson was a zealous Episcopalian from the organization of St. Paul's church, with which she united at that time, and died June 20, 1888. Five years later, on January 11, 1893, her husband died, and was borne to the grave in Wellsboro Cemetery, where a substantial granite monument marks their last resting place.

Jesse Morse Robinson, late president of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, was born in that borough May 17, 1853, and died August 6, 1896, having spent his entire life in his native town. He was the youngest son of John L. Robinson, inherited many of the strongest traits in his father's character, and early developed an aptitude for business affairs not often found in so young a man. Educated in the Wellsboro High School, the Wesleyan Seminary and the Bryant and Stratton Business College, of New York City, he began clerking at the age of fifteen in the general store of C. & J. L. Robinson, and later entered a bookstore controlled by the same firm. In 1872 he became book-keeper in the First National Bank of Wellsboro, and after the death of his brother, Eugene H., in September, 1876, he was promoted to the position of cashier. This office he held until the death of his father in January, 1893, when he was elected president of that institution. During the latter years of his father's life much of the responsibility in the general management of the bank devolved upon him, and upon his accession to the office of president he found very few duties with which he was not already familiar. In general business affairs he kept pace with the times, and conducted the business under his charge with more than ordinary breadth and liberality. While recognized as a careful and conservative investor, he never hesitated to follow his own judgment when once formed, and his timely assistance was appreciated by many a business man of Tioga county weighed down by financial troubles. Under the most trying circumstances he was cool and firm and it was seldom that he failed to untangle the most difficult financial matters.

Mr. Robinson was married October 15, 1873, to Ella Crowl, of Wellsboro, who died February 2, 1884, leaving two sons, Eugene H., and Frank C. On April 25, 1887, he was again united in marriage, with Hattie M. Willis, eldest daughter of Mrs. Caroline D. Willis, of Wellsboro, to which union were born two children, Dorothy and Jesse Morse. The widow and four children reside in Wellsboro. Mr. Robinson was a generous man and gave liberally of his means to charitable objects and business enterprises, besides giving his time and services as a director in many business undertakings. Upon the death of his father he came into the possession of a large estate, but this did not change his character. He was still the same plain, kind, modest and unobtrusive man as before. His daily life was pure, his conversation always chaste, and his inherent charity never permitted him to criticise his neighbor. In his home he was the ever kind, indulgent husband and loving father, while even the domestic pets of the family knew and welcomed him as their friend.

In politics, Mr. Robinson was a strong Republican, always took a deep interest

in the success of his party, and served as treasurer of Wellsboro for about ten years preceding his death, and also filled the same office in the school board. He was a stockholder and director in the Wellsboro Water Company and a charter member of Alert Hose Company. He was a prominent member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. societies, and a Knight Templar in Tyagaghton Commandery. In religion, he was a life-long adherent of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Wellsboro, and one of the largest contributors to its support, as well as to the building fund of the new church edifice now in course of erection. The vestry of St. Paul's church adopted appropriate resolutions on his death, from which we copy the following tribute:

> The death of Mr. Robinson has brought a deep sense of loss to a large circle of friends in Wellsboro and beyond, but especially to the parish to which he belonged and the vestry of which he was the efficient treasurer. We revere his memory for the interest he took in the welfare of the parish; for the careful attention he gave to the duties that devolved upon him as vestryman and treasurer; for his valuable advice and wise counsel; for the courtesy, cordiality and enthusiasm which he brought to bear upon every cause that he espoused, and for the upright character and unsullied name that he bore through life. We shall hold in grateful remembrance the financial aid which he gave to the parish and his bountiful contribution to the new church. We shall look back upon him as a Christian gentleman, an efficient parish officer, a trusted friend and brother, whose death we shall always mourn and whose memory we shall ever hold in affectionate esteem.

John W. Bailey was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1824, eldest son of Roswell and Julia A. (Rockwell) Bailey, pioneers of this county. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and his primary education was obtained in the common schools of the district. But sixteen years old when his father died, he succeeded him in charge of the old homestead. In later years he purchased about 600 acres of land and engaged in cattle dealing, probably buying and shipping more stock than any other man in the northern tier during that period. In 1870 he removed to Wellsboro, where he soon became one of the prominent and enterprising citizens. He dealt extensively in agricultural implements and lumber for twenty years, and always gave the most liberal credits to his patrons. Mr. Bailey was a member of the firm that established the tannery at Stokesdale, and was an active agent in the building of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim, and the Pine Creek railroads, being a director of the latter company. He was also a director in the United States Glass Company, and one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, in which institution he was an honored and trusted director until his death. Always ready and willing to take a leading part in every public enterprise which he believed would promote the interests of Wellsboro, and ever on the alert to encourage any project that might add to the general welfare of his native county, Mr. Bailey won the admiration, respect and confidence of the whole people. He was eminently adapted to command the co-operation and support of his fellowmen, as he always went into whatever he undertook with earnestness, enthusiasm and confidence, thus inspiring others with his own sentiments. Possessing unbounded public spirit, whole-souled generosity and broad charity, he never turned a deaf ear to the cry of suffering or distress. A warm, consistent friend of the working classes, he was honored and trusted by them to the close of his life. While accumulating a large estate, he

gave liberally to religion, charity and education, and was one of the most generous citizens of Wellsboro throughout his long and active business career. Mr. Bailey wielded a wide influence in the local councils of the Democratic party, and was a stalwart in his fealty to its principles and candidates. He was chairman of the county committee a number of years, represented the county in several state conventions, and was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1892. He served in the borough council several terms, and also filled the offices of burgess and school director, always taking a deep interest in the growth of the public school system.

On Christmas Day, 1843, Mr. Bailey married Margaret L. Lewis, a daughter of Thomas Lewis, of Charleston township. She was born October 17, 1827, and died November 19, 1883, after a happy companionship of nearly forty years. They became the parents of twelve children, ten of whom grew to an adult age, as follows: Eva A., wife of Dr. M. L. Bacon, of Wellsboro; Edward, deceased; Llewellyn L., of Wellsboro; Ada B., deceased wife of Louis Doumaux; Morton S., a resident of Colorado; Lloyd J., of California; Leon O., who lives in Indiana; Lee M., deceased; Fred W., a resident of Denver, and Mildred L. On November 28, 1889, Mr. Bailey married Mrs. Julia McClelland, a daughter of Michael Dunkle, of Jersey Shore, who yet survives. He died July 12, 1892, soon after his return from the Democratic National Convention, and was buried with Masonic honors, as he was a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M. The whole community sincerely mourned the death of one whose place could not be easily filled—a man whose warm, friendly greeting and substantial assistance brought sunshine into many a weary and discouraged heart. On the day of his funeral the stores and shops in Wellsboro were closed and a large delegation of workingmen marched in the funeral procession as a mark of respect to his memory.

Llewellyn L. Bailey was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, January 30, 1849, a son of John W. Bailey, and grandson of Roswell Bailey. He was educated in the public schools and at Mansfield State Normal, and when seventeen years of age entered a drug store in Blossburg, where he clerked three years. He then came to Wellsboro and worked for his father two years, at the end of which time he established a feed and supply store at Antrim. Two years later he sold out and entered the First National Bank of Wellsboro as book-keeper, which position he filled from 1873 to 1882. In 1880 he was elected a director and served until July, 1896. He was made assistant cashier in 1882 and acted as such until January 1, 1893, when he became cashier, and occupied that position until October, 1894, when he resigned to take charge of the estate of Philip Williams. In January, 1897, he was elected vice-president of the Wellsborough National Bank. Mr. Bailey married Elizabeth C. Hill, a daughter of Rev. H. F. Hill, of Lindley, New York. Seven children blessed this union, named as follows: Mabel E., deceased; Arthur L., book-keeper for Mathers, Graves & Company; Harry F., Margaret L., John W., Edith A. and Catherine E. Mrs. Bailey died June 11, 1888, and he was again married to Carrie J. Hastings, a daughter of E. H. Hastings, of Wellsboro. The family are adherents of the Baptist church, and in politics, Mr. Bailey is a Democrat. He has filled the offices of school director and councilman for two terms each, and is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of his native county.

Hon. Morton S. Bailey was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, July

3, 1855, a son of John W. Bailey, and was reared on the homestead farm. Removing to Wellsboro with his parents in 1870, he attended the Wellsboro High School and later followed teaching for a short period. He graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1880, and soon after went to Colorado, where he began at once the study of law, and was admitted to practice in August, 1882. He soon developed into political prominence and was elected to the State Senate by the Democratic party in a district at that time largely Republican. After serving one session, he was elected in the autumn of 1891, judge of the Eleventh Judicial district and resigned his seat in the Senate to go upon the bench. Judge Bailey was re-elected in 1894, as the candidate of the Democrats and Populists. The Eleventh district had heretofore been Republican, and his election twice in succession was a high tribute to his worth and popularity. Judge Bailey is recognized in his State as a lawyer of solid legal attainments and unquestioned integrity, and he has won a high reputation for the impartiality and fairness of his decisions. In the fall of 1896 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of Colorado, but failed of election.

Leon O. Bailey was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, June 21, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of Wellsboro and at Cornell University. He later removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he studied law in the office of Baker, Hord & Hendricks, and was admitted to the bar of Marion county at the age of twenty-three. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Democrat, and served one term as assistant to the attorney general of Indiana. He was subsequently the Democratic nominee for Congress in that district, and also served as city solicitor of Indianapolis, in which city he still resides.

Julius M. Bailey, second son of Clark W. Bailey, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, March 30, 1835, was educated in the common schools, and has followed agriculture the greater portion of his life. He also operated for a time a saw and grist-mill in his native township. On February 11, 1856, he married Eunice Benedict, a daughter of Marcus and Lucy (Jennings) Benedict, of Charleston township, to which union have been born five children, viz: Ransom W., Alice E., deceased wife of Garrett Campbell; Flora A., who died in infancy; Lucy B., wife of Frank Rockwell, and Lora V., wife of Peter L. Abrams. In January, 1893, Mr. Bailey and his son, Ransom W., purchased their present business in Wellsboro, and in April, 1894, he removed his family to that borough, where he has since carried on the wagon, farm implement and harness business.

Ransom W. Bailey, eldest child of Julius M. Bailey, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, October 24, 1857, and obtained his education in the public schools and the State Normal School of Mansfield. He afterwards taught school for two years, and for the following three years worked on his father's farm, and then purchased a farm in Charleston township, upon which he lived seven years. Forming a partnership with his uncle, Clark B. Bailey, he went to Elkland and engaged in the foundry and agricultural implement business, which he followed three years. On January 1, 1893, he and his father purchased their present business in Wellsboro, where they have since been engaged as dealers in wagons, farm implements, harness, etc. Mr. Bailey was married June 23, 1879, to Lena Partridge, a daughter of Chester and Rachel Partridge, of Charleston township, and has four children, viz: Edith M., Eunice, Julius and Catherine. The



J. W. Bailey

family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Bailey is connected with the Knights of Honor.

Ellis M. Bodine was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1801, a son of Isaac and Catherine (Casper) Bodine. His father came from New Jersey with the Mannings in the last decade of the Eighteenth century, and settled in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, where both he and wife died. Ellis M. was the third in a family of seven children. He grew to manhood in his native town, where he attended the public schools in boyhood, and learned the tanner's trade with Abram Lawshe, of that place. In 1827 he married Margaret Shearer, a daughter of James Shearer, an early settler of Lycoming county, and in 1828 came to Wellsboro and purchased the Joseph Fish tannery. He conducted this business until 1846, when he erected a larger building, in which he carried on the business up to 1848, when the plant was burned. He then became a farmer, and followed agriculture until five years before his death, when he sold the farm to his son, Abram L., and retired from active labor. Nine children were born of his marriage with Margaret Shearer, as follows: Sarah E., wife of Dr. H. S. Greeno, of Kansas City, Mo.; Isaac M. and Abram L., residents of Wellsboro; Ellis B., who died at the age of fifty-six; Ellen A., widow of Rev. M. F. DeWitt; Catherine A., wife of John W. Wright, of Washington, D. C.; Lewis T., a resident of Chicago; Robert W., of Wellsboro, and Margaret A., wife of Charles M. Moore, of Williamsport. Mrs. Bodine died February 3, 1845, in her thirty-third year, having been born March 2, 1812. Mr. Bodine was again married, to Aurilla H. Coolidge, a daughter of Amos Coolidge, who bore him two children: Henry F., of Billings, Montana, and Ida, who died at the age of twenty-five years. Mr. Bodine died in Wellsboro, August 14, 1889, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His widow resides with Abram L. Bodine, of Wellsboro, and is in her eightieth year. Mr. Bodine was active in the cause of education, and the part he took in organizing the first common schools in the borough will be found related in the chapter on the schools of Wellsboro. He was also foremost in promoting the interests of his adopted home, and lived long enough to see it become a thrifty and prosperous town.

Isaac M. Bodine, a son of Ellis M. and Margaret (Shearer) Bodine, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, February 4, 1830, and was educated in the common schools of the borough. From 1848 to 1850 he clerked in the store of C. & J. L. Robinson, and during the years 1850 and 1851 he traveled through the South. Upon his return to Wellsboro he accepted the position of superintendent of the mines at Blossburg, where he had charge of the company store and also acted as paymaster for eight years. In 1860 he returned to Wellsboro and built the saw-mill on Queen street, now operated by S. A. Hiltbold. The same year he also purchased the farm in the northwestern part of the borough upon which he now lives, and during recent years has devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Bodine was married September 9, 1863, to Mary E. Stowell, a daughter of Hezekiah and Anna Stowell, and has two children, viz: Anna, wife of Clarence E. Shumway, of Corning, and Mayne C., and employe of the Fall Brook Coal Company in the same city. Mrs. Bodine died January 26, 1876, aged thirty-five years. In politics, Mr. Bodine was an old line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, with which he has since affiliated. In religion he is an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He has served a number of years as deputy sheriff, fifteen years as a justice of the peace, and has filled various borough offices.

ABRAM L. BODINE was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, October 9, 1832, and is the second son of Ellis M. and Margaret Bodine. He attended the public schools of his native town, and when twenty-one years of age began clerking in a general store at Blossburg, where he later engaged in merchandising, which he followed about thirteen years. He was also in the hotel business at Blossburg and Morris for a period. In 1882 he purchased the homestead farm from his father, and two years later sold it and bought his present one in Delmar, now occupied by his son, William T., and finally took up his residence in Wellsboro, where he now lives. Mr. Bodine was married February 3, 1855, to Julia A. Tillotson, a daughter of Napoleon B. Tillotson, of Delaware county, New York, born February 3, 1839. Five children are the fruits of this union, viz: Ada M., William T., Frederick M., Catherine J. and Henry E. Mr. and Mrs. Bodine are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is independent, and is connected with the Patrons of Husbandry.

WILLIAM T. BODINE, eldest son of Abram L. Bodine, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, August 15, 1861, and obtained a public school education. He has devoted his entire attention to farming, and has charge of his father's farm in Delmar. On January 4, 1882, he married Ettie G. Wilkins, a daughter of Alva Wilkins, of Morris, and has three children: Alfred W., Josephine M. and Julia C. Mr. Bodine and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, he is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising farmers of Delmar.

FRED. M. BODINE, D. D. S., was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, September 23, 1867, a son of Abram L. Bodine, and grandson of Ellis M. Bodine. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and graduated in dentistry from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1892. He opened an office in Wellsboro, in June, 1892, where he has since devoted his attention to the duties of his profession, and has built up a good practice. Dr. Bodine was married on August 23, 1893, to Adelaide Shaw, a daughter of Rev. A. C. Shaw, of Wellsboro. He is a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the dental fraternity, Delta Sigma Delta, and Edwin T. Darby Dental Society of Philadelphia, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

ERASTUS P. DEANE, a native of Petersham, Massachusetts, born November 26, 1809, was a son of Daniel and Jerusha (Houghton) Deane. His father was born in Petersham, in 1771, a son of Jeremiah Deane, a native of Dedham, Massachusetts, and spent about eighty years of his life on a farm in his native State. He died at the home of his son, Erastus P., in Delmar township, Tioga county, October 10, 1866, aged ninety-five years. Erastus P. was reared on a farm, and received an academic education, devoting particular attention to the acquisition of the knowledge of surveying, a business he followed throughout his whole life. In a letter written to a friend in 1879, Mr. Deane tells how he came to settle in Tioga county. He says:

I came to Wellsboro April 25, 1834, very much broken in health. I left Petersham, Worcester county, Massachusetts, with the design of spending the summer somewhere among the Allegheny hills, and fetched up at Wellsboro. As my health was somewhat

improved, I agreed to take charge of the Academy three months, designing at that time to go south in the early autumn. The three months' engagement having expired, and no teacher having been employed, I agreed to continue the school a month and a half longer. At the expiration of that time—October 12, 1834—I was so much mended up that I went into the woods with my compass, where I have been most of the time since.

He had received a fine education, which not only qualified him for teaching, but surveying also. He purchased a farm in Delmar, and June 29, 1837, he married Mary E. McEwen, a native of Philadelphia, eldest daughter of John McEwen, also of Delmar township. He went to work with a will and cleared a fine farm which he took great pleasure in cultivating, as his tastes ran largely to agriculture. His profession of land surveying led him into all the counties of northern and central Pennsylvania, and he acquired much knowledge regarding the location of surveys. One of his great natural gifts was his wonderfully retentive memory. It was in fact phenomenal, and was of invaluable service to him in his profession. His ability to recall dates and data, and to identify marks and localities in the woods, was remarkable; and then to make it doubly sure, his correctness was found to be so absolutely true, that no doubt was entertained when his statement was heard. Mr. Deane lived on his farm in Delmar until 1874, when he moved his family into Wellsboro, where he resided until his death, September 22, 1881, which was caused by injuries sustained by falling into a railroad culvert at Corning, New York, while on his way to Williamsport to attend court. His wife died April 30, 1879. When he came into the county his health was poor, but constant exercise in the pure mountain air, and on his farm, made him strong and vigorous. He was inclined to be reticent, and was somewhat retiring in his disposition, but he was possessed of extensive knowledge and his character was above reproach. He was appointed county surveyor in 1836 and served three years in that office. Mr. Deane and wife were the parents of the following named children: C. Augusta, wife of Henry Bacon, of Havanna, South Dakota; Darius L., of Wellsboro; Daniel A., deceased; Cecil A., a civil engineer of Denver, Colorado; Luella I., Caroline A., and Mary E., deceased wife of A. S. Cooper, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

David Sturrock, one of the early and sturdy citizens of Wellsboro, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, March 7, 1809. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner in his native country. When out of his apprenticeship he married Jane Sands, who was born in Scotland, August 25, 1811. She bore him eight children, as follows: A. G., a carpenter and builder of Wellsboro; Robert W., who enlisted in Company F, Fifth Reserve, was promoted to captain, and was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, being then in his twenty-sixth year; Margaret, widow of William Roberts, of Wellsboro; Jane, a resident of Port Townsend, Washington; Barbara, wife of Darius L. Deane, of Wellsboro; William D., who enlisted February 24, 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who died at David's Island Hospital, New York, August 20, 1864; Mary, deceased wife of W. J. Bowers, of Horseheads, New York, and George A., a resident of Port Townsend, Washington. In 1833 Mr. Sturrock came to America and in 1834 located in Wellsboro. He was recognized as one of the best practical builders of his time, and was respected for his honesty and integrity. Mrs. Sturrock died August 20, 1881, and he survived her until October 31, 1888.

Salmon Sherwood was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, within the limits of the present city of Bridgeport, where his ancestors had lived continuously since 1645. Thomas Sherwood, founder of the family in America, was an Englishman who sailed from Ipswich, England, in 1634, landing at Plymouth the same year, whence he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1645, where he resided until his death. Salmon was of the sixth generation from Thomas Sherwood. He was a man of fair education, a surveyor, school teacher and farmer, and served in a Virginia regiment, with the rank of lieutenant, under Generals St. Clair and Wayne during the campaigns against the Indian tribes of Ohio. After the campaign of 1793, he was employed by the proprietors of the lands about the Boone settlement in Kentucky as a surveyor. While there he married a Miss Stanley, who was massacred by the Indians. They had one son, Stephen, who escaped. After a residence in Kentucky of some four years, he returned to Connecticut on horseback, bringing his young son, then three years old, with him. On his way from the Susquehanna valley to the lake country in New York, he passed through Tioga county, over the Williamson road. His son, Stephen, was killed or died in the naval service during the War of 1812. Salmon Sherwood was again married in 1797, to Phoebe Burritt, and by this marriage reared a family of nine sons and two daughters. Farming and surveying were his principal occupations. He served several terms in the legislature and Senate of Connecticut, and was a captain in the War of 1812. The wants of a growing family induced him to seek a new country where land was cheaper, and he removed from Connecticut to Chemung (now Schuyler) county, New York, in 1817, where he bought a large tract of new land. He gave his family such advantages as the schools of the period and neighborhood afforded. His eldest son, Burritt, was a graduate of a medical college and practiced his profession in New York City until his death, in 1854, at which time he was surgeon of the ill-fated steamer, Arctic, which sunk off Cape Race in the fall of 1854. Dr. Sherwood was detained at home by sickness and died about the same time the vessel was lost. Three of the sons, Charles, Henry and Julius, became lawyers, the last two being well-known residents of Wellsboro, Tioga county, at their death. Charles died at Messina, Sicily, in 1846, where he was then serving as United States Consul. One son, Walter, was educated at West Point Military Academy, and was killed in Florida during the Seminole war. Another son, George, was an engineer and died in New Orleans, from sickness contracted during the Mexican War; while Stanley, Rollin and James were farmers, the first of whom died in Tioga county. Salmon Sherwood died in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1853, aged eighty-four years. His wife, Phoebe, died in Schuyler county, New York, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hinman, in 1872, aged ninety-six years. Four of their sons died in the service of the government, and during the Rebellion every one of their surviving sons and grandsons of military age were in the Union army or represented there. Two of their children still survive, viz: James, of Bradford county, aged eighty-six years, and Mrs. Phoebe Hinman, aged ninety years, who lives in Schuyler county, New York.

William Harrison was one of the pioneer carpenters of Wellsboro, Tioga county, coming here a single man in 1833, where he at once found employment on the stone court house, then in course of erection. He was a native of New

Jersey, and soon after his advent in Wellsboro he married Catherine Meek, a daughter of Leonard and Mary Meek, natives of England, whence the family immigrated to Pennsylvania. Her father was one of the early tailors and merchants of Wellsboro, coming here in 1833, where he conducted business for many years. Mrs. Harrison was born in England, October 10, 1816. She became the mother of seven children, viz: Jefferson, a lawyer, of Wellsboro; Mary, Albert, deceased; Sarah, Leonard, president of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, and William and Catherine, both of whom died in childhood. Mr. Harrison continued the business of carpenter and builder for a number of years, but later purchased a farm in Delmar and lived in that township for quite a long period. Returning to Wellsboro, he spent his declining years in the family home on Main street, now occupied by his widow, where he died January 18, 1885, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Harrison was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, to which denomination his widow belongs. He was a good neighbor and an honest man, and is kindly remembered by the community among whom the greater portion of his life was passed.

Leonard Harrison, president of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, was born in that borough, January 10, 1850, a son of William and Catherine Harrison, and has spent his entire life in his native county. He attended the public schools until the age of fifteen, and then began clerking in the postoffice under Hon. Hugh Young. He subsequently worked with his father at the carpenter business up to 1878, and the following six years was clerk in the commissioners' office. In the meantime he had devoted some attention to lumbering, and in 1883 went into the coal business, with which he was connected over ten years. His principal success, however, has been attained in the lumber business, which he has prosecuted with energy and remarkable judgment for several years, being now recognized as one of the most successful lumbermen in Tioga county. As a tribute to his business and financial prominence and integrity, Mr. Harrison was chosen in August, 1896, president of the First National Bank, to succeed the late Jesse M. Robinson. On July 2, 1882, he married Miss Mary Green, a daughter of Peter and Agnes Green, of Delmar township, to which union have been born three children: Emily, deceased; Kate and George. The family are Presbyterians in religious belief. The handsome new church of that denomination in Wellsboro was erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Harrison, and owes much to his generous liberality and knowledge of the builder's art. He is a member of the board of trustees, and takes a deep interest in the Sabbath-school, as well as in all else pertaining to the church. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and has filled the office of school director nine years, also that of burgess, collector and borough clerk.

Robert C. Simpson was born in the village of Moffat, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, September 27, 1823. His father was an Englishman and his mother a native of Scotland. In August, 1834, the family came to the United States and settled at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, Robert being then about eleven years old. At the age of fourteen he began clerking in a general store at Montrose, and he subsequently became a teacher in the Montrose Academy. Here he was married in his twenty-first year, and two years later the young couple came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, where Mr. Simpson found employment as a clerk in the office of the

Bingham estate, which position he filled one year. Returning to Montrose he engaged in merchandising. About 1850 he moved to Towanda, Bradford county, and became teller in the bank of LaPort, Mason & Company, and five years later went to Scranton to accept the cashiership in the bank of Mason, Meylert & Company, which he held three years. He then returned to Wellsboro and became chief clerk in the Bingham office. When William B. Clymer went to Europe, in 1869, Mr. Simpson had charge of the business, and after the death of Mr. Clymer he succeeded him as agent and attorney of the estate. From that time until his death he discharged the duties of this responsible position with characteristic zeal, unflagging industry, sound judgment and strict integrity, winning not only a well-earned competence, but the confidence and esteem of those for whom he acted. He was a proficient accountant and an accurate and methodical business man. Having a great deal of land business to transact, in the matter of titles and conveyances, he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, *ex gratia*, in 1880, a compliment he highly esteemed. He also took a deep interest in the bar association and was one of its most liberal and useful members. Prior to the Rebellion Mr. Simpson was a Democrat, but at that time he became a Republican. He remained a faithful supporter of the Republican party the balance of his life, and was chairman of the county committee in 1874. In early manhood he was an Odd Fellow, and in later years became a Mason. He was a member of the committee that revised the constitution of the Grand Lodge, at which period he was one of the leading members of the Masonic order in northern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Simpson's hearty and enduring love of Nature, animate and inanimate, was one of the dominant traits of his character. He was a sympathetic friend of birds and animals of every kind, and could not brook the least cruelty to even the humbler members of Nature's family. Such a man was naturally a generous friend of poor, suffering humanity, quick to discern and prompt to relieve distress. He gave without ostentation and as secretly as possible, and any reference to his benefactions was sure to be rebuked. Frank, outspoken, honest and truthful, he could not tolerate any attempt at deception or trickery on the part of others. Mr. Simpson was a well-informed man, a close observer of men and events, and possessed a sound and cultivated taste for good literature. A discriminating buyer of choice books, he accumulated through the passing years a fine library and was thoroughly familiar with its contents. His old home, standing in a dense grove of pines, has been long regarded as one of the landmarks of Wellsboro. Here he passed to eternal rest, April 15, 1893, leaving a widow and three daughters, his only son having died several years before.

Col. Alanson E. Niles, a son of Nathan Niles, Jr., was born October 5, 1816, and grew to manhood in this county, where his father settled in 1796. He was among the first to respond to his country's call, and was early in the field as captain of Company E, of the "Bucktails." At Drainsville he was severely wounded by being shot through the lungs. After recovering he hastened back to his regiment. At Gaines Hill he was taken prisoner with Companies D and E, and spent forty-nine days in Libby Prison, when they were exchanged. He was promoted to the rank of major, March 1, 1863, and on the fifteenth of May following he was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment. It was while with the "Bucktails"

in their charge on Little Round Top, Gettysburg, that he was wounded in the left thigh. He was afterward transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and promoted to the rank of colonel. On the night President Lincoln was assassinated, he was in Ford's Theater and heard the pistol shot. Colonel Niles participated in many battles and was recognized as one of the "bravest of the brave." During the Grand Review in Washington he was officer of the day and had full military charge of the city on that memorable occasion. He was commissioned a captain in the regular army and for three years was stationed at Plattsburg, New York, as commandant of the military barracks. In 1869 he was retired on account of disability, by reason of his wounds, with the rank and pay of a captain, and he took up his residence in Wellsboro, where he died October 8, 1891.

Gen. Robert Corson Cox is one of the oldest, most respected and best known citizens of Wellsboro. He is a native of Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 18, 1823, a son of William and Hannah (Corson) Cox, the former a native of Montour county, of Irish ancestry, and the latter of Lycoming county, of German-Quaker stock. His parents removed to Delmar township, Tioga county, when Robert C. was about two months old, where they lived some twelve years and then returned to their former home in Lycoming county. In April, 1841, the family again came to this county and settled near the site of Liberty borough. Here the mother died in May, 1842, and the father in February, 1856. Robert C. was in his eighteenth year when his parents located in Liberty township, and had spent his boyhood assisting them on the farm, attending the common schools during the winter seasons and enduring the trials and hardships of those early days. On April 7, 1846, he married Lydia Ann Wheeland, a daughter of George and Mary K. Wheeland, of Liberty, whose ancestors were pioneers of Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, whence her parents removed to Liberty township, Tioga county, in 1827. Three children blessed this union, as follows: Henry C., cashier of the First National Bank of Wellsboro; Mary E., deceased wife of Jacob K. Richards, and Carrie M., deceased wife of Alfred P. Dartt. After his marriage Mr. Cox took charge of the homestead farm, on which his father had paid $500, but on account of a defective title our subject was compelled to repurchase the property. Here he lived, clearing the land and tilling the soil, until 1854, when he sold the farm and embarked in merchandising and lumbering at Liberty, which business he followed until entering the army in 1862. In the meantime he had served six years as orderly sergeant of a volunteer cavalry company, and was brigade inspector of militia, with the rank of major, from 1854 up to the first year of the war.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion he at once took an active and prominent part in raising troops to defend the flag, some of which were not accepted, Pennsylvania's quota being full. But in August, 1862, he went to Harrisburg with the drafted men from Tioga county, and on the organization of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers he was elected major of the regiment, his commission dating November 18, 1862. This regiment served about one year, principally on garrison duty in North Carolina, and was mustered out at Harrisburg in August, 1863. In the summer of 1864 General Cox was authorized by Adjutant General Russell to raise a regiment, and the result of his efforts in that direction was the gallant Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which command he was commissioned colonel September 28, 1864. The regiment participated

in the closing scenes of the war, including Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, the assault on and capture of Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. In March, 1865, while in front of Petersburg, the regiment presented General Cox with a horse and complete outfit, valued at $550, as a token of their appreciation of his soldierly qualities and the warm place he had in their affections. Its brave and efficient commander was brevetted brigadier general April 9, 1865, participated with his regiment in the grand review at Washington, D. C., was mustered out with his command at Alexandria, Virginia, May 31, 1865, and was discharged at Harrisburg on June 5, following. Returning to his home at Liberty, General Cox resumed the peaceful pursuits of merchandising and lumbering, and again became a plain American citizen.

In politics, General Cox was originally a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay for president, and has been a consistent Republican since the organization of that party. He served as a justice of the peace in Liberty from 1862 to 1867, and was postmaster of that borough from April, 1869, until the autumn of the same year, when he was elected treasurer of Tioga county, which office he filled one term. While still treasurer he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the court, November 13, 1872, and was re-elected six successive terms, serving in that office a period of twenty-one consecutive years. He has been a permanent resident of Wellsboro since the fall of 1872, and is widely known in northern Pennsylvania.

General Cox and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for nearly half a century, and have lived to celebrate the golden anniversary of their marriage. Few men are more favorably known in this section of the State than this old veteran, whose unsullied integrity and clean military and official record have endeared him to the people of Tioga county. At his last election as prothonotary he received 9,302 votes, or fifty-eight more than the combined vote cast for Pattison and Delamater, and during the closing year of that term he was frequently urged by many leading men in different parts of the county to again be a candidate for the office which he had filled so long and faithfully, but he firmly declined and retired to private life. Here in the happy companionship of his affectionate wife, his faithful helpmate through both sunshine and shadow, he is spending the sunset of a successful and honorable career in the enjoyment of the esteem and confidence of the entire community.

Hon. Hugh Young, the veteran bank examiner, has had a long and varied public career as correspondent, editor, legislator, bank examiner and president of the Wellsborough National Bank. He is a native of Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, born on the 14th of December, 1832, a twin brother of the late Thomas L. Young, ex-governor of Ohio. Their parentage, on both sides of the parental tree, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, the Youngs and the Kennedys having emigrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to Ulster, Ireland, in the Seventeenth century. When the twins were together, even in manhood, it was impossible for a stranger to distinguish them apart, so closely did they resemble each other.

Hugh immigrated to this country in 1850, and lived with his brother, the late Robert Kennedy Young, a prosperous farmer of Potter county, who sent him to the Coudersport Academy. Here we find him as clerk in a store for a year, and for three years afterwards as a law student with the late Hon. John S. Mann, supporting himself by teaching and surveying. Not having much fancy for the practice of

the law he never asked for admission to the bar, but turned his attention to journalism, writing his first letters to the New York *Herald* in 1855, describing the Norwegian colony on Kettle creek, the grand opening celebration at Oleona, and Ole Bull's castle, topics which attracted much attention at that time.

In 1856 Mr. Young went with the congressional investigating committee to Kansas, of which Hon. John Sherman was chairman, as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and was an eye witness of many of the guerrilla fights between the Free State forces under John Brown and Gen. Jim Lane, and the Border Ruffians under Stringfellow, Richardson and others; and his letters signed "Potter" were quoted by every newspaper and every orator either in denunciation or approval during the heated presidential campaign of that year.

In April, 1856, George W. Brown, the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, at Lawrence, the first Republican newspaper published in the territory of Kansas, was arrested for treason, with four others, and confined at Lecompton. At Brown's request Mr. Young took charge of the paper as associate editor and continued its publication until it was destroyed by a mob, May 21, and continued as associate editor for a year after the paper was re-established. His health failing through malaria, Mr. Young returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, and became book-keeper in the office of the Bingham estate at Coudersport, where he remained until December, 1858, when he purchased the *Agitator* at Wellsboro. During the war for the Union Mr. Young made his newspaper a household necessity in nearly every Tioga county family, by engaging a correspondent in every regiment and in nearly every company in which Tioga county soldiers were enlisted.

In 1862 he sold the *Agitator* to its founder, M. H. Cobb, and went into business as a bookseller and insurance agent. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature, but resigned in May, 1877, to accept the office of national bank examiner. He was removed for political reasons in February, 1888, and in the fall of that year he founded the Wellsborough National Bank. In 1889 he was a candidate for comptroller of the currency, but failed to get the appointment. In November, 1891, he was called into the public service again as special bank examiner, and by unanimous petition of the bankers of Pittsburg he was assigned for duty in that city by the comptroller of the currency.

Mr. Young has always taken a lively interest in the social, moral, industrial, civic, and literary life of the people of the borough in which he has resided for so many years. He has been honored by his fellow citizens in being chosen to many local positions of responsibility and trust.

In politics Mr. Young has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote (1854) for Gov. James Pollock, who appointed him on his military staff as an aid-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was a delegate from the territory of Kansas to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated General Fremont, and he was also a delegate from the Sixteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1888, which nominated Harrison and Reid. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster at Wellsboro and served five years, and in 1862 he was appointed consul to Santa Cruz, which honor he declined.

Although slightly lame by reason of an accident in early youth, Mr. Young volunteered as an Emergency Man in 1863, when Lee's forces invaded the State,

and was accepted as a private in Company F, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Militia; was sworn into the United States service; was promoted to the staff as first lieutenant and quartermaster, and served until the regiment was mustered out.

In 1884, on motion of Hon. M. F. Elliott, Mr. Young was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, *ex gratia*, on the unanimous petition of the members as a mark of their esteem. Mr. Young was married September 22, 1859, to Lois Ann, second daughter of A. H. Butterworth, of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, and they have three sons, Robert Kennedy, Hugh Carlisle, and Thomas Lowry. Mrs. Young is a niece of the late Hon. David Wilmot, of Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Edward G. Schieffelin, superintendent of the Stokesdale tannery, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1836, and is a son of Dr. Jacob Schieffelin, a pioneer settler and lumberman of that township, and later a resident of Tioga borough. He was educated in the public schools and at Alfred Academy, Allegany county, New York, and at the age of twenty began merchandising in Tioga, as a member of the firm of Baldwin, Lowell & Company, continuing from December, 1856, to March, 1861. In September, 1861, he raised Company H, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as its captain until after the battle of South Mountain, when he was promoted to major for meritorious service. He also participated in the battles of James Island, Antietam and Fredericksburg, besides numerous skirmishes. Owing to ill health, he resigned January 10, 1863, and returned home. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania he went out as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Emergency Men, and served six weeks. He was subsequently appointed a deputy provost marshal for Tioga county, which office he filled until the close of the war. After his return to Tioga he engaged in the lumber business, but soon went to New York, where he filled the position of salesman in a wholsesale dry-goods house for three years. In 1871 he became a member of the firm of Bailey, Lowell & Company, his partners being John W. Bailey, F. K. Wright and O. B. Lowell, founders of the Stokesdale tannery, Mr. Wright and himself being the managers. In 1880 Bailey and Wright sold out to William H. Humphrey, and the firm became Schieffelin & Company. In October, 1883, the Wellsboro Leather Company (Limited) was organized, with a capital of $200,000, and the plant and grounds became its property. In May, 1893, the control was transferred to the Union Tanning Company, in which Mr. Schieffelin is a stockholder and director. He has filled the position of superintendent since 1891, and is the only one of the original founders now connected with the enterprise. On April 8, 1878, Mr. Schieffelin married Barbara Duttenhaffer, of Wellsboro, who died in July of the same year. On June 15, 1881, he married Elizabeth M. Schmitt, of Elmira. To this union was born one son, George Girard, June 3, 1884. The mother died July 15, 1884. He was married to his present wife October 17, 1894. She was a Miss Mary Sommerville, and is the mother of one daughter, Mary S., born in October, 1895. Mr. Schieffelin is a thorough business man and possesses high executive ability. His successful career has been due to close attention to business details and an accurate knowledge of all the minutiae of the enterprise with which his name has been so closely associated for more than a quarter of a century. In politics, he has been a life-long Republican; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884, and is recognized as a man of marked influence in the party councils of this congressional district.

Henry Jackson Landrus was born in Blossburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1839, a son of Washington and Lucinda (Granger) Landrus, and was reared in his native town. He attended the public schools of Blossburg in boyhood, and began his business career by assisting his father in supplying prop timber for the mines in the vicinity of his home. At the age of sixteen we find him engaged in clerking and weighing coal at the Morris Run mines, thus assisting his parents in the support of a large family. Here he was married to Mary E. Evans, a daughter of John Evans, of Blossburg, June 16, 1862. Believing that his country needed his services, he enlisted August 30, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and leaving his young wife went to the front in defense of the flag. On April 3, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major and served with his regiment until May 5, 1864, when he was shot through the right arm at the battle of the Wilderness and captured by the rebels. For about nine months he suffered all the horrors of imprisonment at Andersonville, and was then exchanged and rejoined his regiment, with which he served until honorably discharged May 31, 1865. Returning to Blossburg he resumed the duties of civil life. His executive ability and sound business judgment finally attracted the attention of F. N. Drake, then the leading spirit in the development of the mines at Arnot, who in March, 1868, appointed Mr. Landrus book-keeper and paymaster for the Blossburg Coal Company at that place, and in 1872 general superintendent, which position he filled until May 1, 1876, when he resigned. In 1879 he was elected on the Republican ticket sheriff of Tioga county, but in 1881 he virtually resigned the office and again assumed the responsibilities of general manager at Arnot. When the Arnot mines became the property of the Erie Railway Company, Mr. Landrus resigned the superintendency and engaged in the lumber business, as a member of the firm of Drake, Landrus & Drake, with which he was connected up to his death. He removed from Arnot to Antrim in the spring of 1885, and in 1891 took up his residence in Wellsboro, where he died October 16, 1896, leaving a widow and nine children to mourn his loss. His children are as follows: Mary, wife of Frank H. Dartt; Flora, wife of W. L. Beverson; John L., Harry J., George, Nellie, Lou, Bessie and Paul.

Mr. Landrus was a prominent factor in the development of his native county, and his busy, successful career is a bright example to his fellowmen. A respected and honored citizen, he enjoyed the confidence of the whole community, as exemplified by the many positions of trust and responsibility which he so creditably filled at different periods in his life. In January, 1893, he was chosen president of the Wellsborough National Bank and served in that capacity up to December, 1895, when he resigned. He was quite prominent in the councils of the Republican party and was a delegate from this district to the National Convention at St. Louis, which nominated McKinley and Hobart as the Republican standard bearers. In politics, as well as in business, he was plain, outspoken and fearless, yet charitable and always tolerant of the opinions of others. As a son, he watched over the declining years of his aged parents with the greatest solicitude, and as a husband and father he was kind, loving and generous. His unostentatious charity, genial manner and warm-hearted friendship won him the respect of the community. He was a member of the school board and board of health of Wellsboro, and secretary of the board of

trustees of Cottage State Hospital, all of which passed warm resolutions at his death, extolling his high character and clean record as a public official and private citizen.

Anton Hardt, general superintendent of the Fall Brook Coal Company, was born in Vienna, Austria, March 27, 1839, a son of Anton and Elizabeth (Jacobi) Hardt. He was educated in his native city; graduated from the I. R. Polytechnic Institute, of Vienna, and the I. R. School of Mines, at Leoben, Styria, and in 1860 was appointed by the Austrian government assistant teacher in the latter institution, where he remained two years. He then resigned to accept the more practical position of mining engineer at the coal mines of Prevali, Carinthia. In 1863 he accepted the position of mining engineer and superintendent at the extensive coal mines of Sagor, Carniola. This he resigned in June, 1865, and in September of that year he came to the United States and found employment as a civil engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, with headquarters at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he remained up to 1867. He then resigned to take charge of the survey of the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville railroad, and on the death of Mr. Brewer he was made mining engineer at Fall Brook, Tioga county, also serving as chief engineer of the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville railroad up to 1873. On January 1, 1873, Mr. Hardt was appointed superintendent of the mines at Fall Brook and Antrim, and in the fall of 1875 he was elected chief engineer of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning railroad, which was completed under his supervision in November, 1877. In January, 1882, he was elected chief engineer of the Jersey Shore, Pine creek and Buffalo railroad, now the Pine creek railroad, but at his own request he was released from railroad work in March, 1890. Mr. Hardt is a stockholder and director in the Pine Creek Railroad Company; a director in the Tioga Improvement Company, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He has written and published numerous articles on geology and civil engineering in German and American journals, among them in the *Scientific American*, and the *Railroad Gazette*. Mr. Hardt was married December 2, 1866, to Miss Alvina Koch, a daughter of Augustus Koch, a well-remembered business man of South Williamsport. Six children blessed this union, viz: Alice W., deceased; Minnie E.; Edmond A., a clerk in the office of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Antrim; Charles W., a student at the Pennsylvania State College; Annie B., and Albert F. Mrs. Hardt died September 3, 1890, aged forty-eight years. On May 22, 1894, he married for his second wife, in St. Peter's church, Augusta, Maine, Mrs. Florence Augusta Thurber, daughter of David Turk, of Addison, New York. She is the mother of two children, William H. and Emma Lilian, the former a telegraph operator at Wellsboro and the latter a musician of promise. Mr. Hardt is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been an active worker in the Wellsboro organization. He has been a member of the school board since 1887; president of the board of education for three years; is secretary of the board of health, and also a director in the First National Bank of Wellsboro. Mr. Hardt is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Tioga county, a gentleman of broad, progressive and liberal ideas, and is held in high esteem by the community in which he has lived for more than a quarter of a century.

John R. Bowen was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, December 15, 1818, a son of James and Jane (Westfall) Bowen. His father was a native of New England, but was reared in Warren township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where the family settled before 1800. James Bowen married Jane Westfall, who became the mother of nine children. He followed the sea for a number of years, but later

became a farmer and lumberman, and died in Owego, New York, in August, 1847. His widow died in 1885, aged eighty-nine years. When John R. was five months old his parents removed to Warren township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, his father's former home, and when he was nineteen they returned to Owego, New York. In 1851 he came to Cedar Run, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in merchandising and lumbering. In 1853 Mr. Bowen located in Wellsboro, but for thirteen years afterward retained his interest in the store at Cedar Run. After coming to Wellsboro he opened a store on the site of the Wellsborough National Bank, where he carried on business for sixteen years. He then built what is known as the Jacobson block, in which he continued business for a number of years. In 1869 he became a member of the lumber firm of Truman & Bowen, proprietors of the old Bodine mill on Queen street, which they operated for about twenty years. For several years past he has lived retired from active business. Mr. Bowen was married October 16, 1849, to Maria Ann Howland, a daughter of Marsena and Elizabeth (Holt) Howland. She was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, December 19, 1824. Two children are the fruits of this union, viz: James M., a resident of Wellsboro, and George W., of Rochester, New York. Mrs. Bowen's father died in Berkshire, New York, in 1844, aged fifty years, and her mother at Cedar Run in 1856, aged sixty. In politics, Mr. Bowen was first a Whig, but became a Republican upon the formation of that party. In 1869 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the Eighteenth district, which position he held four years. He was then appointed collector of internal revenue, but not desiring the office he resigned in favor of John Burrows. In 1876 he was a Blaine delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati. He was elected county treasurer in 1880, and served three years. He filled the offices of deputy sheriff and constable in Tioga county, New York; also assistant burgess, member of council and tax collector in Wellsboro. Mr. Bowen was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, and for seventeen years a member of the board of directors. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and for thirty-four years he has been a member of the Masonic order.

Charles G. Osgood, a son of Hon. John and Olive (Grosvenor) Osgood, was born in Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York, March 22, 1820, and is descended from John Osgood, a native of Hampshire, England, who settled in Andover, Massachusetts, about 1638. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native State, and there received a common school education. In 1840 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located at Tiadaghton, on Pine creek, where he engaged in lumbering three or four years. In 1845 he removed to Wellsboro, and the following year purchased the mercantile stock of Henry Graves. For more than forty years he carried on merchandising successfully, finally retiring from active business in 1890, in which year he sold out the stock. Mr. Osgood was married May 23, 1861, to Mary Josephine Todd, a native of North Haven, Connecticut, born February 6, 1833. She is a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Clinton) Todd. Her father was born in North Haven, Connecticut, in 1794, and was descended from Christopher Todd and Grace Middlebrook, who were among the original settlers of New Haven colony in 1638. He was married in 1816 to Elizabeth Clinton, and moved to Newark Valley, New York, in 1834, where he was interested in the tanning business for some years, later purchased a farm and followed agriculture up to the time of his death. To Charles G. and Mary J. Osgood have been born three children, viz:

Harry Winthrop, who is connected with the United Press office, in New York City; Mary Helen, wife of Dr. C. W. Webb, of Wellsboro, and Charles Grosvenor, a graduate of Yale College. Mr. Osgood united with the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro in 1856, and has filled the office of elder in that body since 1857. He has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years, and mainly through his efforts and financial assistance the Presbyterian Sunday-school library has developed into its present proportions. Mrs. Osgood has taken an active interest in church work, and for twenty-seven years has been organist and chorister of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Osgood is a Republican in politics; has been burgess of Wellsboro twice, and is one of the substantial citizens of the county.

William Roberts, son of William and Betsey (Pratt) Roberts, was born at Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1826. His father was a son of Nathan Roberts, and a native of Connecticut, born in January, 1796. In 1799 the family came to Canton, Pennsylvania, where William Roberts, Sr., grew to manhood and married Betsey Pratt. To this union were born sixteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Mehitabel, wife of David R. Cole; Hannah, wife of Edward McClellan; Julius, deceased; William, who died in Wellsboro; Lyman, deceased; David P., a resident of Emmettsburg, Iowa; Mary Jane, who lives in Canton, Pennsylvania; Mariette, wife of Erastus Putnam of the same place; Asa, deceased; Viola, wife of Russell Ross, of DeSmet, South Dakota, and Valeria, wife of F. M. Baldwin. The parents both died on the homestead farm at Canton, in April, 1865, their deaths occurring within two days of each other. The subject of this sketch obtained a common school education, and spent his youth and young manhood on the home farm in Bradford county. In 1852 he went to California, remaining there two years. In the autumn of 1854 he came to Wellsboro and opened a hardware store in partnership with his brother, David P., the firm being D. P. & W. Roberts. In 1857 his brother retired from the business, which, with but a slight interruption, was carried on by our subject up to his death, March 22, 1897, being at the time the oldest merchant in Wellsboro. Mr. Roberts was married October 22, 1857, to Margaret Sturrock, a daughter of David and Jane Sturrock. Nine children have been born to this union, as follows: William H., deceased; Charles H., May B., wife of Alexander P. Cameron, of Manor, Pennsylvania; Lyman, a commercial traveler, who resides in Elmira; Edwin M., Margaret, Minnie Jane, deceased, Sarah, and Jessie, the last deceased. Mr. Roberts was a Republican since 1856, but was not active in politics, though he served in the borough council and as a school director. In religion, he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was the last charter member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., and was also a charter member of Tyoga Chapter, No. 194, R. A. M., and of Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T. Mr. Roberts' long and successful business career was marked by a strict adherence to honorable business methods. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community, and during the forty-two years he lived in Wellsboro he was an active supporter of nearly every enterprise calculated to forward the growth and prosperity of the town.

William H. Roberts, son of William and Margaret (Sturrock) Roberts, was born in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1858, and was educated in the borough schools, and graduated from the Pittsburg Commercial College. After his return to Wellsboro, he assisted his father in the store. He was an expert book-keeper

and accountant, and soon obtained recognition as a wide-awake, public-spirited citizen, and a foremost advocate of everything tending to advance the place of his birth. In 1889 he was elected burgess and made a most excellent official, his duties being very arduous, owing to the disastrous June flood of that year. In 1891 he was elected a councilman and was filling that position at the time of his death. He was a prominent Mason, and a member of a number of other secret and civic societies. Mr. Roberts possessed, in a marked degree, those sterling traits of character that command respect and esteem. He was married October 12, 1882, to Dora Coles, a daughter of W. R. Coles, of Wellsboro. He died October 21, 1893. Two sons, William and Leon, and their mother survive the loss of a kind father and husband.

M. M. Converse was born in Palmer, Massachusetts, February 15, 1822, and learned the tailor's trade in his native State. He came to Wellsboro in 1843, where he continued to work at his trade. In 1848 he opened a clothing store and offered to his patrons the first stock of ready-made clothing brought to Wellsboro. After conducting business alone for some years, he formed a partnership with Mr. Osgood, and the firm of Converse & Osgood continued the business. About 1880 Mr. Converse retired, and died June 27, 1895. In 1865 he married Mrs. Juliet Sherwood, oldest daughter of Chester Robinson, to which union was born one son, Chester R. His widow died in Pasadena, California, April 24, 1897.

Chester R. Converse, only child of M. M. and Juliet Converse, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, October 21, 1869. He attended the common schools of the borough and later took a course in Phillips' Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and in the Elmira Business College. In 1889 he engaged in the hardware business in Wellsboro as a member of the firm of Nichols & Converse, but within a year he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone for five years. On January 1, 1896, he became a member of the firm of Bailey & Converse, dealers in agricultural implements, etc. Mr. Converse was married June 27, 1893, to Emily Nichols, a daughter of Alfred I. Nichols, of Wellsboro. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is recognized as one of the substantial young business men of the borough.

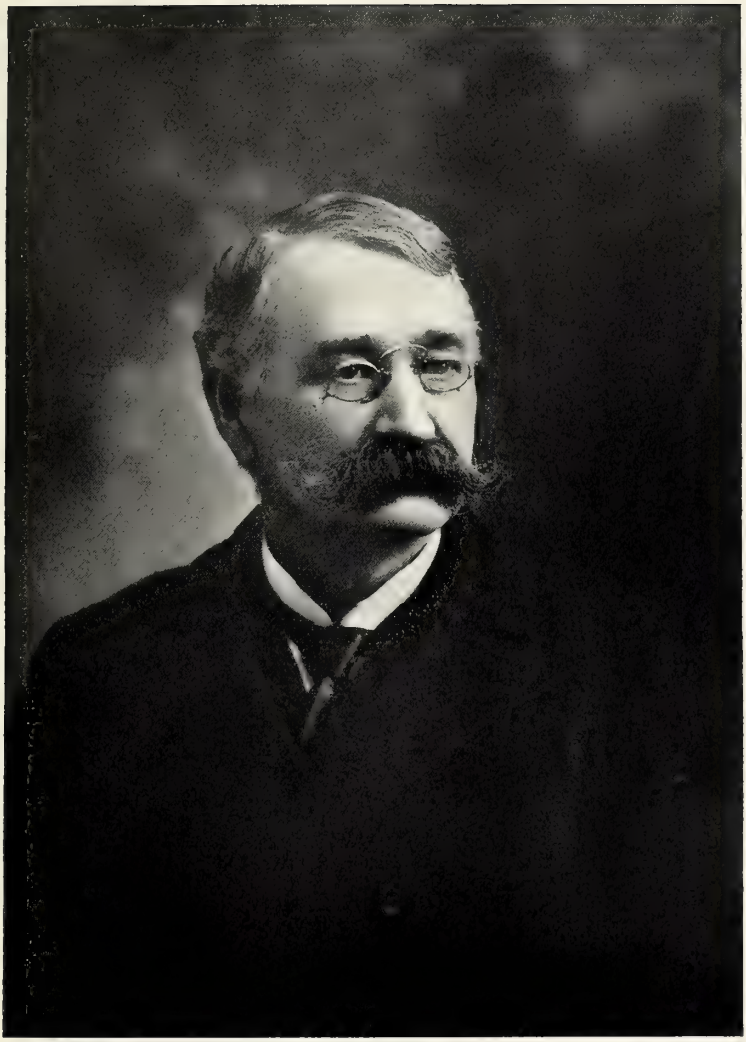
John Mathers, Sr., a native of County Londonderry, Ireland, immigrated to Chester county, Pennsylvania, about the close of the last century. Early in the present century he came to Tioga county and settled in Broughton Hollow, in the southeastern part of Delmar township, removing some years later to a farm about a mile southwest of Wellsboro. He married Jane McKeever, who bore him the following children: Charles, James, William, Robert, John, Jane, who married Gaylord Judd; Mrs. Daniel Kelsey; Eliza, who married Gates Wilcox; Mary, who married Benjamin Gitchell, and Rebecca, who married Frank Wetherbee, all of whom are dead. The parents passed the closing years of their lives on the homestead farm near Wellsboro.

John Mathers, son of John Mathers, Sr., was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1799, removed with his parents to Tioga county when about eleven years of age, and grew to manhood in Delmar township. In 1829 he went to Evansville, Indiana, and there married Eliza Jane Beecher, a daughter of Hopestill and Abigail (Rathbone) Beecher, pioneer settlers at Beecher's Island, Tioga county. She was born in this county February 13, 1806, and became the mother of eleven

children, viz: Sarah Jane, wife of Charles Herrington, of Delmar; William T., of Wellsboro; Mary Clorinda, widow of Dr. Luther W. Johnson, of Blossburg; Happylonia, deceased wife of H. H. Gibson, of New York; Emily B., wife of George Sullivan, of Cincinnati; Helen E., wife of Lewis Tompkins, of Fishkill, New York; Abigail B., a resident of Wellsboro; John, Jr., a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana; Phoebe A., deceased wife of B. F. Werline, of Liberty; Charles C. and Marion H., both of whom are dead. Soon after his marriage Mr. Mathers removed to Shippen township, Tioga county, and settled on Pine creek, above Ansonia. Here for a number of years he operated a saw-mill and a grist-mill and also kept a wayside inn. When the postoffice of Shippen was established he became the first postmaster. In 1849 he was elected sheriff of Tioga county, and was elected a second time in 1855. After his retirement from office he bought a farm in Charleston township, near Round Top. Here he made his home until 1876, when he went to New York for medical treatment and resided in that city until his death, May 29, 1879. His wife died August 11, 1887.

William T. Mathers, oldest son of John and Eliza Jane Mathers, and grandson of John Mathers, Sr., was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, August 8, 1832. He obtained his education in the common schools and at the seminary in Lima, New York. In 1858 he opened a general store in Wellsboro, which he carried on for twenty-five years, and was one of the leading merchants of the town during this period. For several years past he has been engaged in selling goods as a commercial traveler, though retaining his residence in Wellsboro. On June 7, 1855, Mr. Mathers married Mary Rose Merrick, a daughter of Israel Merrick, Jr., and has four children, viz: George Beecher, who lives in Delmar; William John, Horace Maine and Mary Beulah, all residents of Wellsboro. In politics, Mr. Mathers is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Coolidge Mathers, youngest son of John and Eliza Jane Mathers, and grandson of John Mathers, Sr., was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, November 4, 1846, and received a common school education. He began his business career as a bank clerk in Evansville, Indiana, before he was twenty-one years of age. He subsequently returned to Wellsboro and in June, 1870, bought out the mercantile business of Laugher Bache. He continued in business by himself until 1878 when F. W. Graves purchased an interest and the firm became C. C. Mathers & Company. In 1885 F. W. Siemens was admitted to the partnership and the firm name was changed to Mathers, Graves & Company. Mr. Mathers continued in the successful prosecution of his business until his death, July 4, 1894. The firm name remains unchanged. On June 19, 1873, he was married to Mary Bryden, a daughter of James and Mary Bryden, of Wellsboro, to which union was born one son, George R. In politics, Mr. Mathers was a Republican, and though not an active politician he filled the office of burgess and took a commendable interest in public matters. In religion, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was also connected with the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M. societies. His successful career was due to his own untiring energy and natural aptitude for business. His judgment and knowledge of men and affairs made him one of the most complete men of his day. His integrity and fairness won the confidence and love of all who knew him. As a citizen he was progressive,



Frederick K. Wright

public spirited, enterprising and liberal, and his death was a severe loss to the business interests of the community.

FREDERICK W. GRAVES, of the firm of Mathers, Graves & Company, was born in Ithaca, New York, May 5, 1852, and is a son of Rev. Frederick W. and Susan E. (Hayt) Graves. He is a descendant, on his father's side, from Thomas Graves, who came to America from England before 1645, and settled at Hartford, Connecticut. His grandfather, Col. Rufus Graves, and great-grandfather, Stephen Hayt, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the former serving in Captain Merriman's company, and also in Capt. John Bacon's company, from Connecticut. His father was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1806, graduated at Amherst College in 1824, and followed the ministry all his life, dying in Canandaigua, New York, in 1864. His mother was a daughter of Dr. John C. Hayt, of Corning, New York, and died in 1890. They were the parents of four children, viz: Helen A., wife of Andrew Parker, of Buffalo; Edward P., president of the Corning Manufacturing Company, of Corning; Mary E., also a resident of Corning, and Frederick W. The last mentioned was educated in the Corning public schools and Alfred University. When fifteen years of age he entered the employ of S. T. Hayt, proprietor of a flouring mill at Corning, for whom he worked three years. In 1872 he engaged with Phelps, Dodge & Company, and in 1874, when they opened their Wellsboro office under the title of the Pennsylvania Joint Land & Lumber Company, he was given employment there, and remained with them up to 1878. He then purchased an interest in the store of C. C. Mathers, and the firm of C. C. Mathers & Company existed until 1885, when another partner was admitted, and the firm has since been Mathers, Graves & Company, Limited. Mr. Graves was married April 28, 1881, to Nellie, youngest daughter of John N. Bache, of Wellsboro, and has two children, Martha B. and Sarah S. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been borough auditor six years and school director three years, and is one of the leading merchants of Wellsboro.

FREDERICK K. WRIGHT was born in Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1835, a son of Capt. Jason K. and Maria (Ely) Wright, of that place. He was reared in his native county, removed to Tioga county in 1859, and in 1861 formed a partnership with John W. Bailey, under the firm name of Wright & Bailey, and carried on a general store in Wellsboro for twenty years. In 1873 he became interested with others in establishing the tannery at Stokesdale, with which he was connected some years, during which period he was also interested in the lumber business. In 1883 Mr. Wright practically retired from active business, but is still interested in several business enterprises in Wellsboro. From 1885 to 1894 he was one of the proprietors of the Wellsboro *Gazette*. He is a stockholder in the Wellsborough National Bank, and was vice-president of that institution from January, 1896, up to January, 1897. He is also president of the Wellsboro Water Company and a director in the Wellsboro Building and Loan Association. On February 11, 1862, Mr. Wright married Ellen M. Lowrey, a daughter of Hon. James Lowrey, of which union two daughters survive, Mary L. and Louise. The family are adherents of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Wright has always been one of the leading Democratic politicians in the county, and in 1892 was his party's candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth Congressional district. Though defeated, he polled the full vote of his party, and drew a considerable vote from the opposition. As a slight recognition

of his services, he was appointed postmaster of Wellsboro in 1895, which office he has since filled in a satisfactory manner. Enterprising, progressive and public-spirited, he has always taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his adopted home.

William Van Horn was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, later removing to Blooming Grove, Lycoming county, where he followed his trade until his death in 1836. He married Susan Thompson, and reared a family of five children, viz: Benjamin T., of Wellsboro; Phineas, deceased; Nancy, wife of John Bliss, of Charleston township, and William B. and Deborah, both deceased. Mrs. Van Horn survived her husband over forty years, and died in 1882, aged seventy-five.

Benjamin T. Van Horn, eldest child of William Van Horn, was born near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1815, and was educated in the common schools and the Wellsboro Academy. When fifteen years of age he entered the cabinet shop of David Caldwell, to learn that trade, and after a five years' apprenticeship opened a shop of his own in Wellsboro. Here he continued for fifteen years manufacturing all work by hand. In 1850 he fitted his factory with machinery, and continued the business until 1872, when he sold it to his son, Rankin L., and son-in-law, N. T. Chandler, who carried on the business up to 1894. Mr. Van Horn married Nancy Bliss, and reared six children, viz: Mary J., wife of N. T. Chandler, of Wellsboro; William D., who was killed while a soldier in the Union army; Rankin L., of Wellsboro; Benjamin C., deceased; Helen, wife of James Shaw, of Wellsboro, and Charles, a resident of Moberly, Missouri. Mrs. Van Horn died February 17, 1870, and her husband married Mrs. Harriet Stevens. Both he and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is connected with the Masonic order. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served on the school board and borough council.

Rankin L. Van Horn, of the firm of R. L. Van Horn & Son, booksellers and stationers, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, November 16, 1843, and is the oldest living son of Benjamin T. and Nancy Van Horn. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and when fifteen years of age began painting furniture in his father's factory, and so continued up to January, 1872, when he and his brother-in-law, N. T. Chandler, purchased the business, which they continued up to 1894. On February 7, 1872, Mr. Van Horn bought the book and stationery store of B. C. & L. R. Van Horn, since carried on by himself and son under the firm name of R. L. Van Horn & Son. On September 19, 1866, Mr. Van Horn married Cornelia E. Chubbuck, a daughter of Col. Levi Chubbuck, of Wellsboro. Two children blessed this union, viz: Sadie, who died at the age of one year, and Lewis R., manager of the book store of R. L. Van Horn & Son. Mr. Van Horn is a member of the I. O. O. F.; is a Republican, in politics, and has served in the borough council.

William B. Van Horn, youngest son of William Van Horn, was born near Williamsport, Lycoming county, in 1822, and learned the cabinet maker's trade in youth. He came to Wellsboro in 1842, followed his trade a few years, and then learned shoemaking, which he continued to work at the remaining years of his life. He married Amanda Green, of Charleston township, to which union were born three children, viz: Nancy, who died at the age of two years; Jenetta, who died at the

age of eleven years, and William D., now president of the Wellsborough National Bank. Mr. Van Horn died in April, 1893; his widow resides with her son.

WILLIAM D. VAN HORN, president of the Wellsborough National Bank, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, October 31, 1862, was reared in Wellsboro, and obtained his education in the High School of that town and at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating from the latter institution in December, 1879. He then became book-keeper for Mathers, Graves & Company, January 1, 1880, and remained with them for three years. He next accepted a position as book-keeper in the First National Bank, of Wellsboro, where he remained up to October, 1888, when he was appointed cashier of the Wellsborough National Bank. He filled that position until January 14, 1896, on which date he was elected president of that institution, one of the leading banks in northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Van Horn was married April 12, 1887, to Miss Carrie R. Allen, a niece of Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro. They are the parents of three children: William A., Edith and Howard E. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is one of the enterprising, progressive, and substantial business men of Wellsboro.

NORMAN T. CHANDLER, undertaker, was born in Granville, New York, December 8, 1833, a son of Charles and Clarinda B. (Averill) Chandler. His father, a son of Daniel Chandler, was born in New York state, June 13, 1794, learned the wagon-maker's trade in boyhood, and followed that business until his death, June 21, 1837. His mother was a daughter of Jesse Averill, of Granville, and had the following children: Charles M., Minerva and Lyman A., all of whom are dead; John J., of Newark, New Jersey; Edgar D., a merchant of Cambridge, New York; Daniel L., Evelyn and Robert S., all deceased; Norman T., and Frederick I., a merchant of Granville, New York. When eight years old Norman T. went to live with his eldest brother, Charles, at Elba, New York. There he received his early education in the public school and when fifteen years of age engaged in clerking in a general store in Brockport, New York, where he remained three years. He next clerked in a drug store in Elmira one year, and in September, 1852, came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, and clerked for John R. Jones two years. Going to Rockford, Illinois, he clerked there one year and then returned to Wellsboro, and continued the same occupation for John R. Bowen for two years. The following year he worked in Fredonia, New York, and later was station agent at Oneida, Illinois, for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Returning to New York state, he clerked in Watertown for nine years, in Penn Yan for one year, and then went to Lansing, Michigan, and later to Detroit. In 1870 he returned to Wellsboro, and entered the store of his father-in-law, Benjamin T. Van Horn, for whom he clerked two years. In January, 1872, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Rankin L. Van Horn, and they continued in business as manufacturers and dealers in furniture and undertaking until January 1, 1895, when W. D. Van Horn acquired R. L. Van Horn's interest. In March, 1896, when the furniture business was purchased by Fred W. Siemens, Mr. Chandler continued the undertaking business. Mr. Chandler was married August 22, 1862, to Mary J. Van Horn, a daughter of Benjamin T. Van Horn. In politics, he is a Republican, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., both Lodge and

Encampment, and has been treasurer of the latter for the past twelve years. Mr. Chandler is one of the sound, progressive men of the community.

Carl L. Siemens was born in Germany, February 29, 1828; there obtained a college education and graduated from a medical institution in his native land. He came to the United States in 1853, and located at Leeds, Massachusetts, where he practiced his profession, and was a member of the staff in a hospital for four years. In 1857 he moved to Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, to accept a clerkship in the office of the Bingham estate, which position he filled for twenty-two years, resigning in 1879 to become a book-keeper in the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C. He filled that position up to 1893, when ill health compelled him to resign. Mr. Siemens married Rachel Hiltbold, in 1855, who bore him a family of five children, viz: Mary J., wife of J. D. Locke, of Wellsboro; George H., who resides in the west; Fred W. and Robert C., residents of Wellsboro, and Frank L., deceased. Mrs. Siemens died March 29, 1883. Mr. Siemens resided in Wellsboro with his children until his death, April 24, 1897.

Fred W. Siemens, a son of Carl L. and Rachel Siemens, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, October 29, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when seventeen years old began clerking in the store of Harrington & Todd, and later filled a similar position in the store of Max Bernkopf, in all a period of five years. He then went to Washington, D. C., and clerked for Lansburg & Brother two years, then returned to Wellsboro and spent one year with Mr. Bernkopf. At the end of this time he became the junior member of the firm of Mathers, Graves & Company, of Wellsboro, the partnership dating from March 4, 1885, since which year he has been the firm's buyer of all dry goods handled by them. Mr. Siemens was married September 6, 1893, to Marion Simpson, a daughter of the late R. C. Simpson, of Wellsboro. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and a K. T. in that order, and has been chairman of the Republican county committee, to which party he has always given his support.

Adolphus D. Spalding, a son of Howard and Lucy Spalding, was born in Troy, Bradford county, April 27, 1813, his parents being members of pioneer families of that county. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm, his education being acquired in the common schools. For several years during his early manhood he was engaged in mercantile pursuits as a clerk in Smithfield and Troy, and for a time also in farming. From 1851 to 1853, he was a deputy sheriff and resided in Towanda. After returning to Troy, he resumed farming for a few years, until appointed railroad station agent at Troy. He held this position until 1865, when he was appointed postmaster at Troy, and served through Johnson's administration. In June, 1873, he came to Wellsboro, and, in partnership with L. D. Taylor, purchased the drug business formerly carried on by John Pierce, then deceased. A year later he sold his interest to Mr. Taylor, and with his son, M. G. Spalding, bought out the drug store of Dr. M. L. Bacon, in the Wilcox block. Here they continued until the block just south of the Coles House was completed, when they moved into the corner store room, which had been fitted up for their use. In 1884 they sold the business to Mr. Spalding's son, George M., and he lived retired until his death, February 22, 1887. Mr. Spalding was twice married. His first marriage took place November 2, 1842, to Laura A. Morse, a daughter of Solomon Morse, of Troy. She bore him one child,

Dallas F., a resident of Titusville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Spalding died July 25, 1847, and on December 17, 1851, he married Sarah Conklin McDowell, a daughter of Addison and Louise McDowell, of Burlington, Bradford county. To this union there were born three children, viz: Morell G., a resident of Bradford, McKean county; George M., of Wellsboro, and Fannie, who married E. A. Van Valkenburg, of Wellsboro, and who died June 29, 1892, leaving one daughter, Florence. Mr. Spalding was a Democrat in politics, but was not active as a politician or office seeker. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and as a business man and citizen was highly esteemed for his enterprise, public spirit and sterling integrity.

George M. Spalding, son of A. D. and Sarah Spalding, was born in Troy, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of Troy and Wellsboro. In 1875, when but fifteen years of age, he began clerking in his father's drug store in Wellsboro, continuing until 1884, when he purchased the business, and carried it on with marked success until 1894, when he sold out to E. E. Hyer, of the present firm of Hyer & Howd. For a short time after disposing of his drug business Mr. Spalding was engaged in the furniture business. In December, 1894, he embarked in the coal and warehouse business, which has since claimed his attention. Mr. Spalding was married October 12, 1882, to Florence Webb, a daughter of Dr. W. W. Webb, of Wellsboro. They have had two children, viz: Madge, deceased, and Mildred. In politics, Mr. Spalding is a Democrat. He has served as borough auditor; is the present treasurer of the school board, and is also a director in the First National Bank, of Wellsboro. He is an I. O. O. F. and a past officer in the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order. Mr. Spalding is a popular and progressive business man, and takes an active part in every enterprise calculated to promote the best interests of Wellsboro.

David Gardner, president of the Wellsboro Building and Loan Association, was born in Windsor, Broome county, New York, July 9, 1807, a son of Nathan and Charlotte (Tompkins) Gardner. He attended school in early boyhood for a brief period, and at ten years of age began to make his own living, working at anything he could get to do. Later he worked at the carpenter's trade, and in a saw-mill, and finally went on the road as a peddler. He located at Orcutt Creek, Pennsylvania, and opened a general store in 1847, which he carried on successfully until 1875. In 1848 he was made postmaster at that point, but resigned in 1850, and was elected a justice of the peace, which position he filled five years. He was again appointed postmaster in 1861, and served continuously until 1875. From the latter year to 1880, he was a justice of the peace, and at the end of his term he came to Wellsboro, where he embarked in business with his son. In 1883 he obtained a charter for the Wellsboro Building and Loan Association, of which he was the first vice-president, and since 1886 has been president. Mr. Gardner was married September 29, 1829, to Florilla White, of Vermont, and has two children, Levi A., of Wellsboro, and Lysander B., of Elmira, New York. Mrs. Gardner died October 11, 1880, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Gardner is one of the oldest citizens of Wellsboro, being now in his ninetieth year.

Levi A. Gardner was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, March 16, 1831, eldest child of David Gardner, and grew to manhood in his native State. He came to Tioga county in 1866, and opened a grocery store in Wellsboro, which he

carried on for seven years, and then engaged in the insurance business, as secretary of the Wellsboro Building and Loan Association, which position he has filled in a satisfactory manner up to the present.

Julius C. Wheeler was born in Chenango county, New York, January 17, 1831, a son of Harry and Lucina Wheeler. He received a common school education, and when sixteen years old came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in lumbering on Pine creek. By industry and economy he accumulated a small capital, and in 1857 located in Wellsboro and embarked in the grocery and provision business, making a specialty of wholesaling supplies to lumber camps, railroad construction crews, and others demanding groceries and provisions in large quantities. He also dealt in coal and builders' supplies. After the completion of the railroad to Wellsboro, his office, yards and store house were near the station. Here he carried on his various enterprises until July 27, 1883, when he was run down by a locomotive engine and killed. Mr. Wheeler was married February 5, 1857, to Emily E. Bartle, a daughter of Augustus and Cynthia Bartle, to which union were born eight children, as follows: Emily Jeanett, wife of C. A. Willcox, of Delmar; Irene Lucina, wife of Harvey B. Leach, a well-known member of the Tioga county bar; Harry D., of Wellsboro; Hattie, wife of John W. Moyer, a school teacher of Philadelphia; Nellie, wife of Elmer E. Benjamin, of Delmar; Mary, wife of Arthur M. Keeney, of Keeneyville; Luella, wife of J. George March, a teacher in the Wellsboro High School, and Kate, who died in infancy. Mr. Wheeler was a thorough business man and scrupulously honorable in all his dealings. In the conduct of his business affairs he was active, enterprising and energetic. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and progressive, and as a man, esteemed and respected for his integrity. In politics, he was a Republican. He filled the office of burgess two years, being elected without opposition or effort on his part.

John Jacob Burgin was born near Basle, Switzerland, September 18, 1818, from an old and honored family. He grew to manhood in his native country and there married Jacobea Rudin. Of the children born to this union, the following named grew to maturity: John Jacob, who was killed by the railroad cars in Buffalo, New York, in July, 1893; Maria Louise, wife of Stephen Flick, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Emma, who died in Georgia; Rudolph, Bertha, wife of V. A. Putnam, of Kane, Pennsylvania, and Minnie E., who resides in Wellsboro. Mr. Burgin was a man of wealth and influence in his native land, where he filled an honorable office in the revenue department of the republic. He was also a member of the rifle corps, and like nearly all his countrymen was an expert marksmen. Having lost his property by indorsing for others, he came to the United States in October, 1867, and lived for a time near Elk Run, Potter county, whence he removed to Wellsboro and later to Knoxville, Tennessee. In 1872 he returned to Wellsboro and opened a bakery which he conducted until 1890, when he sold out to O. G. Padgett. He died August 31, 1892, aged seventy-four years. His widow, who is now eighty years of age, resides in Wellsboro. Although prominent in public affairs in his native land, Mr. Burgin, after coming to this country, refrained from active participation in politics, devoting his whole attention to business matters. His youngest daughter, Minnie E., is the proprietor of the "Candy Kitchen" in Wellsboro, which she has successfully carried on for several years. She is a deputy state organizer of the Ladies of the

Maccabees, holds the office of sergeant in the Great Hive of the State, and to her efforts has been largely due the rapid growth of that order in Tioga county.

Jesse Locke, Sr., was born in Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York, April 3, 1804, a son of Jesse Locke, a native of Connecticut, who married Rebecca Merritt and reared a family of nine children. His father died in 1813 and his mother in 1848. On May 13, 1824, he married Lura Rexford, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born January 23, 1804, to which union were born eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity, viz: Jane, who married William Thompson; Lovisa L., and Sarah M., widow of Silas X. Billings, both residents of Wellsboro; Fannie M., wife of L. A. Sears; Jesse, a merchant of Wellsboro, and Job D. The last mentioned was a well-known farmer and died at his home in Wellsboro, February 28, 1889, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was an industrious, substantial citizen and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his neighbors. In 1842 Mr. Locke and family removed to Tioga county and settled on Pine creek, in Shippen township, where he was extensively engaged in lumbering. He owned large tracts of timber lands and operated several saw-mills and a grist-mill on Pine creek; also carried on a general store in Wellsboro, and was one of the successful business men of that period. He died at his home on Pine creek, July 12, 1849. In the spring of 1851 his widow and family removed to Wellsboro, where Mrs. Locke died December 2, 1874. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an earnest Christian woman.

Jesse Locke was born in Cortland county, New York, October 31, 1839, and was educated in the Wellsboro Academy, being but three years old when his parents came to Tioga county. When twenty-five years of age he embarked in merchandising at Gaines, where he still carries on business. In December, 1890, he moved to Wellsboro, and in June, 1896, became a member of the firm of Locke & Kelts, general grocers and dealers in boots and shoes. Mr. Locke was married on February 26, 1865, to Sarah E. Watrous, a daughter of James H. Watrous, of Gaines. During his residence in Gaines township, he served as a school director several years, and was one of the substantial citizens of that locality for a quarter of a century.

Ezra Benedict Young was born in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1846, a son of Russell B. and Jemima (Bailey) Young. His father was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1807, and was a son of Sylvanus and Betsey Young, the fourth in a family of seven children. He came to Springfield township, Bradford county, in 1837, and resided there until his death, in 1887. His mother is still living in that county. They reared a family of ten children, as follows: Elisha, deceased; Sarah, wife of H. A. Brigham; Louisa, wife of J. L. Spencer; William R., John W. and Asahel B., all farmers of Springfield township, Bradford county; Ezra B., of Wellsboro; Ralph B., a resident of Springfield township; Augusta E., wife of Colin Wood, and Darius M., a farmer of Smithfield, Bradford county. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native township, and later Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, and the State Normal School, at Mansfield, graduating from the latter institution in 1868. He then taught school for three years in Bradford and Juniata counties, at the end of which time he entered the office of Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Wellsboro, as a law student. During his legal studies he also taught school. He was admitted to the Tioga county bar April 6, 1874, and to the United States district and circuit courts

in June, 1880. Since his admission to practice he has devoted but little attention to it, having been engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Young was married April 16, 1874, to Mary A. McElheny, a daughter of Thomas and Adelaide McElheny, of Ithaca, New York, and has two children, Adelaide T. and Sarah L. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Young is a member of the Masonic order. In politics, a Republican, he has filled the offices of school director and notary public, and is one of the substantial business men and enterprising citizens of Wellsboro, where he carries on one of the leading hardware stores in the county.

George O. Derby, of the firm of Derby & Son, boot and shoe merchants, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, June 7, 1832, and is a son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Hadley) Derby, natives of that State. He received a common school and academical education in his native town, and when eighteen years of age went to work in a boot and shoe factory as a cutter of sole leather. In 1856 he came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, where he worked as a shoemaker until 1866, in which year he established his present business. In the meantime, on April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserve, known as the "Bucktails," and was discharged at Philadelphia, on account of disability, in November, 1862. Returning to Wellsboro he worked at his trade until he started in business for himself, some four years later. Mr. Derby was married in 1856, to Susan P. Wood, a daughter of Harvey Wood, and has three children: George H., Edward H. and Ada M., wife of C. L. Farnsworth, of Bradford. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Derby is connected with the I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served in the borough council for two years.

George H. Derby, of the boot and shoe firm of George O. Derby & Son, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, July 6, 1857, and is the oldest child of George O. and Susan P. Derby. He was educated in the Wellsboro High School, and in 1877, when twenty years of age, he was engaged as pitcher for the Hornellsville, New York, baseball team. In the spring of 1878 he again played with the same team for four months, but finished the season with the Syracuse club. In 1879 and 1880 he played with the Washington team of the International League, and in 1881-82 with the Detroit National League club. In the spring of 1883 he became a member of the Buffalo club, but after playing a part of the season his arm gave out and he retired from the profession. He was a very successful pitcher, few, if any, excelling him in that line. On his retirement from the diamond, he entered his father's shoe store, in which he had purchased an interest in 1881, since which time he has been a member of the firm. Mr. Derby was married September 9, 1880, to Ella A. Robinson, of Wellsboro, and has two children, Frank H. and Ralph. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F. societies. In politics, Mr. Derby is a Republican, has been a member of the borough council for the past eight years, and served as burgess in 1892 and 1893. He is a director in the First National Bank, vice-president of the Wellsboro Building and Loan Association, and at present a member of the Wellsboro school board.

Noah Hammond was born in Glens Falls, New York, November 7, 1829; married Elizabeth Williams, and in 1854 located on a farm in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of five children, named as follows: William A., a merchant of Wellsboro; Mary, wife of F. L. Dunham, of



W. C. Kress

Farmington township; Calvin, deceased; Eugene, a merchant of Wellsboro, and Anna R. Mr. Hammond died upon his farm April 7, 1873. His widow lives with their son, Eugene.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, of the firm of W. A. Hammond & Brother, grocers, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, November 17, 1854, and is the eldest child of Noah Hammond. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and obtained his education in the public schools and at Allen's Business College, Elmira, New York. He worked as a farm hand a few years, then went to Barclay, Bradford county, and took a position as delivery clerk in a grocery store, which he filled for two years. In April, 1884, he opened his present store in Wellsboro, and sold an interest in the same to his brother Eugene in 1887, since which time the firm of W. A. Hammond & Brother has carried on the business. On October 13, 1881, Mr. Hammond married Ida H. Preble, a daughter of L. J. Preble, of Charleston township. They are members of the Baptist church, and he is connected with the I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the present borough council.

EUGENE HAMMOND, youngest son of Noah Hammond, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, January 17, 1862, resided on the farm until 1887, and then purchased an interest in his brother's store, since which time he has been the junior member of the firm of W. A. Hammond & Brother, general grocers. He married Miss May B. McCallum, a daughter of William H. McCallum, of Lawrence township, and has one son, William E. Politically, he is a Republican.

RUDOLPH PAGAN, jeweler, was born in Switzerland, December 13, 1840, a son of Abraham and Mary (Heuselman) Pagan, natives of that country. He was educated in the common schools of his native land, and there learned the watchmaker's trade, which he followed in Switzerland up to 1867. In that year he came to New York City, where he worked at his trade a year and a half, and subsequently spent ten years and a half in Elmira, New York. In 1879 he located in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, worked a year and a half at his trade, and then opened a store with a full line of jewelry, watches, clocks and silverware, which business he has since carried on successfully. Mr. Pagan was married in Switzerland, December 30, 1866, to Emma Kocher, a daughter of Stephen Kocher, to which union have been born five children, three of whom survive, viz: Arthur F., a painter; Edward F., a clerk in a drug store, and Frank. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Pagan is a member of the Masonic order. In politics, he is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party.

WILLIAM CLYMER KRESS was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1846, a son of George C. and Eliza Kress. His father was a clerk in the Bingham land office at Wellsboro for many years, and died June 30, 1860. His mother died October 12, 1863. William was reared to manhood in his native town and obtained his education in the public schools. He married Mary Adeline Bache, youngest daughter of the venerable William Bache, to which union were born five children, three of whom are living, as follows: Anna Mabel, George William Bache, and Maud Ethel. Mr. Kress spent his entire life in Wellsboro, and was one of its well-known, active business men. He was engaged in the drug business and later carried on a foundry and machine shop for several years. When the water works

plant was built, Mr. Kress was employed in its construction, and filled the position of superintendent of the works until the time of his death. He planned and supervised the erection of the Bache Auditorium, corner of Pearl street and East avenue, Wellsboro, completed in the autumn of 1894 at a cost of $16,000, the principal portion of which was contributed by his father-in-law. Soon after the completion of this substantial and commodious structure, Mr. Kress began to fail in health, and died June 26, 1895, from cancer of the stomach. He was one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of the borough, and his death was regretted by a large circle of friends.

JOHN HARMAN was one of the first settlers of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, whither he came from Adams county. He was a miller, and built one of the first grist-mills in the county, near the village of Liberty, which he operated up to his death, in 1824. Mr. Harman was twice married, and reared a family of eleven children. By the first marriage there were Katie, Susan, Betsey, Thomas, Isaac, John, William and Henry; and by the second marriage, Andrew, Daniel and Benjamin.

ISAAC HARMAN was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and came to Tioga county with his father, where he worked in the mill built by the latter until 1834. The remainder of his life was passed on a farm in Liberty township. He married Nancy Hagenbush, born in 1800, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who became the mother of six children, viz: Joseph H., of Wellsboro; Harriet, deceased; Matilda, deceased wife of David Landis; Sarah, wife of John Whitaker, of Kansas; Philemon, a miller of Dundee, New York, and Lorinda, wife of John Wiltsey, of Kansas. Mr. Harman died in 1864, and his wife in 1878.

JOSEPH H. HARMAN, treasurer and architect of the Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company, was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, June 18, 1829, and was educated in the public schools. When eighteen years of age he went to learn the carpenter's trade in Covington, and followed that business until 1871, in which year he moved to Wellsboro, and continued working at his trade up to 1878. He then became a member of the firm of Harman, Borden & Company, which was finally merged into the Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company. Mr. Harman married Lucy Gaylord, a daughter of Elijah Gaylord, of Covington, Tioga county, May 4, 1854, to which union have been born three children, viz: Hattie L., wife of Irwin Keefer, of Wellsboro; Beverly W., who died at the age of seventeen, and Edith, wife of Raymond Houghton, of Wellsboro. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Harman is a Prohibitionist, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

ROBERT J. BORDEN, superintendent and one of the managers of the Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company, Limited, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, March 2, 1844, a son of William and Elizabeth (Weismore) Borden. His father, a machinist by occupation, came to Tioga county in 1853, and located at Niles Valley, where he followed lumbering for some years, afterwards devoting his attention to farming. He died in January, 1862, and his wife in October, 1883. Robert J. was educated in the public schools of his native county, and in those of Tioga county. On October 19, 1861, when in his eighteenth year, he enlisted in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served in the battle of Slater Mountain, acted as orderly for General Pope at Second Bull Run, and was sent on

detached duty just prior to the battle of Fredericksburg. He was honorably discharged November 21, 1864, and was then appointed a mounted messenger to the paymaster general, in which capacity he served until 1870. Returning to Tioga county, he was engaged in farming and lumbering in Charleston township up to 1880, when he bought an interest in the industry of which he is now superintendent. The plant was established in 1878, by Joseph H. Harman and Isaac P. Borden, was operated by Harman, Borden & Company up to May 1, 1892, and was then merged into a stock company, under the title of the Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company, Limited. They manufacture all kinds of builders' supplies, buying most of their lumber on the stump, and do a large contracting and building business, employing twenty-five hands. Mr. Borden was married July 15, 1864, to Miss Fannie B. Monshower, of Carroll county, Maryland, who has borne him six children, viz: William, who died in infancy; Minnie M., wife of F. H. Smith, of Wellsboro; Lolo E., wife of L. R. Van Horn, of the same place; William R., Catharine and Eloise. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Borden is connected with the I. O. O. F. In politics, a Republican, he has served as school director, councilman and burgess of Wellsboro.

Alfred I. Nichols, of the firm of A. I. Nichols & Son, millers, was born in Addison, Steuben county, New York, February 16, 1837, a son of Alfred and Mary (Drew) Nichols, natives of Rhode Island and Maine, respectively. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and when twenty-one years of age began farming at Tuscarora, Steuben county, and followed that business until 1885, when he came to Wellsboro and opened a hardware store on Main street. He carried on this business four years, then sold out and purchased the mill property, which he has since owned and operated. Mr. Nichols married Sarah E. Bache, a daughter of the venerable William Bache, of Wellsboro, to which union have been born six children, viz: Anna B., Emily D., wife of C. R. Converse; William B., a member of the firm; Enos A., Maud and Blanche. Mr. Nichols and wife attend the Protestant Episcopal church. Their son William, now known as William Bache, Jr., was born in Tuscarora, Steuben county, New York, June 19, 1873, and was educated in the common schools of his native town and the Wellsboro High School. The firm carries on a wholesale and retail business, and ship their flour to all parts of Pennsylvania.

Col. Justus Dartt, a soldier of the Revolution, and after that a colonel in the Vermont militia, settled in what is now known as Dartt settlement, in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1811. He was one of the county commissioners in 1815, and in 1817 was appointed one of the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy. When he came to the county he purchased 160 acres of land, built his cabin in the midst of the primitive forest, and settled down to make for himself and family a home. He followed lumbering and farming up to his death, July 5, 1838, aged eighty-one years. His wife, Hannah, departed this life January 14, 1844, at the ripe age of eighty-six. They were the founders of the Dartt family of Tioga county, and have numerous descendants in this section of the State.

Cyrus Dartt, a son of Col. Justus and Hannah Dartt, was born in Castleton, Vermont, October 25, 1800, and was about eleven years old when his parents settled in Charleston township, Tioga county. He followed farming all his life, residing

on the farm settled by his father. In 1820 he married Lydia Kelley, who bore him a family of eight children, viz: Horace, Solon S., Hiram W., Charles N., Lydia, Irena M., Fidelia H. and Amelia R. His wife dying, he was again married in 1837, to Matilda Sweet, to which union were born three children: Albert, Elenora and Hannah. Mr. Dartt died in 1883 in Wellsboro, having spent his entire life in this county and principally upon the old homestead in Charleston township.

Hiram W. Dartt, third son of Cyrus and Lydia (Kelley) Dartt, was born on the homestead farm in the Dartt settlement, October 17, 1825, and attended the district schools of his neighborhood. When eighteen years of age he began working at the carpenter's trade, but two years later engaged with S. B. Kendall, of Wellsboro, to learn wagon making. Six months afterwards he purchased an interest in the business, and has followed the trade up to the present time. In 1888 he sold the manufacturing plant and business to his son, A. P. Dartt. In 1854 Mr. Dartt married Adeline Potter, who has borne him seven children, viz: Edgar S., Franklin H., assistant superintendent of the Blossburg Coal Company, at Arnot; Effie, wife of Mark L. Smith, of Scranton; Albert P., Robert R., Arthur H. and Addie. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, adherents of the Republican party.

Edgar S. Dartt, eldest son of Hiram W. Dartt, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, December 19, 1855; received a common school education, and later worked for ten years in the paint shop of R. L. Mack. In 1888, in partnership with Wisehart & Keefer, he bought the present plant. It was burned, then rebuilt, and leased by himself and brother, Albert P. Mr. Dartt was married November 18, 1896, to Mrs. Lovina L. Longwell, a daughter of James Hall, of Charleston township. In politics, Mr. Dartt is a Republican; was tax collector of the borough from 1888 to 1890, and filled the office of constable from 1888 to 1892. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Albert P. Dartt, son of Hiram W. Dartt, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, December 11, 1861, attended the public schools of his native town, and when sixteen years of age entered his father's shop to learn the wagon-making trade. In 1888 he and his brother, Edgar S., purchased the business from their father, and have since conducted it, manufacturing all kinds of wagons and sleighs, and giving employment to twelve men. They also carry on in connection with the factory a retail harness store. Mr. Dartt was married October 13, 1887, to Carrie M., daughter of Gen. Robert C. Cox, and has one child, Mildred M. Mrs. Dartt died February 24, 1891. He was married a second time March 20, 1895, to Sarah M. Williams, a daughter of Orrin E. Williams. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, a Republican.

Arthur H. Dartt, youngest son of Hiram W. Dartt, was born in Wellsboro, October 19, 1868; was educated in the High School, and when sixteen years of age began working in the blacksmith shop in his father's factory. After learning the trade, he engaged with his brothers, A. P. & E. S. Dartt, for whom he worked three years, and then went to Buffalo, New York, where he followed his trade until January 1, 1894, when he again entered the employ of his brothers, as assistant manager, which position he now fills. He was married August 22, 1894, to Miss Kate Van Valkenburg, daughter of Henry and Hattie (Wilson) Van Valkenburg, of

Wellsboro. He is a member of Tyoga Lodge, No. 230, and Wellsboro Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F.

JOHN GISIN, tanner and dealer in hides and pelts, was born in Switzerland, November 18, 1840, and is a son of Sebastian and Anna (Prack) Gisin. He was reared in his native land, and in 1865 immigrated to the United States. After a few months of travel through the country, he located in Nelson, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and in June, 1866, commenced learning the tanner's trade with C. F. Margraff, of that borough. He worked for that gentleman nine years, and then removed to Patterson, New Jersey, where he purchased a fancy goods and millinery store, which he conducted five years. Coming to Wellsboro in 1881, he purchased the tannery of Joseph Riberolle, which he carried on until October, 1886, when the plant was burned. He immediately rebuilt on a larger scale, and now operates the only tannery in the borough. Mr. Gisin was married October 22, 1869, to Louisa A. Margraff, a daughter of Fred Margraff, who has borne him four children, viz: Anna, a teacher in the public schools; Nellie, who died at the age of three years; Mabel, and Mattie. The family attend the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Gisin is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ROBERT H. FLEMING came from Michigan to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1865, bringing his family with him. They located at Tioga, where he worked at shoemaking for two years, then moved to Stony Fork, and four years later to Corning, New York; thence to Antrim, and finally to Hoytville, Tioga county. His wife, Catherine (Greek) Fleming, was the mother of nine children, five of whom are living, viz: Adelia A., wife of Zealous Austin, of Morris Run; Lester M., of Wellsboro; Martha, wife of H. L. Spencer, of Delmar; Addie, wife of Louis Bulss, of Blossburg, and Jennie, of the same borough. Mr. Fleming died in Hoytville, August 27, 1889. His widow resides with her daughter in Blossburg.

LESTER M. FLEMING, of the firm of Spencer & Fleming, proprietors of the Keystone Flouring Mills, was born in Dundee, Monroe county, Michigan, September 19, 1859, and is the only living son of Robert H. and Catherine Fleming. He was six years old when the family came to Tioga county, and he was here educated in the common schools. When sixteen years of age he entered the employ of Alenson Spencer, his present partner, and after seventeen years of faithful service, he bought an interest in the mill, September 7, 1891, and is now a member of the firm. Mr. Fleming was married April 27, 1876, to Susie M. Spencer, a daughter of Alenson Spencer, and has two children, Edward Monroe and Alenson Robert. Mr. Fleming is a member of the P. of H. and has been connected with the choir of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wellsboro for the past eight years.

LUCIUS TRUMAN, a native of Owego, New York, followed lumbering on Pine creek for twenty-five years, and later carried on the same business in Wellsboro. He served in the Rebellion as first lieutenant of Company E, and later as quartermaster of the famous "Bucktail" regiment. He married Mary P. Leach, of Owego, New York, who bore him the following children: Albert A., Hattie, wife of J. W. Van Valkenberg, and Louis F., all residents of Wellsboro; Elizabeth, deceased wife of W. P. Bigoney; Irving L., a resident of Trout Run, Lycoming county; Lilla, and Herman L., both deceased. Mrs. Truman died in Owego in 1863, aged forty-six years. He again married, Mary Doumaux, who bore him three children: Belle,

Edgar, deceased, and Nellie. Mr. Truman died in Wellsboro, in May, 1890, aged seventy-two years. His widow resides in that borough.

ALBERT A. TRUMAN, agent of the American Express Company at Wellsboro, was born in Owego, New York, October 6, 1841, and is the eldest child of Lucius and Mary P. (Leach) Truman. He was educated in the common schools, and on April 25, 1861, he enlisted in the United States navy, served two months on the receiving ship, Princeton, and was then assigned to duty as landsman on the St. Lawrence, a frigate of fifty guns, upon which he spent two years. He was then made yoeman of the bark Pursuit, was later transferred to the steamer Union, and was discharged in June, 1863. Returning to Owego he clerked in a dry goods store for a few months, later followed the same business at Corning one year, and then came to Wellsboro, where he purchased an interest in the store of O. Bullard, which he disposed of a year later and then clerked for Converse & Osgood one year; for J. R. Bowen two years, and Laugher Bache one year. He next embarked in the grocery business, but sold out at the end of a year and engaged in draying, which he followed five years. He then went to the Black Hills, where he worked in the gold mines nineteen months. Returning to Wellsboro, he clerked for E. B. Young one year, and then accepted the position as station agent of the Fall Brook railroad at Middlebury. Six months later he went to Corning as agent for the American Express Company, and at the end of a year was appointed messenger for the same company on the Fall Brook railroad. In April, 1882, he was transferred to Wellsboro, where he has since been the agent of that company. Mr. Truman was married November 25, 1868, to Anna Stowell Bache, a daughter of John N. Bache, of Wellsboro, who has borne him three children, viz: Lilla, who died in infancy; Minnie B., a teacher in the Wellsboro High School, and John Norris Bache, book-keeper for the Wellsborough National Bank. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which body Mr. Truman is a vestryman and secretary of the vestry for the past three years. Mr. Truman is a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M.; Tyoga Chapter, No. 194, R. A. M., of which he is now the Scribe, and Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T. He is also a member of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., in which he has filled the offices of commander and adjutant.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR was born in Carlton county, New Brunswick, February 14, 1853. His father, Charles O'Connor, was a native of Ireland and immigrated to New Brunswick in early manhood, where he married Lovina Birmingham, who bore him nine children, five of whom are living, viz: John, a resident of Stokesdale; James and William, of Wellsboro; Elizabeth, wife of John Groom, of Rolling Dam, New Brunswick, and Matilda, wife of Zebulon Gilman, of Aroostook county, Maine. The father died in 1858, and his widow married Samuel Darkis, since deceased. She now resides in Aroostook county, Maine. William received a common school education, and began in life for himself when sixteen years of age. Coming to Wellsboro, he accepted such employment as offered, later began lumbering, and then engaged in general contracting. By constant industry and strict attention to business, he enlarged his enterprises and widened the field of his operations until he is now interested as a partner in the company stores at Arnot and Landrus, and a stockholder in the bank at Galeton, Potter county. He also owns a valuable farm in Morris township, and is engaged in lumbering operations at Nelson Run, Potter

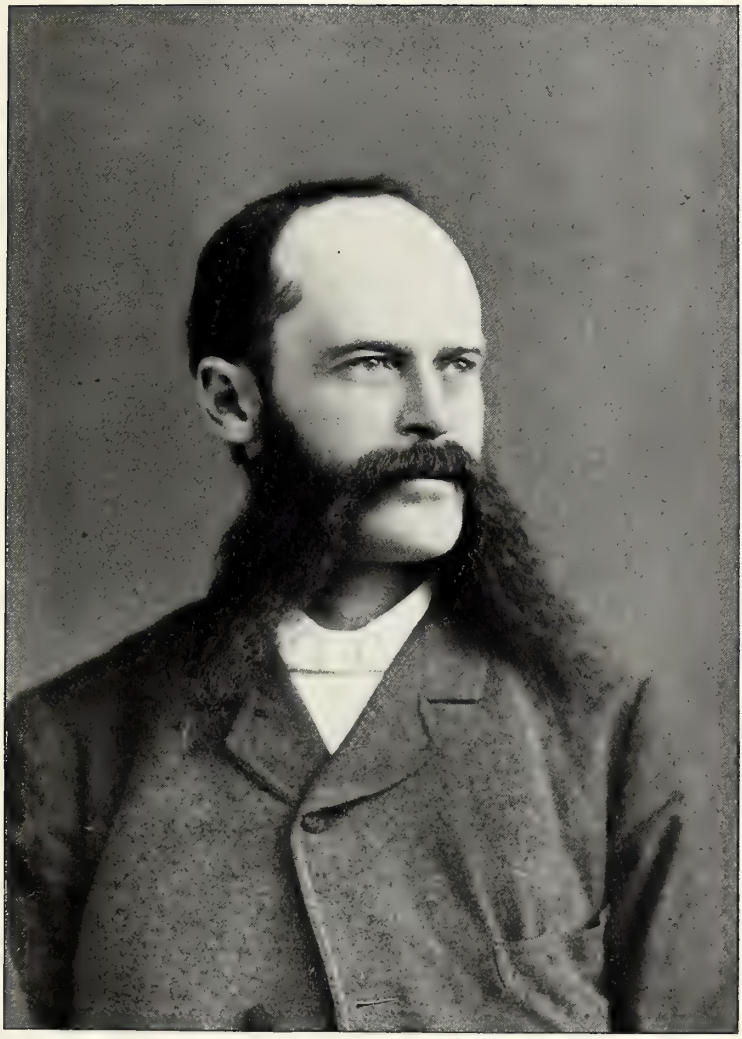
county. Mr. O'Connor was married May 13, 1873, to Martha Webster, a daughter of J. E. Webster, of Morris township, and has three children, viz: Lura, Ada and Edna. In 1876 he became a resident of Morris, and lived there until the spring of 1896, when he removed to Wellsboro, purchasing the residence of the late Dr. Hugh L. Davis. In politics, Mr. O'Connor is a stanch Democrat, but has never been an office seeker, his business affairs receiving all his time and attention. It can be said to his credit, that from a penniless boy, he has, since coming to Tioga county, by his own efforts and energy, raised himself to a prominent place among the successful business men of this section of the State, and that his career has been marked by a strict adherence to honorable business methods. He enjoys the confidence of his business associates and the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens generally.

Rev. M. J. Manly, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church of Wellsboro, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1861, a son of Michael J. and Mary H. (Judge) Manly. His parents were natives of Ireland, his father being born and reared in County Mayo and his mother in County Limerick. They were married in their native land and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1854, where Mr. Manly became a railroad contractor. He died in 1868, and his wife in 1872. They were the parents of the following named children: Catherine and Maria Josephine, of Wilkes-Barre; Julia, who died June 27, 1883, being then Sister Mary of St. Peter, in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia; Maggie, who died in February, 1883; M. J. and Anthony. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre in boyhood, and later spent a year and a half as a student in the Protestant Seminary of Kingston, Luzerne county. He then entered St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, New York, where took a course in classics and philosophy, graduating with the degree of B. A. He next entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland, where he completed his theological course, and was ordained in that city October 8, 1883, by Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Northrup. He soon after took charge of a church at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, but within a year was appointed pastor of St. Catherine's church, Moscow, having charge also of the churches at Tobyhanna, Stroudsburg and Gouldsboro, which pastorate he filled seven years. On November 17, 1890, he took charge of St. Peter's church at Wellsboro. He has also under his care the mission churches at Tioga, Antrim and Hoytville, and seventeen additional missions without churches within the confines of Tioga county. Father Manly is a popular priest, a very eloquent speaker, and one of the hardest-working priests in the Diocese of Scranton.

Elmer Bacon, a native of Vermont, came to Charleston township, Tioga county, early in the present century and settled near Round Top, where he followed farming and lumbering. He married Mary Merrick, a daughter of Israel Merrick, Sr., one of the pioneers of Wellsboro. Eleven children were born to this union, as follows: George, a resident of Nebraska; Elmer, deceased; Mary, deceased wife of W. P. Shumway; Henry, a resident of Dakota; Rebecca, widow of John A. McEwen, of Williamsport; Niram, a resident of Wisconsin; Levi L., who enlisted in the New York Southern Tier Rifles during the Rebellion and died at Georgetown, D. C.; Morgan L., a physician of Wellsboro; Sarah, wife of R. F. Wilson, of the same place, and David, deceased. Mr. Bacon died in Charleston township in April, 1847, and his wife in 1873.

Morgan L. Bacon, M. D., was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, June 19, 1837, a son of Elmer and Mary Bacon. After attending the common schools he became a student in the Wellsboro Academy and later in Union Academy, at Academy Corners, graduating from the latter institution in 1857. After teaching for a short time he began the study of medicine under Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro, which he pursued until 1861, when he enlisted as a hospital steward in the Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, the famous Bucktail regiment, and served four months. In July, 1863, he raised Company E, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, Emergency Men, of which he was commissioned captain, and was discharged with the regiment. Dr. Bacon then began the practice of his profession in Mansfield, remaining there five years. In 1868 he moved to Blossburg, where he practiced until 1870, and then became the physician of the Morris Run Coal Mining Company at Morris Run, where he practiced two years. In 1872 he located in Wellsboro, and for the past twenty-five years has continued in the active duties of his profession, being to-day one of the oldest practitioners in the borough. On November 30, 1863, Dr. Bacon married Eva Bailey, a daughter of John W. Bailey, and has three children, viz: John E., a physician of Buffalo; Dana S., a real estate dealer of Model City, New York, and Morgan L., a medical student in the Buffalo University. Dr. Bacon is recognized as a skillful and successful physician and stands high in his profession. He was a member of the pension board under Cleveland's first administration and is secretary of the present pension board of Tioga county. He is also the local surgeon of the Fall Brook Railroad Company and has built up a large and lucrative practice. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, has served as a school director for thirteen years, and is the present health officer of Wellsboro. In religion, Dr. Bacon is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

Hugh Llewellyn Davis, M. D., was one of the best known physicians of Tioga county during his professional career. He was born at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1851, a son of Reese L. and Mary (Evans) Davis. His parents were natives of Wales and came to Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. After a short stay they removed to Carbon county, but many years later returned to Charleston township, where both resided until death, the father dying February 16, 1891, and the mother, June 5, 1892. They reared a family of eight children, Hugh L. being a small child when the family returned to Tioga county. Our subject attended the common schools of Charleston and subsequently the State Normal School at Mansfield. He then taught for five years in different parts of Tioga county. In 1870 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1875. He soon after opened an office at Knoxville, whence he removed in 1876 to Arnot, and a year later to West Hampton, Massachusetts. In the autumn of 1879 he returned to Wellsboro where he soon built up a large practice and continued in the active duties of his profession until his death, from cerebral hemorrhage, December 19, 1895. Dr. Davis was one of those genial, large-hearted men who had a cordial greeting for every one. His kindly and sympathetic nature and encouraging words in the sick room drew many hearts to him. Ambitious and physically strong, charitable, and in love with his profession, he was always ready to answer a call regardless of the prospect of remuneration. On June 16,





1875, he married Emma Janette Karr, daughter of John Karr, of Wellsboro. His widow and two sons, Hugh Karr and Donald Llewellyn, are left to mourn the death of a kind husband and father. Dr. Davis was Past Master of Ossea Lodge, F. & A. M. and Eminent Commander of Tyagaghton Commandery. He was also connected with the I. O. O. F. and the Alert Hose Company. In politics, a Republican, he was serving in the borough council at the time of his death, the duties of which office he discharged with zeal and discretion. Upon the minutes of Tyagaghton Commandery is inscribed the following tribute to his memory:

> As a man and a citizen he was upright, fair and courageous, and he always endeavored to do his duty according to his light. He never sought for office of emolument, but willingly shared the burdens of the administration of local government. He won the affection and esteem of all those who employed him professionally, and his uniform courtesy to every one made his friends legion.
>
> As a member of the Masonic fraternity he has engraved his memory upon our hearts, more lasting and enduring than can be chiseled upon tablets of stone. He has fallen in life's battle, with his armor on, manfully fighting his way in the foremost rank, a martyr to duty.

Augustus Niles, M. D., was born upon the old homestead in Tioga township, Tioga county, November 10, 1853. He is the eldest son of Augustus E. Niles, a grandson of Augustus Niles, and a great-grandson of Nathan Niles, Sr., one of the first settlers in the Tioga valley. During his boyhood he attended the public schools of Tioga borough, where he obtained a good education. He attended lectures at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, graduating from that institution in 1875, in which year he began practice at Nelson, Tioga county. In 1878 he removed to Keeneyville, where he practiced fifteen years. In 1893 he located in Wellsboro, and has since built up an extensive professional business and is recognized as a successful physician and a skillful surgeon. He has been a member of the state board of medical examiners since its creation, March 4, 1894, and is a member of the medical council of Pennsylvania. Dr. Niles was married April 11, 1875, to Mary J. Knuppenburg, a daughter of Dana A. Knuppenburg, of Nelson, and has two children, Augustus and Jerome D. In politics, Dr. Niles is a Republican, and has served two terms as coroner of Tioga county, from 1890 to 1896. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is also connected with the lodge, chapter and commandery in the Masonic order.

Dr. L. M. Johnson was born at Bethany, Genesee county, New York, February 16, 1818, a son of Nichols and Lucy (Reynolds) Johnson, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of New York. He was educated at Bath and Geneva, New York, and at the age of thirty began reading medicine with Dr. M. F. Babcock, of Hammondsport, New York, and later took a course in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He then engaged in the practice of medicine at Galesburgh, Michigan, where he remained one year, and afterwards traveled a few years. In 1858 he came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, opened an office and began the practice of his profession. Here he remained in active practice until 1870, when failing health compelled him to give up a portion of his practice. He removed to his farm in Charleston township, which he had purchased in 1869, remained there three years, and devoted his attention to farming. In 1873 he returned to Wellsboro and resumed practice. In 1882 he went to North Dakota, re-

maining there until 1889. He then returned to Wellsboro, where he lived two years, and again took up his residence on his farm. In 1896 he returned to Wellsboro, and resumed the practice of medicine. Dr. Johnson has been married twice. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Lockwood, of New York. She died in 1857, and in 1866 he married Sarah E. Wilson, of Charleston township. They have an adopted daughter, Kate.

Dr. Joel Rose was born in Roseville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1820, a son of William Rose, a native of Rutland, Vermont, who came to Tioga county in 1806, and settled on the site of Roseville, in what is now Rutland township, being one of the first settlers of that part of the county. Joel attended the common schools in boyhood, and later studied medicine under Dr. Abel Humphrey, of Tioga, and graduated at Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York. He commenced practice at Roseville, where he continued until 1863, in which year he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and followed his professional duties in that city until his death, July 9, 1868. Dr. Rose married Alvira Stevens, and reared a family of four children, viz: Celia D., deceased wife of J. H. Desrosiers; Frank H., a dentist of Wellsboro; Clara E., wife of Charles Pepper, of Chicago, and Elizabeth, deceased. Mrs. Rose resides with her daughter in Chicago.

Frank Hamilton Rose, D. D. S., was born in Roseville, Tioga county, August 16, 1849, and was educated in the common schools of his native village, and in Detroit, Michigan. He studied dentistry and in May, 1876, opened his present office, where he has since made a specialty of operative dentistry, and has built up a successful practice. Dr. Rose married Emma Bush, of Wellsboro, September 29, 1875, and has one daughter, Kittie. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Rose is the only child of Isaac and Catherine (Borden) Bush. Her father was born in New York state, February 2, 1832, came to Tioga county, and located at Niles Valley, where he engaged extensively in the lumber business. He afterwards removed to Wellsboro, where he followed the boot and shoe business a few years, then returned to Niles Valley, and was killed in a saw-mill, March 11, 1872. His widow died in 1884, aged fifty-one years.

Dr. John Henry Shearer is one of the oldest practicing physicians in Tioga county. He was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1827, a son of Henry and Catherine Shearer, natives of the same county. He was reared a farmer's boy, and at the age of nineteen enlisted in the Marine Corps, at Philadelphia, for service in the Mexican War, and was assigned to the line-of-battleship Ohio. He was at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and served until the close of the war, when he took up his residence in the Quaker City and began his medical studies under Prof. A. E. Small. He graduated from what is now Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1852, and opened an office at Wellsboro, Tioga county, where he practiced three years and a half. In 1856 he went to Springfield, Illinois, spent some time in travel through the west, and practiced at Sprinfield from the fall of 1856 until the spring of 1859, when, because of failing health, he returned to Wellsboro, which has since been his permanent home. Dr. Shearer was married in 1858, to Hannah Stanton Rathbun, of Springfield, who died October 20, 1878, and has one son by that union, William Lincoln, editor and publisher of the *Republican Advocate*. He married for his second wife, Margaret M.

Wylie, a daughter of W. P. Wylie, a well-known citizen of this county. Dr. Shearer was a next-door neighbor of Abraham Lincoln during his residence in Springfield; a member of his presidential party; his guest at the White House in 1862, and one of his closest friends until his tragic end. Dr. Shearer has been in continuous practice in Wellsboro for nearly forty years.

William Lincoln Shearer, only child of Dr. John H. and Hannah Stanton Shearer, was born in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1861. He received a good English education, graduating from the Wellsboro High School in 1881. After reading law under Judge Henry W. Williams and Hon. Horace B. Packer, he was admitted to the bar April 5, 1886, and practiced his profession about six months. On November 1, 1886, he bought an interest in the *Republican Advocate* and became a partner with James H. Matson. On March 10, 1891, he purchased Mr. Matson's interest, since which time he has conducted the paper alone. Mr. Shearer was married July 21, 1883, to Margaret L. Van Valkenburg, a daughter of C. G. Van Valkenburg, of Wellsboro. A Republican, in politics, Mr. Shearer has uncompromisingly maintained the principles of that party in the columns of his paper. He is a vigorous, incisive writer, and has conducted the *Republican Advocate* with ability and success. In religion he is an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Augustus F. Barnes, of the firm of Barnes & Roy, editors and publishers of the Wellsboro *Agitator*, was born in Painted Post, Steuben county, New York, December 30, 1838, and is a son of Washington and Deidamia (Knox) Barnes. His mother died when he was but five weeks old, and he was cared for by an aunt in Knoxville, Steuben county, until four years of age, when, his father having remarried, he was taken to live with him in Bath, New York, and there grew to manhood. His early education was acquired in the common schools. In 1859, after a preliminary reading under his father, who was a prominent lawyer of Steuben county, he completed his studies in the office of Spencer & Thomson, the leading law firm of Corning, New York, and was admitted to practice in 1860. During the next two years he filled the position of surrogate clerk under his father, who had been elected county judge and surrogate of Steuben county. From 1862 to 1872 he practiced law in Bath, with the exception of about twenty months, during 1864-65, when he was a clerk in the quartermaster general's office, Washington, D. C., and a portion of the winter of 1865-66, when he was engaged in editing the Havana *Journal*, Havana, New York. In January, 1872, Mr. Barnes bought a half interest in the Wellsboro *Agitator* of P. C. Van Gelder. In September following Arthur M. Roy purchased Mr. Van Gelder's remaining interest and the firm became Barnes & Roy, and has so continued to the present time. Mr. Barnes was married February 19, 1873, to Sarah Bull, a daughter of Col. William H. and Sarah (Whiting) Bull, of Bath, New York. The following named children have been born to this union: Sarah, Anna, Robert S. and Franklin A., both deceased; William Douglas and John Knox. In politics, Mr. Barnes is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. As editor of the *Agitator*, Mr. Barnes has proven himself a clear and logical thinker and a vigorous, forceful writer. He wields a facile, graceful pen, and deals with all matters of public policy with frankness and fearlessness. Under his guidance the *Agitator* has become a power in this

congressional district, and is recognized as one of the best-edited weekly papers in Pennsylvania.

Arthur M. Roy, of the firm of Barnes & Roy, editors and publishers of the Wellsboro *Agitator*, is the only living child of Dr. Robert and Irene M. (Dartt) Roy. He was born in Wellsboro, November 4, 1852, and was educated in the borough schools and in the Mansfield State Normal. At the age of twelve years he entered the *Agitator* office as an apprentice and served three years. He then went to school until he was nineteen years old. On September 1, 1872, he purchased the half interest of P. C. Van Gelder in the *Agitator* and became a partner of A. F. Barnes, the firm becoming Barnes & Roy. Entering the firm with a practical knowledge of the art of printing, Mr. Roy has devoted himself to the mechanical department of the paper and office, and has also discharged the duties of local editor. He has few superiors as a printer, having mastered the art in all its details. The neat typographical appearance of the *Agitator*, and the high class of work turned out by the jobbing department of the establishment, bear testimony to his skill. As a gleaner of local news he is industrious, and what he writes stamps him a first class newspaper man. Mr. Roy was married September 6, 1876, to Margaret L. Giles, a daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Giles, of Jamestown, New York. To this marriage there have been born three children, viz: Harold, Annie and Robert. Mr. Roy ranks among the prominent and respected citizens of Wellsboro. In politics he is a Republican, and has always been outspoken in the advocacy of the principles of that party. He is a deacon of the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro; is also superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and is an active supporter of everything tending toward the moral advancement of the community. He is a director in the First National Bank, and a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. societies.

Frank Conevery, editor and publisher of the Wellsboro *Gazette*, was born in Bath, Steuben county, New York, July 16, 1855, and is a son of Patrick and Sarah Conevery. While he was yet an infant, his father was accidentally killed. His mother, who is still living, is a resident of Bath. Mr. Conevery's early education was acquired in the common schools. In 1869, when but fourteen years old, he became a printer's apprentice, and completed his trade in 1872, in the office of the Bath *Advocate*. During the next two years he worked as a journeyman printer in the *Advocate* office, the Buffalo *Courier* and other papers. In the fall of 1874 he took charge of the mechanical department of the Hammondsport *Herald*, continuing until April, 1877, when he came to Wellsboro and in the following August bought out the interest of F. G. Churchill in the Wellsboro *Gazette* and became a partner in its publication with S. N. Havens, under the firm name of Havens & Conevery. This partnership was terminated in November, 1881, when Mr. Havens sold his interest to Herbert Huntington, and the firm became Huntington & Conevery. In November, 1885, Frederick K. Wright bought the interest of Mr. Huntington, and continued as a partner until January 1, 1895, since which time Mr. Conevery has carried on the enterprise alone. On December 9, 1880, Mr. Conevery married Helen Bullard, a daughter of M. S. and Mariette Bullard, of Wellsboro. Two children, a daughter, Mary, and a son, Robert G., have been born to them. In politics, Mr. Conevery is a Democrat, and in the presidential campaign of 1896,

his paper gave Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform, able, earnest and unswerving support, and especially that plank of the platform which declared for the free coinage of silver. Under Mr. Conevery's management the *Gazette* has acquired a well-deserved reputation as an ably-edited and well-conducted newspaper. Its editorials are strongly written and party and public questions are dealt with in a fearless manner. Local news from all parts of the county is industriously gathered, the *Gazette* being especially noted for the excellence of its local news department. Being the only outspoken Democratic paper in the county, it has a large circulation, and is regarded as one of the leading Democratic journals of the northern tier. Mr. Conevery is a member of Alert Hose Company, and also of the K. of P. and K. O. T. M. societies.

Samuel Morgan, Sr., born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1803, was educated in the common schools, and learned the blacksmith's trade in his native county, which he followed there until 1837. In that year he came to Tioga county and located at Covington, then a hamlet of only a few buildings, called "The Corners," where he followed his trade for seven years. He then purchased a farm in the Frost settlement, and followed farming in connection with his trade until 1855, when he sold the farm and removed to Round Top, Charleston township; bought a property, and followed blacksmithing, lumbering and farming, up to his death, February 10, 1875. Mr. Morgan was married in 1824, to Ann Kimble, a daughter of Albert and Hannah Kimble. Ten children were born to this union, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, as follows: Sarah A., wife of Jesse Bryant, of Charleston township; H. Elizabeth, deceased wife of Jonathan Everetts; Daniel M., of Olean, New York; William M., who died in a southern prison during the Rebellion, from a gun-shot wound; Jonathan V., of Wellsboro; Seth, a farmer in Arkansas; Samuel, a resident of Charleston township, and Ephraim, deceased. With the exception of the last mentioned, all of the sons were soldiers in the Union army, and all but Samuel served from the beginning to the close of the war. Mrs. Morgan died in 1872. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Baptist church in early life, but later united with the Wesleyan Methodist church, in which faith he died.

Jonathan V. Morgan, ex-treasurer of Tioga county, was born in Covington township, Tioga county, March 1, 1838; was reared upon a farm, and was educated in the public schools and at Wellsboro Academy. On April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, First Pennsylvania Reserve, known as "The Bucktails." He was taken prisoner at Gaines' Hill, June 28, 1862, and was confined in Libby, Castle Thunder and Belle Isle prisons, and later paroled, and rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Virginia. With the exception of the period when he was a prisoner, he served in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and was several times promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field. He commanded his company through most of the Wilderness Campaign, as first sergeant, and was first lieutenant by brevet when his regiment was mustered out of service, in June, 1864. Mr. Morgan then returned to Tioga county, and resumed farming in Charleston township. He was married February 25, 1869, to Melvina L. Shumway, a daughter of Joseph J. and Margaret C. (Peake) Shumway, of Charleston township. Mrs. Morgan had three brothers: Charles L.,

Hiram P. and William P. Charles L., was a soldier in the Civil War, and died August 22, 1864. Hiram P. is a resident of Olean, New York, and William P. is dead. Politically, Mr. Morgan is an unswerving Republican. He served two terms as township treasurer, two terms as supervisor, and one as school director. In 1887 he was elected a jury commissioner, in which office he served three years, and in the fall of 1892 he was elected county treasurer, which position he filled in an acceptable manner until January, 1896. Mr. Morgan is a member of Tyoga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., also of George Cook Post, G. A. R., of Wellsboro. He has held all the important offices in the latter, and has been state aid-de-camp two terms. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and the Association of Prisoners, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the old veterans.

James L. White, ex-postmaster of Wellsboro, is a son of the late Judge Robert G. White, and was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, October 23, 1849. He was educated in the High School, and when eighteen years of age went to California and worked two years in the silver mines. Returning to Wellsboro, he clerked for C. C. Mathers six years, and in the spring of 1876 he was appointed inspector of customs at Philadelphia. In the spring of 1877, he and his brother Frank purchased a grocery store in Wellsboro, and one year later he bought his brother's interest. He conducted the business until 1883, when he bought out the store of F. K. Wright, consolidated the two stores, and carried on merchandising until 1884, when he was burned out. He immediately re-stocked his store, and then sold the business to Saxton, Seely & Company, in the fall of 1886. In the autumn of 1889 he went to Pittsburg, where he acted as state agent for the Edison phonograph for one year, returning to Wellsboro in the fall of 1890. In 1891 he was appointed postmaster of Wellsboro, which position he occupied four years, and is now holding the responsible position of cashier of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Mr. White was married November 24, 1875, to Adelaide Wilbur, a daughter of Col. Aaron Wilbur, of Savannah, Georgia, and has three children, viz: Adelaide Louise, Sarah Bache and Mary Wilbur. The family attend the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. White is a Republican, and has been a member of the school board, president of the board of education, and a member of the borough council. He is connected with the F. & A. M., and is Past Commander of the Knights Templar.

Horace A. Deans was born in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1824. His father, James Deans, was a native of Lebanon county, Connecticut, born in 1794, and removed with his parents to Montrose when ten years of age. He there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1819 he married Abigail Cornwall, and reared two sons, Horace A. and Willis B., the latter a merchant of Montrose. Horace was reared in his native town, and there commenced his business career. He enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, served nine months, and then re-enlisted in the Signal Service, and was stationed at Georgetown Heights until the close of the war. Returning to Montrose, he worked at paper hanging, painting and carpentering until his death, in July, 1877. He married Frances E. Stroud, March 29, 1848, and reared two sons, Frank A., of Wellsboro, and Edward C., a resident of Scranton.

FRANK A. DEANS was born in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, January 22, 1849, and is the eldest son of Horace A. Deans. He spent his boyhood days in Hyde Park, Lackawanna county, where he was educated in the graded school. When fifteen years of age he entered a printing office in Montrose, where he worked for two years. He subsequently clerked in the postoffice in that town for two years, and then engaged with C. M. Crandall, of Montrose, to learn the turner's trade, at which he spent three years. He later entered the insurance office of Billings Stroud, and on June 1, 1870, came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, to clerk in the land office of the Bingham estate. He occupied that position until Mr. Simpson's death, April 15, 1893, when he succeeded him as agent of the trustees of said estate. Mr. Deans was married December 9, 1873, to Mary E. Guernsey, a daughter of H. A. Guernsey. He is a member of Tyoga Lodge, No. 230, and Wellsboro Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F. For the past twenty years he has been Scribe of the lodge, and has filled the chair in both branches. He is also colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Patriarchs Militant. He is a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M.; Tyoga Chapter, No. 194, R. A. M., and Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T. Mr. Deans is the leader of Wellsborough's Military Band, which owes its present efficiency to his efforts. He was also a leading spirit in the organization of the Alert Hose Company, and has ever been active in promoting the best interests of the borough.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Tabor Williams, was born in Tioga, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1859. His parents removed to Wellsboro when our subject was less than one year old, and he there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age he commenced clerking in the store of C. C. Mathers, and later clerked for Young & Miller. He was next employed in the commissioners' office by Leonard Harrison, at the time he was commissioners' clerk. On January 1, 1880, he accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Bingham estate where he has since been employed. Mr. Williams has taken considerable interest in public affairs, has served as a member of the borough council, and also as burgess of Wellsboro, and at different times has been chairman of the Republican county committee. He was married March 12, 1883, to Ida A. Horton, a daughter of Capt. A. B. Horton, formerly of Wellsboro, and has two children, Clinton T. and Joseph H.

WILLIAM E. CHAMPAIGN, sheriff of Tioga county, was born at Cedar Run, Brown township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1861, son of Peter B. and Hannah (Sechrist) Champaign. His father was a native of Soriel, which is located at the mouth of the outlet of Lake Champlain, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, while his mother was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His father served in the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is now a resident of Elk township. William E. was reared in Lycoming and Tioga counties, and has been a permanent resident of this county since his seventh year. He obtained a common school education and labored at lumbering until after his majority. In 1886 he engaged in the life and fire insurance business, which he still carries on in connection with his duties as sheriff. Mr. Champaign married Emma N. Neal, daughter of Daniel Neal, September 12, 1884, and has two children, Nellie and Earle. The family are Presbyterians. He is an ardent Re-

publican, and has always taken an active part in local politics. He was postmaster at Gaines for two years; was elected sheriff of Tioga county in 1894, and was a delegate to the State Convention in 1896. Mr. Champaign is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and is one of the popular officials of Tioga county.

Milford H. Stebbins was born at Sabinsville, Tioga county, September 3, 1860, and is the eldest child of Elijah H. Stebbins. He was reared and educated in his native township, and later attended the Knoxville graded school, and Woodhull Academy, at Woodhull, New York, where he passed a regent's examination. When eighteen years of age he began assisting his father in the store and lumber business, and at his father's death he took charge of the same. In December, 1883, he bought his uncle's interest in the lumber business, and was made guardian for the other heirs. He conducted the business under this arrangement until April, 1884, when the estate was divided, he and his brother George taking the mill property, the store having burned in 1881. They conducted the business up to 1886, in which year he purchased his brother's interest and operated the mill until its destruction by fire in 1893. In November, 1890, Mr. Stebbins was elected a county commissioner, on the Republican ticket, and removed to Wellsboro in January, 1891. He also served as auditor of Clymer township for ten years, assessor one term, assistant assessor two terms, and census enumerator in 1890. Upon the expiration of his term as county commissioner in January, 1894, he formed a partnership with C. N. Butts, of Sabinsville, and has since been engaged in contracting for stone and brick work, bridges, pile driving, etc. He is also proprietor of the Wellsboro Cigar Factory, where he is engaged in the manufacture of cigars for the trade, and is an active, energetic and enterprising business man. On January 19, 1879, he married Addie C. Newton, a daughter of Moses and Sally Newton, of Sabinsville, and is the father of five children, as follows: Gordon E., Clayton M., Hugh W., Ila, deceased, and Arland E. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stebbins is a member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.; Westfield Chapter, No. 265; Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, and Wellsboro Lodge, No. 374, K. of P.

Francis Beauge, a wine merchant of Paris, France, came to the United States in 1836, and located on a farm near Utica, New York. Three years later he removed to Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death in August, 1862. His wife, whose maiden name was Marie Moucours, was also a native of France. Two children were born to them: Hippolyte, since deceased, and Eugene, a resident of Wellsboro. Mrs. Beauge survived her husband over thirty years, dying May 30, 1893.

Eugene Beauge was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, March 26, 1840, and is the only living child of Francis and Marie Beauge. He was reared on the homestead farm, and attended the common schools of his district. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was later promoted to sergeant, and served with his regiment until the close of the war. He participated in most of the battles and long marches for which the regiment was noted, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865. Returning to Tioga county, he soon after entered Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he graduated in April, 1866. He then purchased a farm in Charleston township, and followed



Augustus Niles M.D.

farming up to 1884, when he was appointed clerk in the commissioners' office. Removing to Wellsboro, he purchased his present home the following year. He had resigned the office of county auditor to accept that of commissioners' clerk. After retiring from the commissioners' office in 1884, Mr. Beauge resumed the management of his farm in Charleston, though continuing to reside in Wellsboro. He was again elected county auditor in 1890, and re-elected in 1893 and in 1896. He also served as clerk of Charleston township for ten years, and has been one of the active workers of the Republican party since the war. Mr. Beauge married Lucy Culver, a daughter of Joel and Sarah Culver, of Charleston township, to which union have been born three children, viz: Frank L., manager of the W. W. Bradbury Company's store, at Landrus; Frederick E., book-keeper for the Union Tanning Company, at Hoytville, and A. Naomi. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Beauge is a member of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., and of Encampment No. 105, U. V. L., both of Wellsboro.

Frank L. Beauge, eldest son of Eugene and Lucy Beauge, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, July 28, 1870, and obtained his education in the schools of that township and Wellsboro. On March 2, 1893, he married Eva Wheeler, a daughter of B. F. Wheeler, of Marsh Creek, Tioga county. After serving nearly two years as clerk in the general store of Hoyt Brothers, at Hoytville, he accepted the position of manager of the W. W. Bradbury Company's store, at Landrus, in August, 1893, which he still holds. As a business man, he has proven himself thorough, capable and competent, and is popular with the patrons of the store. In politics, Mr. Beauge is a Republican, and in religion, an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the P. O. S. of A., of Hoytville.

Thomas T. Rees, a son of William T. and Margaret (Roberts) Rees, and grandson of Thomas Rees, was born in South Wales, December 8, 1852. His parents died when Thomas T. was quite young, leaving him and one brother, Evan, to the care of strangers. The latter is now a land agent in South Wales. Two years after his parents' death, Thomas T. was sent to the United States to his uncles, Robert, Hugh, William and John Roberts, who had immigrated some thirty years before, locating in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Soon after his arrival, his five uncles enlisted in the Union army. Four of them were killed in the war, John alone returning. Our subject lived with the latter at Pittston, Luzerne county, up to 1868, and worked in a lumber yard. In 1870 he came to Morris Run, Tioga county, and worked in the mines for eleven years, afterwards serving as a clerk in the post-office at Morris Run two years. He was then appointed to the position of paster and folder in the State printing office at Harrisburg, where he worked for two years, and was then taken sick and returned to Morris Run, where he continued to reside, though unable to do any work for the following three years. In 1888, after recovering from his serious illness, he was appointed ticket and express agent for the Erie railroad at Morris Run. Resigning this position in January, 1892, he came to Wellsboro to accept the office of deputy sheriff, which he filled during Sheriff Irvin's term. On November 19, 1872, Mr. Rees married Anna Price, of Morris Run, who has borne him six children, viz: Evan, William, Elmer, May, (the last two died in infancy), Margaret and Horace Packer. In politics, Mr. Rees is a Re-

publican, and the family attend the Baptist church. He is a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., and Tioga Lodge, No. 304, K. of P.

Frank Watkins, chief clerk in the commissioners' office, was born in Athens township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1842, and is a son of John and Mary (Green) Watkins. His paternal grandparents were from Connecticut, where his grandfather, Maj. William Watkins, was born in 1753. He was an officer in the Continental army, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He died in Athens township, Bradford county, whither he had removed from Connecticut, November 17, 1828, in his seventy-sixth year. Major Watkins' wife, Lois, was born in 1760, and died July 30, 1851, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of five children, John, the father of our subject, being the youngest. He was born in Connecticut, January 6, 1789, married Betsey Green, in Bradford county, April 11, 1813, and reared a family of thirteen children, only five of whom survive. The mother died July 7, 1839, in her forty-seventh year, and her husband was again married, December 22, 1840, to Mrs. Mary Green, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born July 20, 1797. One son, Frank, the subject of this sketch, was born to this union. The mother died November 26, 1863, in her sixty-seventh year, and the father, March 23, 1869, in the eighty-first year of his age. Frank was reared upon his father's farm, where he spent the first twenty-one years of his life, sharing the common lot of a farmer's son. He obtained such education as he could in the common school, supplemented by two or three terms at the Athens Academy. In 1864 he completed a course of study at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and for the following year was book-keeper for Gardner & Inslee, produce commission merchants, of New York City. He then learned the paper maker's trade, which he worked at five years, principally in Waverly, New York. On July 6, 1867, he married Miss Nettie Courtright, of Waverly, by whom he has two sons, Willis P. and Albert J., and two daughters, Ina M. and Myrtie D. In the year 1870 he removed to Wellsboro, Tioga county, where he has since resided. His wife, Nettie, died November 2, 1884, in her thirty-fifth year. On October 27, 1885, he married Mrs. Anna C. English, to which union have been born two sons, Francis M. and Leon Erland. In 1882 he entered the office of the county commissioners as assistant clerk, and by industry and strict attention to the affairs of the office attained the chief clerkship, which position he is now filling. Mr. Watkins' long period of continual service has proven him to be a faithful official, and an invaluable assistant to the commissioners. He has been borough auditor for three years, which office he has filled with satisfaction and credit to himself. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the P. of H. In politics, a Republican, he has always given his earnest support to the principles, measures and candidates of that party.

Orrin Blair was born on Russell Mountain, Massachusetts, December 28, 1825, a son of Nathan and Sally (Tyrrell) Blair, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. They were the parents of thirteen children, Orrin being the tenth in the family. The father was a physician, and died in 1849, aged seventy-two years. His widow survived until 1866, and died at the home of her son Orrin, aged seventy-eight years. In 1837 Orrin's brother, James, who was born in Massachusetts in 1811, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and bought a farm in Delmar

township. Soon after he contracted consumption, and in 1840 Orrin came on to take care of him. After the death of James, Orrin purchased a farm, and lived upon it up to his death in 1895. He received his early education in his native State, and later attended the Wellsboro Academy. Though he worked a portion of his time as a carpenter, he made farming his principal occupation. He owned 169 acres near the northwest corner of the borough, and made dairying a specialty. On April 2, 1849, Mr. Blair married Louisa Hiltbold, a daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Johnson) Hiltbold. She was born February 1, 1831, and is the mother of five children, viz: Mary Ellen, wife of Alphonso Spencer; James O., a farmer in Delmar; Lewis M., residing on the old homestead; Sherman L., baggage master at the Fall Brook station, and William E., principal of the Tioga graded schools. Mrs. Blair is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which faith Mr. Blair lived and died. In politics, he was a Republican, filled the office of supervisor, and was poormaster of Delmar township the year the poor house was erected. Mr. Blair was one of the successful and prominent farmers of this section.

Charles Avery was born in Eaton, Madison county, New York, in 1800, a son of Constant Avery. He was reared on a farm, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, purchasing a farm of 160 acres in Chatham township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, January 14, 1875. He married Sophia Cloos, a daughter of Newbury Cloos, a pioneer of Deerfield township, Tioga county. Ten children were born to this union, viz: Constant, of Chatham township; Esther, wife of Matt Ashton, of Livingston county, New York; Cyrus W., of Wellsboro; William, deceased; Deruyter, of Chatham township; Miranda, wife of Frank Churchill, of Middlebury; Leonidas, a resident of Ansonia; Albert, deceased; Mary, wife of Jefferson West, of Middlebury, and John, who died in early youth. Mrs. Avery died on January 14, 1875, one hour before her husband, quite a remarkable coincidence, after a married life of nearly half a century. Politically, Mr. Avery was a Democrat in early life, and later a Free Soiler. He served as collector of Chatham township for ten years, and was one of the respected citizens of that locality.

Cyrus W. Avery, second son of Charles Avery, was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, February 10, 1833, attended the common schools in boyhood, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age. For the succeeding fifteen years he worked on his own farm in Chatham township in summer time and in the lumber woods in winter. In 1882 he sold his farm in Chatham and bought his present farm in the suburbs of Wellsboro, containing seventy-six acres, where he has since followed agriculture. On February 16, 1859, Mr. Avery married Jane Spencer, a daughter of Aurora and Catherine (Conklin) Spencer. Her father was born in 1808, and died July 14, 1862. Her mother was born in 1810, and died January 29, 1876. Mrs. Avery was born January 30, 1840, and is the mother of two children, viz: Ida R., wife of Francis Andrews, of Wellsboro, and Jennie M., wife of John Fisher, of Marsh Creek. Mr. Avery and wife are members of the Second Advent church, and in politics, he is independent. He served as supervisor of Chatham township one term.

Adam A. Klock was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, New York, January 28, 1800, a son of Adam Klock, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1835.

He purchased a farm in Charleston township, on which he resided up to his death, December 13, 1875. He married Nancy, a daughter of John Hart, of Herkimer county, New York, who survived him until March 17, 1884, dying at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Jesse, who recently died in Oregon; Jeremiah, a retired farmer of Wellsboro; Irene, deceased wife of Waldo May; Margaret, widow of Charles Brown; John A., who lives in Illinois; Edwin, a resident of Covington, Tioga county; Henry H., who resides in Kansas; Andrew, of Wellsboro; Hiram, who lives in Elmira, and Lizzie, wife of George D. Brooks, of Charleston township.

Jeremiah Klock, retired farmer, was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 5, 1824, and is the second son of Adam A. Klock. He was reared upon a farm, and when twenty-two years of age purchased 112 acres of land in Charleston township, upon which he settled. He added to his first purchase from time to time until he owned 356 acres in the same township, and continued agricultural pursuits up to 1872, when he was compelled to give up work on account of ill health. He sold his lands in Charleston township, and in the spring of 1875 purchased his present home in Wellsboro, where he has lived since the autumn of 1877. Mr. Klock was married October 30, 1845, to Maria Abrams, daughter of Nelson Abrams. She was born December 8, 1826, and is the mother of five children, viz: Nelson V., a resident of Elmira; Jennie D., wife of Russell Ely, of Charleston township; Milan L., of Wellsboro; Clara E., wife of Sterry E. Kimball, of Charleston township, and Nancy E., deceased wife of William H. Smith, of the same township. Mr. Klock is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Christian church. In politics, a Republican, he served as auditor of Charleston township for six years.

Milan L. Klock, stock dealer, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, March 14, 1852, a son of Jeremiah Klock. He was reared on the homestead farm, and obtained a public school education. When twenty-one years old he commenced working the home farm on his own account, and followed farming four years. He then went to Antrim and carried on a meat market four years, and while there bought a farm of 140 acres in Delmar township, four miles from Wellsboro, which he has since cultivated. In December, 1883, he came to Wellsboro, where he had previously purchased his present home, and engaged in the live stock business, which he has followed ever since. He later took in as partner E. M. Johnson, which business connection continued up to the spring of 1894, when Mr. Klock withdrew and formed a partnership with J. C. Bradley, under the firm name of Bradley & Klock, contractors in all kinds of stone work. Mr. Klock was married September 18, 1877, to Harriet C. Peake, a daughter of Willis Peake, of Charleston township, and has one son, Leon. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Klock is a member of the K. of P. Politically, a Republican, he was a member of the council from 1888 to 1891, was appointed assessor in February, 1888, was elected to the same office in 1889, and re-elected in 1892 and 1895.

James L. Robb, youngest child of John C. and Susan Robb, was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1842. He was reared on the homestead farm and was educated in the common schools and at Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg. On January 16, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, and served with the rank of

second lieutenant until mustered out the following June. After leaving the army he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and for nearly a year had charge of the force engaged in painting and finishing the stations from Omaha to North Platte, a distance of 600 miles. Returning to Farmington township, he purchased the homestead from his father and devoted his attention to farming, shipping hay, live-stock, etc., being for eight years a member of the firm of Mather & Robb. His partner was C. S. Mather, of Elmira, New York, whose interest he purchased in 1892. Mr. Robb resided on his farm until October, 1895, when he purchased his present residence in Wellsboro. He is the owner of a fine farm in Farmington, embracing nearly 400 acres of land, and is one of the largest shippers of hay, live-stock and farm produce in Tioga county, owning seven store-houses on the line of the Fall Brook railroad. On January 3, 1870, Mr. Robb married Helen S. Sheives, a daughter of Albert Sheives, of Job's Corners, Tioga county. Three children have been born to this union, viz: Levi S., Casner J., and Ada, the last of whom died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Robb is an ardent Republican. In religion, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. A man of commendable public spirit, sound business methods and persistent industry, he can safely be classed as one of the successful business men of his native county.

Ezra Potter, a native of Rhode Island, born in 1800, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in company with a party of settlers from his State, among them being his older brother, Stephen Potter, in 1817, and later assisted in cutting a road through the forest from the site of Westfield borough to that of Potter Brook, where the family purchased land and located in 1818. Ezra Potter married Eunice Swede, and reared a family of seven children by this marriage, viz: Stephen A., John W., deceased; Almon A., a resident of Brookfield; Hiram E., of Wellsboro; Matilda A., wife of George W. Peckham; Adeline, wife of Hiram W. Dartt, and Ezra H., a publisher of Nyack, New York. Mrs. Potter died in 1835, aged thirty-four years, and he was again married to Eunice Stebbins, who bore him two children. viz: Eunice, wife of King Towner, of Elmira, New York, and Nancy, wife of Noah Close, of Westfield, Tioga county. Mr. Potter died in 1883.

Hiram E. Potter was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, January 9, 1828, and is the fourth child of Ezra and Eunice (Swede) Potter. He was reared on a farm, attended the district schools in boyhood, and when seventeen years of age began working out as a farm hand. The next year he went to learn the carpenter's trade, which business he followed ten years. He then purchased a farm of 320 acres in Deerfield township, upon which he lived seventeen years. Removing to Middlebury township he resided there eight years, and in 1876 bought his present home in Wellsboro, where he has since lived, though unable to work because of rheumatism. Mr. Potter was married May 28, 1856, to Angela D. Potter, who died in May, 1884. In March, 1885, he married Mrs, Mary Westbrook, nee Butler. He is a member of the Baptist church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a Republican, and is also connected with the I. O. O. F. society.

Louis Brill, a native of Germany, came with his parents to the United States about 1835, being then about five years old. He afterwards worked for a period in Philadelphia, and came to Tioga county in 1848, locating on the site of the present

village of Morris, near the mouth of Wilson creek. He followed lumbering there for a few years and then removed to Brown township, Lycoming county. In 1864 he returned to Tioga county and located on the land now occupied by the Brunswick Tannery, at Hoytville. Here he remained until 1874, when he removed into Delmar township, four miles south of Wellsboro. In 1878 he went to Kansas, remaining until 1880, when he and his family returned to Tioga county and settled three miles south of Wellsboro, where he died July 22, 1881, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Brill was married in June, 1854, to Elizabeth Harrison, a daughter of John Harrison, an early settler of Lycoming county. Eight children were the fruits of this union, viz: Sarah J., who died in infancy; Louis, who was drowned when eight years old; George, Mary A., deceased; John F., Emma, deceased; Cora E., wife of John W. Lloyd, of Wellsboro, and Catherine H., wife of J. W. Smith, of Galeton, Potter county. George was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, February 21, 1859, and John F. in Lycoming county, January 24, 1863, but were reared in Tioga county until 1878, when they went to Kansas with their parents, whence the family returned to Tioga county two years later. In 1884 the Brill brothers purchased their present farm of 100 acres in the northwestern part of Wellsboro, where they have since resided with their mother. They rank among the reputable farmers of the county. In politics, they are Republicans.

Lyman Coles was born June 1, 1806, in Chenango county, New York, received a common school education, and became a farmer and lumberman. He married Electa Sellick, in Smithville, Chenango county, New York. She was a daughter of Capt. James Sellick, a soldier of the War of 1812, the canteen carried by him during that conflict being now the treasured possession of his grandson, W. R. Coles, of Wellsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Coles were the parents of three children: James S., deceased; Mandeville S., a merchant of Stony Fork, and W. R., of Wellsboro. Mr. Coles came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1864, whither he had been preceded by his sons, then in business at Stony Fork. Here he located and lived retired, having previously accumulated a competence by years of active industry. He died December 25, 1886. His wife, who was born December 29, 1814, died November 2, 1885.

William Riley Coles, youngest son of Lyman and Electa (Sellick) Coles, was born in Smithville, Chenango county, New York, November 11, 1841, where he received a common school education. He came to Delmar township, Tioga county, in 1862, but did not take up his residence here until the following year, when he became a partner with his brothers in a store at Stony Fork. They continued together until 1865, when the subject of this sketch took charge of the hotel at Stony Fork, which he conducted until 1868. He then engaged in lumbering and in 1871 built a steam saw-mill, the first in that section, just below Stony Fork. This he operated until August, 1872, when he came to Wellsboro and purchased the livery stable on Pearl street, now owned by Samuel E. Smith. He was actively connected with the stable for five years, and retained an interest in it until 1888. In 1877 he became a partner with his brother, James S., in the management of the Coles House, previously known as the Bunnell House, the firm being J. S. & W. R. Coles. Here he remained until 1882, when he went to Tioga and took charge of the Park Hotel, which he managed for nearly five years. In 1887 he went to Los Angeles, California, where he remained for a short time. After keeping hotel for a year in Gilroy,

and spending about a year in San Francisco, in business, he returned to Tioga county in 1890 and leased the hotel in Elkland, now known as the Sandbach House, which he conducted until November, 1893. He then came to Wellsboro, and succeeded his brother, James S.,—who died two months later—as landlord of the Coles House, formerly known as the Parkhurst House. On August 1, 1896, Mr. Coles bought this property of the estate of the late Charles L. Pattison, and has since spent considerable money in repairing and improving it. Mr. Coles was married February 14, 1861, to Lydia A. Knickerbocker, a daughter of Jared Knickerbocker, of Smithville. She became the mother of two children, viz: Dora E., widow of William H. Roberts, of Wellsboro, and Flora D., wife of Mark Wetherbee, of Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York. Mrs. Coles died October 5, 1876, aged thirty-seven years. On September 22, 1892, he married Miss Nellie Manning. In politics, Mr. Coles is a Republican. He is a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M.; Tyagâghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T., and Elkland Lodge, No. 800, I. O. O. F.

Henry Smith was born in Orange county, New York, January 18, 1834, and died in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1896. He was a son of Samuel B. and Hiley (Caskey) Smith, natives of New York state, where both died. Henry was reared in his native county, there attended the common schools, and when eighteen years of age became a member of the firm of Masterson & Smith, and engaged in the manufacture of wheelbarrows. At the end of eighteen months he entered the employ of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad as an oil man, but after six weeks was promoted to assistant conductor, which position he filled two years. He was then made conductor of a freight train and worked as such up to 1865 when he was promoted to the conductorship of a passenger train, which he held continuously until 1886. In that year he went to Danville, Illinois, ran a railroad restaurant for eight months, and then located in Horseheads, New York, where he operated a brickyard four years. On January 8, 1891, he came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, and in partnership with a Mr. Austin purchased the livery stables of M. L. Klock. The firm of Smith & Austin carried on the business up to April, 1893, when Mr. Smith bought out his partner and conducted the business alone until the time of his death. In 1862 he married Helen M. Everett, a daughter of Bennett Everett, of Orange county, New York. She is the mother of two children, Alice E., wife of W. D. Reynolds, of Horseheads, New York, and Samuel E., who has had charge of the livery stables since the death of his father. Mr. Smith was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and also of the Knights of Honor. Of a quiet, retiring disposition, he mixed very little in public affairs, devoting his whole attention to the prosecution of his business. His life was one of steady, persistent industry, and was marked by strict integrity and a high sense of business honor.

Frank S. Dunkle, proprietor of the Wilcox House, was born in Hublersburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1855, a son of Michael and Julia (Carner) Dunkle, natives of this State. His father was a blacksmith, and followed that trade the greater portion of his life. Michael Dunkle's family consisted of eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz: John, a hotel-keeper in Ridgway; Julia, widow of John W. Bailey, of Wellsboro; William, a hotel clerk at Jersey Shore; Fremont, a resident of Beech Creek; Frank S., of Wellsboro; Forest, a hotel-keeper of Jersey Shore, and Annie, who resides at Beech Creek. Frank S. was reared and educated in his

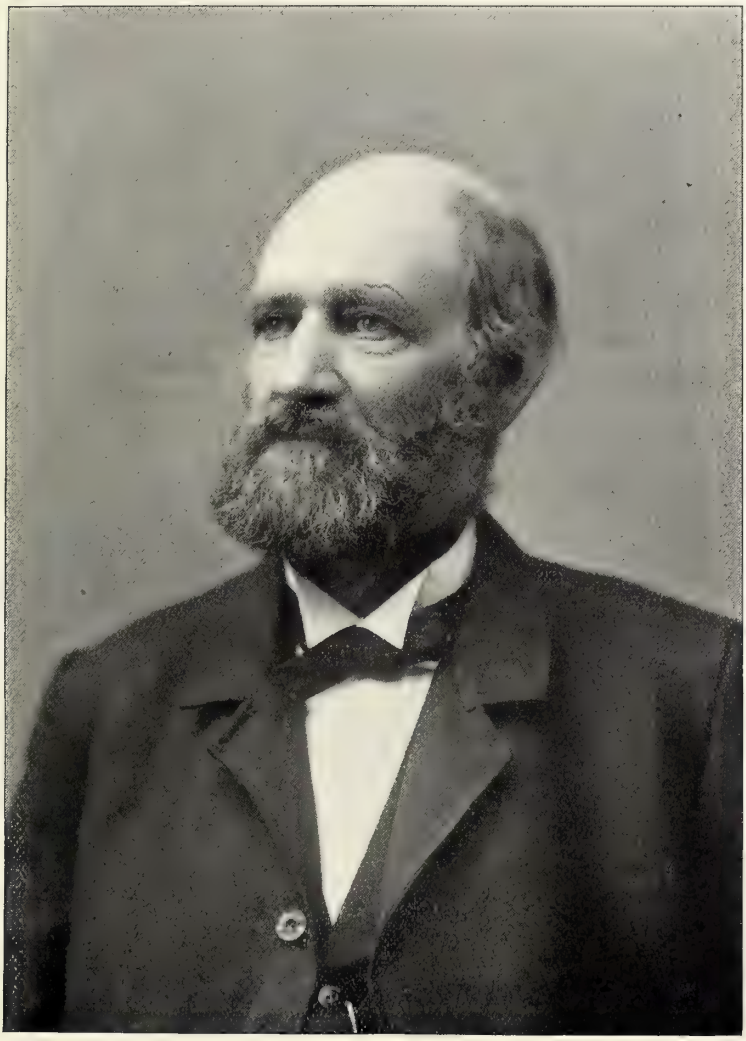
native town, and when seventeen years of age began clerking in a hotel at Jersey Shore, which position he filled for five years. He then located at Beech Creek, and later took a contract to build a portion of the Beech Creek railroad. He also served as a constable while there. In the spring of 1884 he came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, and conducted the pool and billiard room in the Coles House five years, and then went to Jersey Shore, where he carried on the Junction House for fifteen months, the Globe Hotel for one year, and the Hotel Dunkle eighteen months. On November 1, 1892, he returned to Wellsboro to take charge of the Wilcox House, which he has since conducted successfully. Mr. Dunkle was married in March, 1893, to Miss Anna Jackson, a daughter of John Jackson, of Wellsboro, and has one son, Donald Ross. Mr. Dunkle is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

DELMAR TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Harvey Bacon was born in Farmington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, about the year 1764, and was a son of Daniel Bacon, a grandson of Daniel Bacon, and a great-grandson of Daniel Bacon, Sr., who came from England to America prior to the Revolution and settled in Middletown, Connecticut. Daniel H. married Lydia Ellis, a native of Massachusetts, at Owego, New York, where he located about the yeart 1796. Seven children were the fruits of this union, viz: Chauncey, Oliver, Hannah, Nancy, Lewis, Chloe and Daniel. Mrs. Bacon died, and he was again married, to Mary Zuber, who bore him five children, viz: Caleb, John, Lucy, Hector and Homer. Mr. Bacon and family came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and located on Marsh creek, then within the limits of Delmar township. He remained there five years, and in 1820 purchased the farm on which his grandson, Oliver, now lives. On this farm he spent the remaining years of his life, dying in 1850.

Oliver Bacon, second son of Daniel Harvey and Lydia (Ellis) Bacon, was born in Candor, Tioga county, New York, in 1801, and came with his parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, when fourteen years of age, where he grew to manhood. He married Catherine Houghton, a daughter of Simeon Houghton, and settled on the farm in Delmar township purchased by his father in 1820. He reared the following children: Chauncey and Eunice, both deceased; Simeon, a farmer of Delmar; Eli, deceased; Ferris, a clerk in the railroad office at Newberry, Lycoming county; Daniel, deceased; Lydia, wife of George F. Butler, of Delmar; Esther, wife of James Vandergrift, of Delmar; Aseph, a resident of Missouri; Oliver, who lives upon the old homestead in Delmar, and Seth, a resident of Wellsboro. Mr. Bacon died upon his farm in Delmar, where the greater portion of his life was passed. His widow lives with her son Oliver. She was born in Otsego county, New York, August 26, 1805, and is one of the oldest residents in the township.

Simeon Bacon was born upon the Bacon farm, in Delmar township, Tioga county, June 12, 1830, and is the oldest living child of Oliver and Catherine Bacon. He obtained his education in the district schools of his native township, and with the exception of two years that he was engaged in operating a grist-mill, erected by himself in Delmar, he has devoted his whole attention to agricultural pursuits, owning a fine farm of 235 acres six miles southwest of Wellsboro. In 1864 he



Simeon Bacon

enlisted in Company K, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. On May 30, 1868, he married Frances Skelton, born July 8, 1841, in Wilberforce, England, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Skelton, and then located on his present farm, adjoining the old homestead. They have one daughter, May, now the wife of F. G. Nordstrom. Mrs. Bacon and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Bacon is a Republican, has served nine years as a school director, one year as auditor, and five years as justice of the peace. He is one of the substantial, enterprising farmers of his native township.

Oliver Bacon, Jr., son of Oliver and Catherine Bacon, was born November 14, 1845, upon his present homestead in Delmar township, Tioga county. He was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his entire attention to farming pursuits. September 5, 1869, he maried Elsie M. Bartle, a daughter of Andrew and Maria Bartle. She bore him one son, Walter A., born September 9, 1875, whc married Addie Callahan. He is a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Bacon died January 29, 1877, and he was again married February 14, 1882, to Jennie Bunnell, a daughter of James and Euretta Bunnell, of Chenango county, New York. In politics, Mr. Bacon is a Republican, and has served as a school director for three years and assessor one year. He is the owner of a farm of 335 acres, 300 acres of which are under cultivation. By the application of approved and scientific methods in its cultivation, and the exercise of good judgment in its equipment, he has made it one of the model and profit-paying farms of the county. Mr. Bacon is a thorough business man, and attributes his success to a strict adherence to sound business principles in the management of his farm. He gives his personal attention to every detail, and as a result, every tilled acre is in the very best possible condition for profitable production. In 1894 he purchased a property in Wellsboro, where he intends spending the evening of a busy and successful life retired from the cares of business.

William Eberenz immigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1817, when he was but sixteen years of age, and soon after located in Tioga county. Here he married Mary Hoover, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Hoover, who lived near Wellsboro, and immediately settled on a tract of timber land which he purchased from Morris, paying $1.50 an acre for it in county orders, which he earned by clearing up the public square in Wellsboro, then covered with timber and underbrush. The young couple were very industrious and practiced the most rigid economy. They reared a family of six children, viz: Mary, wife of Edwin Matson, Sr.; John, who was drowned when twenty-one years old; Canelia, deceased wife of Elisha Brown; Margaret, deceased wife of H. Guernsey; Charles, who died in 1882, and Caroline, wife of James H. Smith. The wilderness condition of the country may be realized by the reader of to-day when informed that Mrs. Eberenz used to say that she did not see the face of a white woman for three years after moving into their cabin. She made moccasins for her children out of deer skins, and the family knew only bear and deer meat, while their couch at night was composed of the skins of wild animals. No luxuries entered that humble cabin. Grain was scarce and flour hard to obtain. At that time the county contained less than 500 taxable inhabitants and Wellsboro had less than a dozen log houses. Mr. Eberenz was a sub-

stantial citizen and left to his son Charles one of the finest farms in Delmar. He was remarkable for his pleasant disposition and social qualities, and the quaint sayings and humorous anecdotes of "Uncle Billy Eberenz," as he was familiarly called, are well remembered by the older residents of Wellsboro. He spent three score years on the farm which he carved out of the forest with his own hands, and died May 31, 1880, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife died December 27, 1865, aged seventy years. They passed through the trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life, and when they died an abundance of the good things of life surrounded their home.

Charles Eberenz was born on the Eberenz farm in Delmar township, Tioga county, youngest son of William Eberenz. He was reared upon the homestead, attended the common schools of the district in boyhood, and followed agriculture all his life. He married Sarah Brubaker, and reared three children, viz: Mary E., wife of John Brubaker; Julia, who died at the age of eighteen, and William B., of Delmar. Mr. Eberenz and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both died in that faith. He was one of the active Democrats of his township, and always took a deep interest in public affairs.

William B. Eberenz was born on the old homestead in Delmar township, Tioga county, September 1, 1856, and is the youngest child of Charles Eberenz, and grandson of William Eberenz, the pioneer. He attended the common schools during his boyhood years, and has since devoted his attention to farming. He has been twice married. His first wife was Carrie D. Bartle, and bore him one daughter, Sarah, born October 27, 1883. Mrs. Eberenz died September 27, 1884, and on December 15, 1886, he married Lettie Kizer, a daughter of William Kizer, of Wellsboro, who has borne him two children, viz: Harold, born April 24, 1889, and Florence Ione, born November 8, 1895. The Eberenz farm, containing 280 acres, is one of the model farms of Delmar, and Mr. Eberenz carries on a dairy in connection therewith. In politics, he is an ardent Democrat, and one of the respected farmers of the township.

Zenas Field, a native of Massachusetts, born March 1, 1776, came from Vermont to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and purchased 154 acres of land in Delmar township. Building his cabin in the midst of the primitive forest he went bravely to work to make a home for himself and family. He was a stonemason and worked at his trade in connection with his farm duties. He was married in Vermont to Polly Follett, who bore him a family of seven children, viz: Eliphas, Isaac F., Roxeylana, Moses D., Nelson and Mary, all of whom are dead, and Lucinda, deceased wife of Charles Billings, of Nebraska. Mr. Field and wife continued to live on the homestead in Delmar until their death.

Isaac F. Field, son of Zenas Field, was born in Vermont, August 9, 1805, and came with his parents to Delmar township, Tioga county, when about twelve years old. He assisted them in clearing and improving the old homestead, which became his property at their death. He married Catherine McCarty, and reared three children, viz: Daniel, of Delmar; Rispa, wife of Charles M. Dartt, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Everett, who died at the age of eighteen. Mr. Field continued to reside in Delmar up to his death, in 1878; his wife died in November, 1885.

Daniel Field, only living son of Isaac F. Field, and grandson of Zenas Field,

was born in Delmar township, May 1, 1824. He was reared on the homestead, obtained his education in the common schools, and has followed farming and lumbering since early manhood. In 1857 he purchased from his father 150 acres of land southwest of Wellsboro, upon which he has since resided, but has sold off forty acres of the original tract. On July 14, 1852, he married Lovisa F. Webb, to which union have been born eleven children, viz: Wilbur I., of Wellsboro; Otis, who died at the age of twenty-three; Frank E., of Delmar; Ferdinand R., Orrin D., and Ransford W., all residents of Wellsboro; Arthur G., of Delmar; Harry B., weighmaster for the Fall Brook Railroad Company at Corning, New York; Perley W., who lives in Wellsboro; Minnie C., wife of Elwin Steele, of Delmar, and Vinnie C., who lives at home. Mr. Field is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the Grange. In politics, a Republican, he has filled the offices of supervisor, justice of the peace and collector.

Ferdinand R. Field was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, June 5, 1859, a son of Daniel Field. He was educated in the common schools, and for several years after arriving at manhood devoted his attention to farming in summer and working in the woods in the winter season. He also operated a threshing machine for six years. In 1890 he and S. L. Herrington built the Wellsboro Roller Mills, but in 1893 he sold his interest and engaged in mercantile business with W. A. Hammond, continuing it eighteen months. He has since followed farming and shipping, commencing the latter business several years ago. In July, 1896, his brother, Ransford W., became his partner, and the firm has since been F. R. & R. W. Field. On September 3, 1873, Mr. Field married Mary L. Mills, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Mills, of Round Top, Charleston township, and has one daughter, Addie M. Politically, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of assessor, constable and collector of Delmar, holding the latter office from 1886 to 1890. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., both Lodge and Encampment, and also with the K. O. T. M. and the P. of H.

Ransford W. Field was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, June 23, 1861, and is a son of Daniel Field. He was reared on the home farm and obtained his education in the common schools of Delmar, the High School of Wellsboro and Williamsport Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1884. He taught school and farmed until January 1, 1895, when he was appointed a deputy sheriff, which position he filled until July 1, 1896, at which time he became a member of the present firm of F. R. & R. W. Field, wholesale dealers in hay, grain and general produce. Mr. Field was married April 26, 1887, to Jennie M. Roland, a daughter of H. C. and Sarah Roland, of Delmar, and has one son, Fay. In politics, he is a Republican, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the P. of H.

Moses D. Field was born in Vermont, March 18, 1810, a son of Zenas and Polly Field, and was about seven years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He was reared on the homestead, and devoted his entire life to farming and lumbering, a portion of the time on the home farm settled by his father. He married Amy Walker, a daughter of Joseph and Loretta (Greene) Walker, November 9, 1834, and to them were born the following children: Delos and Ethan, both deceased; Darwin S., of Delmar; Charles, who resides in the west; George, of Lawrence township; Flora L., deceased; Henry, who lives in the west, and Herman, deceased. Amanda

M. Dewey was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Field when an infant, and is the wife of John Butler, of Delmar. Mr. Field died May 14, 1888. His widow resides with her son, Darwin S. The family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which faith Mr. Field lived and died. In politics, he was a Republican, and filled the office of constable, also collector, in Delmar.

Darwin S. Field, oldest living child of Moses D. Field, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, July 13, 1842. He grew to manhood upon the homestead farm, and was educated in the common schools and Wellsboro Academy. He worked on the home farm and in the lumber woods until his majority, and then continued to cultivate rented farms on shares for sixteen years. In the meantime he had purchased his present farm in Delmar, and settled upon it in the spring of 1883. It is located at the southern limits of Wellsboro, and contains sixty-seven acres. Mr. Field has operated a threshing machine during the fall seasons for the past fourteen years, and also runs a hay press and power wood-saw. August 2, 1863, he married Lurania Torpy, a daughter of Joseph and Artemishia (Balch) Torpy, and has two children, viz: Stella J., wife of Delbert H. Darby, of Hoytville, and Ella M., wife of Charles Benauer, of Delmar township. Mr. and Mrs. Field are members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and he is also connected with the I. O. O. F., both Lodge and Encampment. In politics, a Republican, he has served as township supervisor two terms.

Allen Butler, a native of Vermont, born May 14, 1771, married Susanna Borden, of New Hampshire, and in 1817 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the present Butler farm in Delmar township. Here he resided until his death, January 9, 1846. His wife died January 15, 1850. They were the parents of nine children, named as follows: Belinda, Betsey, Allen, Hartford, Wellman, Eunice, Dolly, Selden and Crete.

Wellman Butler was born in New Hampshire, October 29, 1801, a son of Allen and Susanna Butler. He was sixteen years old when the family came to this county, and the balance of his life was spent on the old homestead in Delmar township, where he devoted his entire attention to agriculture. In 1823 he married Nancy Rhoads, a native of New Hampshire, who bore him five children, viz: Wellman S., a resident of Nebraska; Nancy J., deceased wife of Benjamin Wilcox; John M., of Delmar township: George F., a resident of Stokesdale, and Daniel, who lives in the west. Mrs. Butler died July 30, 1834, and he was again married February 22, 1835, to Margaret M. Steel, who bore him two children: Harlon, deceased, and Margaret B., wife of Alva Kennedy, a resident of Minnesota. Mr. Butler and wife were members of the Free Will Baptist church, in which he filled the office of deacon. They died upon the old homestead in Delmar township.

John M. Butler was born upon his present farm in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 15, 1830, attended the district schools in boyhood, and has always lived upon the same place. In early life he spent his winters in the lumber woods, and was well known as a pilot on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. With the exception of that period, he has devoted his whole attention to agricultural pursuits. The Butler farm contains 144 acres, and he makes dairying a specialty. Mr. Butler was married June 10, 1852, to Amanda M. Dewey, an adopted daughter of Moses D. Field, who has borne him four children, viz: Allen, Amy Adella, who married

Adelbert Warner, of Morris, and has one daughter, Grace; Charles G., who married Jennie Allen, and has had six children, Hazel, Dewain, Bernice, Ruth, one that died in infancy, and Fay J.; and Grace, wife of Miles Blackwell, of Blackwells, Tioga county, who has one son, Milon E. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both she and her husband are connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. Their sons, Allen and Charles G., live upon the home farm and assist in its cultivation. In politics, the family are supporters of the Republican party.

Simeon Houghton, a native of Massachusetts, and by trade a carpenter, came to Otsego county, New York, where he followed his trade for some years. On April 10, 1818, he located on the present Houghton farm in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, which was then covered with the primitive forest. He erected a cabin and began the work of making a home for himself and family. He had previously married Rachel Dean, who bore him a family of six children, viz: Catherine, widow of Oliver Bacon, who resides with her son Oliver in Delmar township; Ferris, Jemima, Jeremiah, Olive and Esther, all of whom are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton passed the remaining years of their lives in this county.

Jeremiah Houghton, born in Otsego county, New York, April 10, 1813, came to Tioga county with his parents when five years old. He was reared on the farm in Delmar, and spent his entire life in this county on the same property, settled by his father in 1818. He married Susan F. Horton, a daughter of Thomas Horton, of Delmar, who bore him five children, viz: Charles, a wagonmaker at Tiadaghton; Sylvester, a wagonmaker in Wellsboro; Edgar, a resident of Morris; Thomas, of Delmar, and William L., who died at the age of twenty-seven years. Mr. Houghton was an active Republican, in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. He was a justice of the peace for some twelve years, and died on his farm, April 30, 1886. His widow resides with her son Thomas in that township.

Thomas Houghton, youngest living child of Jeremiah Houghton, was born on his present homestead in Delmar township, Tioga county, April 23, 1847, there grew to manhood, and purchased the farm from his father in 1876, since which time he has devoted his attention to its cultivation. On October 9, 1888, he married Mary Vandergrift, a daughter of James Vandergrift, of Delmar, and has two children, Mazie and Blanche. Mrs. Houghton is a member of the Baptist church. In politics, Mr. Houghton is a Republican, and has filled the offices of township clerk and treasurer one term each. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the P. of H., in which he takes an active interest.

John Fellows, a native of Connecticut, born in 1774, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1824, and purchased a farm near Wellsboro, where he resided until his death, in 1853, aged seventy-nine years. He married Edna Dabold, of Connecticut, who bore him seven children, viz: Erastus, Asahel, Edwin, Horace, Hulda, widow of David Heise, Merrit and Eliza. Mrs. Fellows died at the home of her daughter, Hulda, in 1876, aged ninety-three years.

Asahel Fellows was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, November 23, 1803, and came with his parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He soon after bought a farm in Delmar township, upon which he resided until his death,

March 2, 1889. He married Elvira Fuller, December 14, 1825. She was born November 26, 1810, and became the mother of six children, as follows: Elijah J., who died December 15, 1854, in his twenty-seventh year; Eliza J., wife of Fred Stickley, of Wellsboro; Polly M., who died June 27, 1861, in her twenty-fourth year; George Leroy, of Delmar; Sarah M., wife of Melvin Boyden, and Edna, wife of Joseph Benauer, both of whom live in Delmar township. Mrs. Fellows died April 5, 1893, in her eighty-third year.

George Leroy Fellows was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, November 9, 1839, and on attaining his majority took charge of the homestead farm, upon which he has spent his entire life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. On November 26, 1863, he married Rhoda Hoag, of Delmar, and has one son, Edwin D., born January 28, 1867. The latter married Carrie Holiday, and has two children, Bernice and Errick. Mrs. Fellows died November 27, 1896, aged fifty-one years.

Benjamin Furman, a native of Pennsylvania, born May 4, 1771, came from Northumberland county to Tioga county, about 1823, and located on Pine creek, at what is now known as Furmantown. Three years later he purchased a farm in Delmar township upon which he passed the remaining years of his life. He married Jane Wilkinson, who bore him six children, named as follows: Harkley and Edie, both deceased; Coleman, a resident of Corning, New York; Wilkinson, and Daniel, both farmers of Delmar, and Jane, deceased. The mother died upon the old homestead in Delmar.

Wilkinson Furman was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1821, and was about two years old when his parents came to this county. After attaining his majority, he purchased fifty-three acres a short distance northwest of Stony Fork, where he has since devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Furman was married May 11, 1844, to Caroline Morsman, a daughter of Silas Morsman, of Charleston township. She was born September 11, 1824, and is the mother of three children, viz: George Bertron, born April 25, 1846, who was killed by the cars in St. Louis, Missouri, January 16, 1873; Mary J., wife of Thomas Horton, of Shippen township, and Sarah A., who married Charles A. Buckley, and died October 20, 1888. In politics, Mr. Furman is a Republican, and is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

William Howe was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1806, a son of Nathan and Catherine (Furman) Howe, of English and German ancestry. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when twenty-two years of age came to Tioga county, where he purchased 100 acres of forest land in Delmar township, now known as the Howe farm. He cleared and improved his property, and resided upon it until his death, June 23, 1887. He married Chloe Bacon, a daughter of Daniel Bacon, of Delmar township, who bore him five children, viz: Lydia, wife of W. W. English, of Delmar; John W., who died at the age of nineteen; Emma F., deceased wife of W. W. English; Morris D., of Delmar, and Oliver B., who died at the age of eleven years. Mr. Howe was a member of the Methodist church, and in politics, an ardent Republican. Mrs. Howe was a member of the Baptist church. She resided with her son, Morris D., on the old homestead until her death, December 29, 1894, at the age of eighty-two years.

Morris D. Howe, only living son of William Howe, was born upon his present

farm in Delmar township, Tioga county, June 23, 1850, and has spent his entire life thereon. He attended the public schools of his district, and when twenty-one years old began working the farm on shares, which he continued for six years, and then purchased it from his father. In 1884 he rented a hay press, and in 1886 purchased one, which he has operated each fall and winter season since. He has also worked at lumbering more or less for some years. In 1891, in partnership with J. Bottom & Company, he purchased a timber tract of 657 acres on Cedar run, and they have taken the timber off about one-half of it. In 1892 he built a feed-mill, to which he added a shingle-mill in 1893, both of which he has operated since their erection. Mr. Howe was married January 26, 1870, to Isabel Willard, a daughter of Joseph Willard, of Delmar, to which union have been born five children, viz: Ruth, Homer B., Rena B., Fred, and one that died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Howe is a Republican, and has been a justice of the peace since 1890. He is a member of Stony Fork Lodge, No. 564, I. O. O. F.

William Lee Spencer was born in Connecticut, and was a farmer, millwright and miller. He married Senie Phelps, who bore him three children, all of whom are dead: Lyman, Orange and James. Mrs. Spencer died, and some years later he was again married, to which union were born two children, Thomas and Jonathan, both of whom reside in the west. After his second marriage he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where both he and his wife spent the remaining years of their lives.

Lyman Spencer, eldest child of William Lee and Senie (Phelps) Spencer, came with his parents to Tioga county. He learned the miller's trade with his father, and after his marriage located on a rented farm near Mansfield, where he lived a few years, and later lived on a farm near Stokesdale, until his removal to Van Ettenville, New York. Four years afterward he returned to Tioga county, and made his home with his son, Alenson, until his death, July 16, 1875, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Spencer married Asenath Rumsey, who bore him a family of twelve children, viz: Carlonas, a resident of Iowa; Massanello, who died in infancy; Lorenzo D., a resident of Oxford, Tennessee; Lorensa A., deceased; Loretta, wife of Argalus Ford, of Mainesburg; Alenson, of Delmar; Asenath, deceased; Cansonetta, widow of George Kress; Blyman A., of Delmar; Britianna, wife of R. E. Pond, of Wellsboro; Massanello, a resident of Delmar, and James C., of the same township. Mrs. Spencer died April 11, 1865, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

Alenson Spencer, millwright and carpenter, was born in Mainesburg, Tioga county, October 19, 1826, a son of Lyman and Asenath Spencer. He was reared on a farm, and when twenty-six years old commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed three years. For the succeeding twenty-four years he operated a saw and grist-mill in Wellsboro, for John Dickinson. At the end of this time he removed to his present farm in Delmar, but after four years returned to Wellsboro, and in partnership with Edward C. Dickinson, erected the present grist-mill, which they operated together three years. He then purchased Mr. Dickinson's interest and conducted the mill alone for three years, after which he returned to his farm in the spring of 1891. It contains 227 acres, purchased during the time he worked for John Dickinson, and is located two miles north of Wellsboro. Mr. Spencer was married January 2, 1853, to Catherine S. Hiltbold, a daughter of

Henry and Phoebe (Furman) Hiltbold, of Delmar. Eleven children have been born to this marriage, viz: A. Edward, who married Ada Leisenring, and operates the grist-mill in Wellsboro; Samantha V., wife of Horatio Culver, of Delmar; Susan M., wife of L. M. Fleming, of Wellsboro; Henry L., of Delmar, who married Martha Fleming; James D., deceased; Lizzie D., wife of George R. Johnson, of Delmar; Sadie A., deceased; William W., a resident of Wellsboro, who married Anna Leisenring; Lucy May, wife of L. A. Goodwin, of Stony Fork; Richard R., of Delmar, who married Mary Powlison, and Fannie D., who married W. F. Dewey, of Wellsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

Israel Stone, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1801, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and purchased fifty acres of land in Delmar township, upon which he passed the remaining years of his life. He was twice married, first to Abbie Dean, in Massachusetts, who bore him five children, viz: Adaline, wife of Henry Wilson, of Delmar; Abigail and Dewite, both deceased; Orrin, a resident of Broome county, New York, and Eugene Howard, of Delmar. Mrs. Stone died in February, 1844. He was again married, to Amanda A. Howe, who bore him two children, viz: William A., a prominent lawyer and congressman of Pittsburg, and Israel G., a resident of Delmar township. In politics, Mr. Stone was originally a Whig and later a Republican. He was assessor of Delmar for several years, also township clerk and treasurer for a number of terms, a county auditor for three terms, and a school director for a long period. He was a member of the Congregational church, and died in that faith, November 9, 1887. Mr. Stone was one of the progressive, enterprising and successful citizens of the county, and was highly respected by the community in which he lived.

Eugene Howard Stone was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 31, 1842, and is the youngest child of Israel and Abbie Stone. He was reared on the homestead farm, and in August, 1861, when but nineteen years old, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Bucktails," and participated in the following battles: South Mountain, Antietam and Mechanicsville, where he was taken prisoner, June 27, 1862, and held forty days in Libby and Belle Isle prisons. He was then exchanged and returned to his regiment, and served until August 7, 1864, when he was honorably discharged, at Petersburg, Virginia. Returning to his home in Tioga county, he worked on his father's farm for six years, and subsequently cultivated a farm in Charleston township on shares two years. He then purchased a farm in Shippen township, but at the end of a year sold it and went to Pawnee county, Kansas, and took up 160 acres of land. He remained there some three years, then sold out and returned to the old homestead, on which he lived one year. At the end of this time he purchased a farm in Shippen township, lived upon it four years, and subsequently four years more on the home farm. Returning to his farm in Shippen, he resided there until the spring of 1893, when he bought his present farm in Delmar, adjoining his Shippen farm, both embracing 190 acres. Mr. Stone was married November 9, 1864, to Sarah, a daughter of Ephraim Francis, of Charleston township. They are the parents of four children, viz: Frederick A., Mary A., wife of George Campbell, of Delmar; Winifred A., and Sarah E. Politically, Mr. Stone is a Republican, and has served

as a school director in Shippen township one term, and supervisor three terms. He is a member of the F. & A. M., the P. of H., the G. A. R. and the Union Veteran Legion.

ROBERT CAMPBELL was born in Lodi, Seneca county, New York, May 3, 1809, and was a son of Archibald and Elizabeth (Seely) Campbell. His father was born near Cork, Ireland, June 30, 1770, came to the United States after attaining his majority, and located at Bath, Steuben county, New York. He married Elizabeth Seely, born in Newtown, now Elmira, New York, December 19, 1790, and subsequently located in Seneca county, where both he and wife died. They were the parents of fourteen children, named as follows: Margaret, Robert, James, Caroline, Marthaline, Jane T., William P., Mary, Elizabeth, Newell T., Maria A., Abraham M., Norman and Ann E. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, whence he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the farm in Delmar township now owned by his son William. After a short stay in Tioga county, he returned to Lodi, New York, where he taught school for two years, then came back to this county, taught school for four terms, and settled permanently on his farm. On October 3, 1837, he married Jane S. Knight, a daughter of Luke and Jane (Suydam) Knight. She was born April 5, 1815, and became the mother of five children, viz: Oscar, born January 3, 1839, a farmer in Delmar township; Edwin, born April 7, 1840, a farmer in the same township; William, of Delmar; Franklin, born October 1, 1845, and died March 31, 1856, and Mary, born August 14, 1848, wife of Burt Schrader, of Tioga. Mr. Campbell and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a stanch Democrat. He died upon his farm in Delmar, June 11, 1890, and his wife, January 29, 1885.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL was born upon the homestead farm in Delmar township, Tioga county, June 30, 1841, and is the third son of Robert Campbell. He attended the common schools of the district in boyhood, and has always lived upon the home farm, which he purchased at his father's death. It contains 150 acres of well-improved land, and he makes a specialty of dairy farming and sheep growing. On September 19, 1882, he married Sarah Phinnie Bartle, a daughter of R. D. Bartle, of Delmar township. They are the parents of four children, viz: Cora B., born July 31, 1883; Franklin R., January 14, 1886; Harry C., March 16, 1890, and died August 6, following, and Erwin B., born October 13, 1893. Mr. Campbell is an ardent Democrat, and may be safely classed among the leading farmers of his native township.

JAMES CAMPBELL was born in Lodi, Seneca county, New York, July 23, 1812, and is the oldest living child of Archibald and Elizabeth (Seely) Campbell. He was reared upon a farm in his native county, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, locating in Delmar township. Three years later he purchased the farm now owned by his brother, William P., on which he lived a short time engaged in clearing and improving it. In 1850 he purchased his present farm, but after five years sold it and bought a farm in Sullivan township. He subsequently traded his Sullivan farm for the one previously owned in Delmar township, on which he has since resided. Mr. Campbell was married March 27, 1833, to Emma M. Ely, a daughter of William and Fannie (Curry) Ely. She was born September 29, 1816, and became the mother of eight children, viz: William E., born September 7, 1835,

and died November 5, 1837; Elizabeth C., born June 15, 1838, wife of Eugene Miller, of Slate Run; Frances, born July 13, 1840, wife of Samuel Kendrick, of Stony Fork; Margaret, born May 4, 1844, wife of J. B. Wilcox, of Wellsboro; Archibald, born March 27, 1847, an insurance agent of New York City; Cornelia, born August 18, 1850, wife of Orrin Williams, of Wellsboro; Edward H., born February 9, 1852, a resident of Delmar, and Harriet, born January 16, 1854, wife of Thomas Frost, of Elmira, New York. Mrs. Campbell died September 5, 1889, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Mr. Campbell resides with his son, Edward H., on the old homestead, and is one of the oldest citizens of Delmar.

Edward H. Campbell, a son of James Campbell, was born upon the farm where he now resides, in Delmar township, Tioga county, February 9, 1852, attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and has devoted his entire attention to farming. On December 25, 1873, he married Sophia E. Bartle, a daughter of R. D. Bartle, of Delmar township. They are the parents of four children, viz: Edith I., born April 29, 1875, and died May 24, 1882; Tracy Elsworth, born August 18, 1879; Cordelia, born May 19, 1885, and one that died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Campbell is a Democrat, and is also a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Newell T. Campbell, a prominent retired farmer of Delmar township, was born in Lodi, Seneca county, New York, June 28, 1827, a son of Archibald and Elizabeth (Seely) Campbell. He was reared on a farm, and obtained a common school education in his native county. In 1850 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a portion of his present farm in Delmar township, to which he has added by subsequent purchases until he now owns one of the best farms in this locality. Mr. Campbell was married December 3, 1857, to Angeline Houghton, a daughter of Ferris H. Houghton, of Delmar, to which union have been born two children, viz: Norman, who died at the age of twenty-seven, and Estella, who married E. W. Toles, of Westfield, Tioga county, and died at the age of thirty-one years, leaving one daughter, Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell attend the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro, and in politics, he is a stanch Democrat. He has been assistant assessor of his township, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Delmar, where he has lived for nearly half a century.

Simon G. Willcox, a native of Rhode Island, settled in Chenango county, New York, in early life, and there remained until his eleven children were born. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and lived among his children. He was twice married. His first wife, Anna Cartwright, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, bore him a family of six children, viz: Phoebe, deceased wife of Aaron Symonds; Anna, deceased; Job, deceased; Mary D., deceased wife of Sylvanus Moore, Jr.; Clarissa H., deceased wife of J. F. Townsend, and Simon. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Willcox married her sister Phoebe, who became the mother of five sons, viz: Daniel B. and Benjamin C., both deceased; John D., of Olmsville, Delmar township; Nathan F., deceased, and Ira L., a resident of Kansas. Mr. Willcox died June 12, 1851, aged seventy-two years, and his wife, Phoebe, July 18, 1849, aged fifty-nine.

Job Willcox was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1807, eldest son of Simon G. and Annie Willcox. He came to Tioga county in 1833, and purchased timber lands at Round Island, now Tiadaghton, where he followed lumbering up

to 1839. He then removed to Wellsboro, formed a partnership with C. & J. L. Robinson, and continued his lumber operations with these gentlemen, and also conducted a store in the borough. Six years later he sold his interest in the store and bought a large farm in Delmar township, and subsequently severed his business connection with the Robinsons in the lumber business. He was at times associated with some of the well-known lumbermen of the county, and his operations were extensive and lucrative. Mr. Willcox was married in early manhood, to Asenath White, of Chenango county, New York, who bore him seven children, viz: Charles C., of Delmar township; Simon, deceased; Edwin and Edward, twins, the former deceased and the latter a resident of Delmar township; Galusha B., also a resident of Delmar, and George and Caroline, both of whom are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Willcox died in Delmar township, the former in May, 1874.

Charles C. Willcox, oldest child of Job Willcox, was born in Chenango county, New York, December 15, 1829, and was in his fourth year when his parents settled on Pine creek, in Tioga county. When twenty-one years old he began jobbing in the lumber woods, which occupation he followed ten years. He afterwards purchased a farm on Middle Ridge, lived on it a few years, and then went to Lycoming county, where he followed lumbering one year. Returning to Delmar, he began merchandising at Stony Fork, and continued that business four years, at the end of which period he purchased eighty-eight acres of his present farm and settled down to farm life. He later added to his original purchase 150 acres, making in all 238 acres of well-improved land. He has since devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, and is one of the substantial farmers of his township. Mr. Willcox was married October 26, 1852, to Tabitha Ann Webb, a daughter of Orson Webb, of Delmar. She was born October 17, 1832, and is the mother of eight children, all of whom reside in Delmar township, viz: Addie, Cora L., Charles O., E. Archibald, Wellington W., Artelissa, Burton E. and Ross G. The family are adherents of the Baptist church, and all of the sons are members of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, Mr. Willcox is a Republican.

Galusha B. Wilcox, son of Job Willcox, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, May 8, 1842, and was three years old when his parents located on the farm he now owns. Here he grew to manhood, and has spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. His farm embraces 150 acres of well improved land, two miles northeast of Stony Fork. In 1868 he married Ann Janett Kilborn, who bore him four children, viz: Hiram E., a resident of Hoytville; Edith M., deceased; Asenath C., and Leon, both at home. Mrs. Wilcox died December 21, 1878, aged twenty-nine years. He was again married January 28, 1880, to Anna E. Brill, a daughter of Peter Brill, who is the mother of four children, viz: Harry G., Blanche, Ralph, deceased, and Verne. In politics, Mr. Wilcox is a Republican.

Benjamin C. Wilcox, a son of Simon G. and Phoebe Willcox, was born in Preston, Chenango county, New York, January 3, 1823, and was fifteen years old when his parents came to Tioga county. In December, 1839, he purchased a timber tract of 140 acres in Delmar township, and went to work to clear and improve it. He erected buildings and lived on this property from 1843 to 1874. In the latter year he sold it and bought a farm immediately west of Stony Fork, where he resided up to 1891, and then retired from active life, making his home with his

son, George S., until his death, February 28, 1897. Mr. Wilcox was married September 1, 1844, to Nancy J. Butler, who bore him five children, viz: Harland, Melvina and Simon, all of whom are dead; George S., of Delmar, and Nancy J., wife of Albert Van Vleit, of the same township. Mrs. Wilcox died August 6, 1879, aged fifty-four years. In 1881 he married Mary Wall, who died five years later, and on April 23, 1887, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Rockwell, a daughter of Benjamin Borden, whose first husband, Simon Wilcox, was a brother of Benjamin C. Mr. Wilcox was a member of the First Baptist church. In politics, he was a Republican, and held the office of township supervisor two terms.

George S. Wilcox, only living son of Benjamin C. Wilcox, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, June 7, 1852, was reared on the homestead farm, and obtained a common school education. When eighteen years of age he began working for himself in the lumber woods, and four years later purchased a timber tract on Heise run, which he cleared up and built upon. After three years' residence there, he sold the property and went to work for Silas X. Billings, at Leetonia, but soon after entered the employ of the Leetonia Tanning Company, with whom he remained until 1885. In that year he bought his present mill property, to which he has since added by subsequent purchases, until he now owns 140 acres. He cultivates his farm and also operates the mill whenever there is work to do in that line. Mr. Wilcox was married April 19, 1874, to Ida M. Bowen, a daughter of DeForest Bowen, of Delmar township, who has borne him two children, Addie E., and Georgie, the latter deceased. Mr. Wilcox and wife are members of the First Baptist church, of Delmar, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., and the K. of G. E., and in politics, is an adherent of the Prohibition party.

John D. Willcox was born in Preston, Chenango county, New York, September 4, 1825, where he resided with his parents, Simon G. and Phoebe Willcox, until 1840, and was in his fifteenth year when he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and went to work for Job Willcox & Co., of Wellsboro, with whom he remained three years. He later purchased a farm adjoining his present one, buying the latter in 1867. He has since followed farming, and has also operated a saw-mill on his farm. On February 24, 1844, he married Orrilla Dimmick, who bore him the following children: Mary L., wife of P. R. Sherman, of Michigan; Phoebe C., wife of E. H. Halstead, of Delmar township; Maria A., who died in infancy; Elam E., who died at the age of thirty-three; Clarence A., Simon G., Orlando R. and Edwin H., all residents of Delmar township, and Sanford D., of Harrison Valley, Potter county. Mrs. Willcox died May 17, 1868, aged forty-two years. On May 13, 1869, he married Sarah M., a daughter of John Wilson, of Morris, Tioga county, by which union he has three children, viz: Lillian M., wife of John Dortt, of Shippen township; Sarah E., wife of A. H. Taylor, and William D. The family are members of the Baptist church, and in politics, Mr. Willcox is a Republican. He has served as a school director for two terms, supervisor six years, and has been postmaster of Olmsville, which is located at his home, since July 1, 1886.

Edwin Matson, Sr., lumberman and farmer, was born in Chenango county, New York, January 21, 1815, a son of Zeba W. and Lydia (Merritt) Matson, natives of Connecticut. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when

eighteen years of age came to Tioga county and entered the employ of Stowell & Dickinson, who were engaged in the lumber business on Pine creek. Here he remained thirteen years, and then went to Wrightsville, York county, Pennsylvania, where he built and operated saw-mills for fifteen years. Returning to Delmar township, Tioga county, he located on a farm which he had previously purchased. After a few years he went to Northumberland county and again engaged in the lumber business for seven years, and subsequently followed lumbering in Florida for fourteen months. Going to Cleveland, Ohio, he completed an unfinished mill, which he operated for one season, and then returned to his farm in Delmar. In 1881 he erected his present mill in Shippen township, which he has operated successfully for the past fifteen years, under the firm name of E. Matson & Son. Mr. Matson was married in 1837, to Mary Eberenz, a daughter of William Eberenz, of Delmar, to which union were born seven children, viz: Aurelia, deceased; John W., a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; William E., who served in a battery of New York Heavy Artillery and died of wounds received in the battle of Petersburg; Mary, wife of Charles Derbyshire, of Delmar; Charles, deceased; James H., deceased, and Edwin, junior member of the firm of E. Matson & Son. Mr. Matson is the owner of one of the largest farms in Delmar township, while his lumber interests in Shippen are extensive and lucrative. He also conducts a store in connection with his mill, which does an annual business of $12,000. Mr. Matson is one of the leading Democrats of the township, and is the present postmaster of Marsh Creek. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church.

James H. Matson, a son of Edwin and Mary (Eberenz) Matson, was born March 4, 1851, in Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. After acquiring a good English education in the common schools of Delmar township, Tioga county, where his parents still reside, he took a course in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He taught school for a time and then finished his legal studies in the law office of Hon. Jerome B. Niles, Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar May 4, 1880. In 1884 he was elected district attorney and served one term. On September 24, 1884, he purchased an interest in the *Republican Advocate*, of Wellsboro, and on January 13, 1886, assumed editorial control, continuing in that capacity until March 10, 1891, when he sold his interest to William L. Shearer, the present proprietor. He then engaged in the insurance business in Wellsville and Syracuse, New York, until the fall of 1894, when he was made state agent for Connecticut of the Illinois Covenant Mutual Insurance Company, at New Haven, which position he retained until his death, March 14, 1897. Mr. Matson was married November 25, 1880, to Mary Seaman, of Nauvoo, to which union there were born the following named children: Mildred Blanche, Anna Louise, Lillian Elva, Edwin Augustus and Elma Amelia, both deceased, and James Henry. In politics, Mr. Matson was an ardent Republican. For a number of years previous to his death he was a member of the official board of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, New Haven, Connecticut.

Edwin Matson, Jr., was born in Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1858, a son of Edwin Matson, Sr., and came with his parents to Tioga county when about one year old. He obtained a good common school education, and was reared principally on his father's farm. In 1882 he engaged in the lumber business on Marsh

creek, with his father, under the firm name of E. Matson & Son, where they have since carried on business. Their mill has a capacity of 30,000 feet per day, their product being hardwood and hemlock, which they ship to the northern markets. Mr. Matson was married November 1, 1875, to Hattie U. Russell, a daughter of Lucius L. and Ann Eliza (Morse) Russell. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Nina M., John E., Nora E., James H., Jessie R., Edwin and Morgan L. Nora E. and James H. are dead. In religion, the family are adherents of the Baptist church, and in politics, Republican. Mr. Matson has filled the office of director and treasurer of the school boards in Shippen and Delmar townships. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is connected with both the lodge and encampment.

Joseph Boyden, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1775, there grew to manhood, married Abigail Gilmore, and in 1848 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located in Delmar township. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Nancy, who married Enoch Cheney; Harriet, who married Charles Bond; Sanford, Addison, Lemuel, Miranda, wife of Albert Root, of Wellsboro; Eliza, wife of Lemuel Colvin, and Maria, who married Lyman Whitmore. Addison, Mrs. Root and Mrs. Colvin are the only survivors of this family. Mr. Boyden died in Charleston township, January 5, 1854, and his wife, July 11, 1858, aged seventy-seven years.

Addison Boyden was born in Vermont, October 10, 1805, was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools of his native place. When twenty-one years old he began working in the lumber woods of Canada, which he continued for eight years. In 1833 he came to Tioga county, and located in Delmar township, where he followed the lumber business. In 1842 he bought 100 acres of timber land in Delmar, and after clearing a portion of it, sold it and purchased the present Boyden farm of 112 acres, a short distance west of Wellsboro, upon which he has lived up to the present. In 1831 he married Sophia Colvin, who bore him ten children, viz: Cynthia D. and Abigail, both deceased; Sanford N., of Wellsboro; Melvin, of Delmar; Alfred, of the same township; Mary M., wife of Luther Torpy, of Delmar; Charles F., of Delmar; Rosina A., wife of William Derbyshire, of Delmar; Addison C., of Delmar, and Sophia S., wife of Loren Phippin, of Delmar. Mrs. Boyden died April 3, 1873, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Boyden lives with his son Alfred on the homestead farm.

Melvin Boyden was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, July 19, 1841, a son of Addison Boyden. He was reared on the homestead farm, obtained a common school education, and worked at home until he was twenty-five years old, when he purchased his present farm in Delmar, and with the exception of three years spent on a rented farm, he has devoted his whole attention to clearing and improving his property. He was married December 6, 1862, to Sarah M. Fellows, a daughter of Asahel Fellows, of Delmar township, and has two children, Charles M., who owns and operates a fruit evaporator on the farm, and Ella S., wife of Charles Spencer, of Delmar. Mrs. Boyden is a member of the Baptist church. Politically, Mr. Boyden is a Republican, and has served as a school director six years. He is deputy constable for the north district of Delmar township.

Alfred Boyden, son of Addison Boyden, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, March 10, 1844, was reared on the farm, and attended the district

schools of his neighborhood. In 1862, when but seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the following battles: Pollock's Mills, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Haymarket, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Pamunkey River, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. He was promoted to corporal November 26, 1863, and was honorably discharged from the service at Harrisburg, June 29, 1865. Mr. Boyden returned to his home in Delmar township, and worked in the lumber woods for about ten years. For the following three years he cultivated rented farms, and then took charge of his father's farm, upon which he has since lived. He was married May 7, 1874, to Mary E. Loudon, a daughter of James Loudon, of Delmar, and has two children, Belle C. and Dana A. The family are connected with the Baptist church, of Wellsboro. Politically, Mr. Boyden is a stanch Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. and P. of H.

Charles F. Boyden was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 30, 1849, a son of Addison Boyden. He was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, and worked at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when he went to northern Wisconsin and operated a farm on shares for a year and a half. For the following six months he drove team for a milling company, and then returned to his home in Delmar, where he cultivated the old homestead for one year. At the end of this period he purchased his present farm in Delmar township, and has since devoted his attention to its cultivation. On June 22, 1873, he married Lydia Matson, of Wisconsin, who has borne him the following children: Elida R., wife of Ferdinand Nobles, of Delmar; Edith D., Edwin A., Flynn O., Sarah E., and Mary E., the last mentioned having died February 27, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Boyden are members of the Baptist church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

Addison C. Boyden, youngest son of Addison Boyden, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, July 30, 1852, attended the district schools and also the Wellsboro Academy. He worked at home until twenty-six years old, and then purchased his present farm in Delmar, which he has since cleared and improved. On June 9, 1879, he married Amanda Matson, a daughter of Horton Matson, of Delmar township, who has borne him two children, Bertha R. and Horace A. They have also an adopted daughter. Mr. Boyden and wife are members of the Baptist church, and in politics, he is a stanch Republican.

Alanson J. Wilson, a native of Massachusetts, and a son of Solomon Wilson, came to Tioga county in the spring of 1839 and purchased a farm of eighty-six acres in Delmar township. He was a shoemaker and also a blacksmith, and after locating in Delmar township did considerable work in those lines, being one of the most useful citizens in the community. Though a man of limited education, he possessed natural ability as a manager and accumulated a competence. Mr. Wilson married Julia Bradley, of Massachusetts, and reared a family of five sons, as follows: James A., who died at the age of twenty-two; Henry B., Milon D., Ira C. and Baxter H., all residents of Delmar township. Mr. Wilson died in 1876, and his wife ten years before.

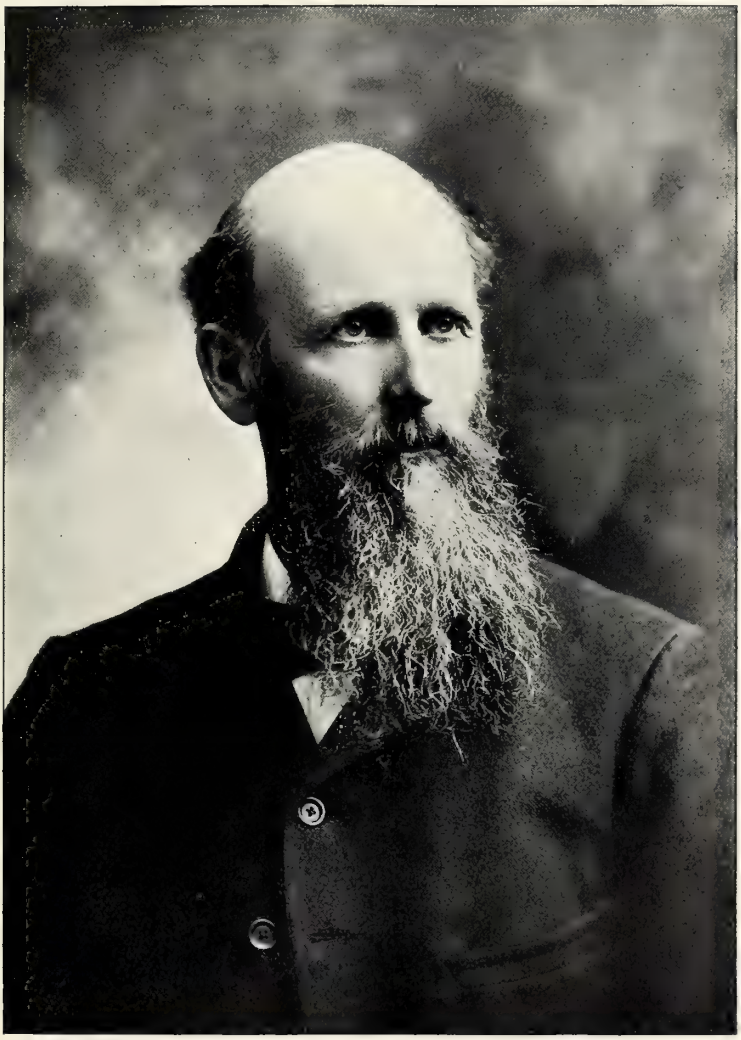
Milon D. Wilson was born in Steuben county, New York, March 21, 1831, and is the third son of Alanson J. Wilson. He was reared on a farm, attended the

common schools, and when thirteen years old went to Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and engaged with William S. Taylor to learn the tanner's trade, at which he spent three years. He then returned home and worked in the woods and as a farm hand for about nine years. At the end of this time he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and where he has since lived. On October 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment up to December, 1862, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Wilson was married December 1, 1856, to Mary Monroe, a daughter of Garner Monroe, of Delmar township, who bore him six children, viz: Daniel G., a resident of Potter county; Alanson W., who died in infancy; Rosanna M., wife of Tully Monroe, of Potter county; Mary E., wife of Frank Luddington, of Delmar; Caroline A., wife of Charles Loucks, of Potter county, and Lillian L., who died in infancy. Mrs. Wilson died September 11, 1891, aged fifty-nine years. February 21, 1894, Mr. Wilson married Philura Plumley, of Delmar township. He is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife is a Methodist. In politics, he is a Republican.

Ira C. Wilson was born in Barrington, Massachusetts, August 18, 1833, and was in his sixth year when his parents came to Delmar township, Tioga county. He was reared upon the homestead farm, attended the district school of his neighborhood, and when fourteen years of age commenced working in the lumber woods as a teamster, which he followed four years. Returning home he worked on the farm until his majority, and then purchased eighty acres of land from William Bache, located in Delmar township. At the end of six years, after clearing a part of it, he sold this property and purchased the old homestead, upon which he lived until he purchased his present farm of 120 acres, leasing the first to his son, Charles L. He also owns two other farms of 100 acres each in Delmar, and is one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. He married Mary Jane Nobles, a daughter of Loron Nobles, to which union have been born nine children, viz: Mary Louisa, deceased wife of George Smith; Emma, wife of Daniel Bennett, of Shippen township; Lyman M., who died in infancy; Charles L., and Frank H., both residents of Delmar; Ella, wife of Charles A. Buckley, of Delmar; Frederick J., and Minnie, both of whom died in early youth, and Ira W., who lives with his parents. The family are connected with the Baptist church, and in politics, Mr. Wilson is a Democrat.

Robert Steele, Sr., was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about 1766, there grew to maturity and married Esther Rowe. He served a short time in the Revolutionary War, later studied medicine, but never practiced the profession. About 1805 he came to Tioga county and located on the site of Ansonia, then known as Big Meadows. He reared a family of nine children, viz: John, James, Matilda, Ephraim, Henry, Elizabeth, Robert, Polly and William. Mr. Steele died at the home of his son Robert in Delmar township in 1836.

Robert Steele was born on the site of Ansonia, Tioga county, October 12, 1810, a son of Robert Steele, Sr. He was reared on a farm and attended the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. In 1834 he located in Delmar township, purchasing the farm where his son Miles now lives. His wife, Mary Ann, was a daughter of William Blackwell, an early settler of Morris township. She bore him ten children, named as follows: Richard, who died in infancy; Louisa, wife of William Wal-



Oliver Bacon.

bridge, of Delmar; John, who died on his farm in Delmar, March 14, 1896; Sarah, wife of Peter Walbridge, of Wellsboro; William, who was wounded in the battle of Petersburg, and died June 27, 1864; Miles, Charles and Robert, all residents of Delmar; Mary A., wife of Willis L. English, of Morris, and Otis, who lives in Wellsboro. Mr. Steele died on the old homestead in Delmar, November 27, 1884. His widow lives with her son Miles in that township.

John Steele, son of Robert and Mary Ann Steele, and grandson of Robert Steele, Sr., was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, March 3, 1841, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-six years old. His father then deeded him a farm of 108 acres, two miles south of Wellsboro, where he resided until his death, March 14, 1896. Mr. Steele was married September 18, 1866, to Alice Copestick, a daughter of Charles Copestick, of Delmar. Six children were born to this union, viz: Raymond, a resident of Charleston township; Mabel, wife of Horatio Reed, of Delmar; Isabel, Robert, Claude, deceased, and Carrie. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Mr. Steele went out with the Emergency Men to assist in defending his native State, thus proving his patriotism. In politics, he was a Republican, and served as clerk and treasurer of Delmar from 1882 to 1892. He belonged to the Grange and was a liberal supporter of the public schools. Mr. Steele was a kind father and husband, a good neighbor and a respected citizen.

William Robertson, Sr., was born in Scotland, there grew to manhood, and became a stationary engineer and miner. In 1830 he came to the United States, and worked in the Baldwin Locomotive Works five years. In 1835 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, remained a short time in Wellsboro, and then purchased a farm in Delmar township, on which he resided up to his death. He married Agnes Archibald, who bore him twelve children, four of whom are living and residents of Delmar township, viz: Frasier, wife of Thomas Clark; Thomas A., William, and Jane, wife of James Dale. Mrs. Robertson died October 14, 1886, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years.

Thomas A. Robertson, eldest son of William and Agnes Robertson, was born in Scotland, March 17, 1824, and came to the United States with his parents when six years old. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia and Tioga county in boyhood, and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-three years old. He then cultivated a rented farm for two years, at the end of which time he bought eighty-two acres on East Hill, Delmar township, a property he still owns, and lived there from 1850 to 1891. He then removed to his present farm, a portion of the old homestead. Mr. Robertson was married March 8, 1849, to Mary A. Moyer, a daughter of Jonathan Moyer. Four children were born to this union, viz: Margaret, who died at the age of twenty-six; George A., of Delmar; Adaline, wife of Robert A. Kerr, of Morris, and Isabel, wife of Rev. E. D. Rawson, of Allegany, New York. Mr. Robertson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a Republican, and is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

George A. Robertson, only son of Thomas A. and Mary A. Robertson, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, was reared on the homestead farm, and attended the district schools in boyhood. When twenty years of age he began working in the lumber woods, but soon returned to farm work. He later spent

three years in the Hoytville tannery, then bought a farm in Delmar, near the Shippen line, which he sold two years later and purchased his present farm of fifty acres, east of Stony Fork. Mr. Robertson was married June 17, 1876, to Agnes Dort, a daughter of Russell Dort, an early settler of Delmar township, and has three children, Edith, Leon A., and Pearly A. Mr. Robertson, wife and oldest daughter are members of the P. of H., and in politics, he is a stanch Republican.

William Robertson, youngest son of William Robertson, Sr., was born on the homestead farm in Delmar township, Tioga county, November 8, 1837. He attended the common schools of his district and worked at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He then began working out as a farm hand, but two years later rented a farm and continued to cultivate rented farms up to 1876, when he bought a homestead in Delmar township, which he sold six years afterwards and purchased his present property of fifty acres adjoining the old homestead farm, in which he owns a quarter interest. Mr. Robertson was married September 25, 1859, to Lydia A. Smedley, a daughter of William and Ellen (Shuart) Smedley, born September 6, 1838. They have one daughter, Mazie, born April 8, 1882. In politics, Mr. Robertson is an ardent Republican.

Aaron Symonds was born in Connecticut, June 30, 1793, a son of John Symonds. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, particularly the manufacture of scythes, and followed that business until failing health compelled him to abandon it, when he turned his attention to farming. In 1836 he came to Tioga county and operated a saw-mill at Round Island, now Tiadaghton. He afterwards bought fifty acres of land on Middle Ridge, in Delmar township, where he followed farming until his death, August 5, 1842. Mr. Symonds married Phoebe Willcox, oldest child of Simon G. Willcox, November 5, 1818. She was a native of Chenango county, New York, and became the mother of nine children, viz: Luther, who died at the age of twenty-three; David B., a farmer of Potter county; Job W., of Delmar township; Hannah A., who died in 1888; Sarah A., deceased, wife of Darius B. Ford; Clarissa, who died in 1886; Caroline, and Emeline, twins, the former of whom died in girlhood, and the latter in 1886, and Betsey A., who died in April, 1863. Mrs. Symonds died in May, 1860, aged fifty-eight years.

Job W. Symonds, retired farmer and blacksmith, was born in Chenango county, New York, October 20, 1825, and was eleven years old when his parents settled in Tioga county. On attaining his majority he began work in the lumber woods, devoting his summers to farming, which he continued five years. He then bought a farm of fifty acres on Middle Ridge, Delmar township, originally owned by his father, erected a blacksmith shop, and followed farming and blacksmithing. He did work for his neighbors, having picked up sufficient of the trade to be a fair workman. In 1856 he sold this property and bought his present farm of 100 acres, a short distance north of Draper. Here he followed blacksmithing and farming up to 1886, when he retired. Mr. Symonds married Cynthia Borden, a daughter of Benjamin B. Borden, of Delmar township, January 3, 1844. She was born April 10, 1828, and became the mother of ten children, viz: Phoebe J., widow of A. S. Torpy; George, an oil operator in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; Mary E., who died in infancy; Betsey E., wife of Asher A. Hines, of Minnesota; Mary A., wife of Charles Orr, of Delmar township; Fidah M., wife of Albert Torpy; Myra B.,

wife of Edwin Allen; Hurbin, who married Ida Compton, February 14, 1887; Katie, wife of Ira Rice, and Benjamin, the last five of whom are residents of Delmar township. In politics, Mr. Symonds is a Republican. He has been supervisor one year, and a justice of the peace fifteen years, in Delmar township.

THOMAS HORTON was born in Orange county, New York, in 1781, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He purchased the farm in Delmar township on which his son Thomas C. now lives. He married Anna Cully, who bore him a family of nine children, viz: Elizabeth, who married John Kimball; Hiram, and Hannah, who married Daniel Slosson, all of whom are dead; Susan, wife of Jeremiah Houghton, of Delmar; Thomas C., a farmer of the same township; Ezra, deceased; Hector, of Delmar; Sarah A., wife of P. G. Walker, of Stony Fork, and Samantha, wife of Edward Hastings, of Wellsboro. Thomas C. was born in Tompkins county, New York, September 1, 1820, came to this county with his parents, and married Marietta Stanton, who bore him six children, viz: Newell F., and Mary J., both deceased; Ezra, a farmer on Marsh creek; John and Nathan, both deceased, and Myron, a resident of Virginia. Mr. Horton and wife spent the remaining years of their lives in this county.

HECTOR HORTON, youngest son of Thomas Horton, was born in Schuyler county, then a part of Tompkins county, New York, December 27, 1822, and was in his fifteenth year when his parents settled in Delmar township. He worked at home until twenty-three years of age, and then bought his present farm of 100 acres from his father, on which he has since lived, devoting his attention to general farming and dairying. October 9, 1850, he married Permelia A. Emick, a daughter of William Emick, of Morris township. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Charles A., and Frank, both residing in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively; Maria, wife of Andrew English, of New Mexico; George, and Fred J., residents of Wood county, Ohio; Mary, and Hubert, both at home. The family are adherents of the Baptist church, and politically, Mr. Horton is a Republican. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

DAVID GORRIE was born near Wilmington, Delaware, March 28, 1820, a son of John and Agnes (Ower) Gorrie, natives of Scotland. David is the youngest and only survivor in a family of ten children. He was reared in his native place and in the City of Philadelphia up to the age of seventeen, and obtained a common school education. In the fall of 1837 he, with his mother and invalid brother, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he bought a farm of about 120 acres, in Delmar township, and devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1882 he built upon the farm of 125 acres, where he now resides, disposing of the old homestead to his son Clarence. Mr. Gorrie was married in 1851 to Cerissa Griffin, of Delmar township, and has reared four children, viz: Clarence, who lives upon the old homestead; Norval, a farmer residing in Idaho; David, a farmer in the same State, and Lillie M., at home. In politics, Mr. Gorrie is a stanch Democrat. He is one of the prominent and respected farmers of Delmar township, and by his own exertion and energy has accumulated through the passing years a handsome competence.

LYMAN WALBRIDGE was born near Springfield, Massachusetts, February 6, 1786, a son of Joshua Walbridge, a Revolutionary soldier, born in 1758. He was

reared on a farm, received a good education, and taught school for some years in his native State. In 1837 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the farm in Delmar township now owned by his son William, where he resided until his death, August 17, 1862. He married Ann D. Smith, a daughter of Rev. William R. Smith. She was born in 1795, and bore him six children, viz: William, a resident of Delmar, born September 16, 1821, who married Louisa, a daughter of Robert Steele, and has two sons, Bion and Arthur; Elizabeth, a resident of Europe; Joshua, a judge of the common pleas court in Goldboro, Colorado; John W., an oil operator of Venango county; Robert S., of Delmar, and Peter D., who lives in Wellsboro. Mrs. Walbridge died April 10, 1880, aged eighty-four years.

Robert S. Walbridge was born in New Jersey, October 5, 1831, and was about six years old when his parents located in Delmar township, Tioga county. He was reared upon the farm, and when twenty years of age began working out as a farm hand, which he followed for ten years. He then bought his present farm of 100 acres, lying west of Stony Fork, where he has since devoted his attention to agriculture. On December 11, 1862, Mr. Walbridge married Mary Copestick, a daughter of Charles Copestick, of Delmar, and has three children, viz: Alfred C., an electrical engineer of Washington state; Bertha E., wife of C. E. Olmstead, of Delmar, and George B., a student at Lafayette College. Mrs. Walbridge died January 21, 1889, aged forty-seven years. In politics, a Democrat, he has served as township clerk and treasurer for several years. He is a member of the P. of H., and also of the K. of G. E.

William Trowbridge Derbyshire was born in Denmark, New York, December 28, 1809, a son of William and Laura (Trowbridge) Derbyshire. He was the second in a family of seven children, and is to-day the only surviving member of the family. He received a common school education, and when sixteen years of age went to Utica, New York, and spent three years learning the harness maker's trade, which business he followed about ten years in that State. In the autumn of 1837 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located in Wellsboro, where he worked at his trade three years. He then purchased the Derbyshire farm in Delmar township, and for the succeeding twenty-five years devoted his attention to clearing and improving his land, and working at his trade in Wellsboro. At the end of this period he gave up working at his trade, and devoted his whole attention to the farm. Mr. Derbyshire was married in January, 1835, to Mary Granger, a daughter of Levi Granger, of Otsego county, New York, to which union were born ten children, named as follows: William, who died at three years of age; Mary, Caroline, Elizabeth, George R., who died in a rebel prison in South Carolina during the war; Charles, and William, both residents of Delmar; Frank, deceased; Laura, wife of Charles Smith, and Marian, wife of John Russell, both residents of Delmar township. Mrs. Derbyshire died in August, 1891, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Derbyshire is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics, a Republican. He is one of the oldest citizens of Delmar township.

Charles Derbyshire, son of William T. Derbyshire, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, May 30, 1846, was educated in the district schools, and has made farming his life vocation. His farm is located four miles northwest of Wellsboro. He married Mary Matson, a daughter of Edwin Matson, Sr., of Delmar,

December 31, 1868, who has borne him five children, viz: Mary E., wife of John Hasker, of Delmar; William E., who married Lizzie Covert, of Wellsboro; Robert C., Charles F., and Marion C. The family are connected with the Baptist church. Mr. Derbyshire is a Republican, in politics, and is one of the school directors of his district.

WILLIAM DERBYSHIRE, son of William T. Derbyshire, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, September 6, 1848, and has spent his entire life upon the homestead farm. On January 20, 1875, he married Rosina A. Boyden, a daughter of Addison Boyden, of Delmar. Five children have been born to this marriage, four of whom are living, viz: Carrie E., Mary O., William T. and George R. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

HIRAM L. ROBLYER was born near Horseheads, Chemung county, New York, March 14, 1825, a son of Hiram and Rhoda (Sanford) Roblyer. His parents were natives of Orange county, New York, whence they removed to Chemung county, and in 1837 located in Rutland township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where they died, the father May 6, 1857, aged eighty-two, and the mother, November 27, 1859, aged seventy-eight. Their children were as follows: Austin, Diadama, Andrew J., David S. and Ira, all of whom are dead; Dorcas M., widow of A. B. Tanner; Hannah J., deceased; Sally Ann, widow of Northrop Smith, of Sullivan township, and Hiram L. The subject of this sketch came to Tioga county with his parents when twelve years old, and was reared to manhood in Rutland township. He afterwards worked as a farm hand for several years. In 1851 he embarked in merchandising at Elk Run in partnership with Northrop Smith, but in 1857 he sold his interest to Mr. Smith and bought his present farm of 104 acres, on which he has since lived. Mr. Roblyer was married October 3, 1855, to Almira Wood, a daughter of Solomon and Lydia Wood, of Sullivan township, where her parents settled in 1821. Three children have been born to this union, viz: Herbert, a resident of Delmar; Levi, who lives in Sullivan, and Harvey, who died November 18, 1877. In politics, Mr. Roblyer is a Republican, and has served as auditor and treasurer of his township. Both he and wife are members of East Sullivan Grange.

HERBERT ROBLYER was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, July 16, 1856, eldest son of Hiram L. Roblyer. He was educated in the common schools, at the Mansfield State Normal, and Warner Business College, Elmira, New York. When twenty-one years of age he began teaching in winter, which he followed for seven years, working on the farm during the summer season. In the fall of 1881 he purchased his present farm of 100 acres in Delmar township, one mile north of Balsam, on which he has since resided. Mr. Roblyer was married to Lina M. Wilbur, a daughter of Nelson and Melissa Wilbur, of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1880, and has three children: Lulu May, Carrie Estella and Harvey Lewis. The family attend the Episcopal church. Mr. Roblyer is secretary of Pomona Grange, and also a director and secretary of the Tioga County Grange Mutual Insurance Company. He is a stanch Republican, has filled the office of school director in Delmar, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the township.

PETER BUCKLEY, a son of John and Hannah (Decker) Buckley, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, November 23, 1809, and there grew to

manhood. In 1839 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the present Buckley farm in Delmar township. He was a carpenter and millwright, and for many years devoted a portion of his time to the construction of mills. On November 26, 1837, he married Ruth A. Bartle, a daughter of Charles Bartle, and had one son, John H., when the family moved to this county. The following children were born after their settlement here: Byron C., who died in February, 1868, aged twenty-six years; Hulda A., who died aged two years; Charles A., of Delmar township; Jerusha A., wife of Charles Copestick, of Delmar; Uriah, telegraph operator and station agent at Minoa Station, New York, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Buckley died November 8, 1856, from an injury received while working on a saw-mill. His widow resides with her son, John H., in Delmar. In early life a Democrat, he later became a Republican, and was quite active in political affairs.

John H. Buckley was born in Oxford, New York, June 16, 1839, eldest child of Peter Buckley, who came to Tioga county five months after our subject's birth. He was reared upon his present homestead farm, and received a good education in the common and select schools of Delmar township, and at Oxford Academy. He worked at home until the death of his father, since which time he has had charge of the farm, with the exception of the period when he was serving in the Union army. On September 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of James Island, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, Siege of Knoxville, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Jamestown and the Wilderness, where he was wounded. He was promoted to corporal in 1863, and was discharged at McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, on account of a gunshot wound in the left hip, May 8, 1865. With the exception of the four years spent in the service, Mr. Buckley taught school nineteen consecutive terms, principally in his native township. He was married March 29, 1870, to Isabel, a daughter of Charles and Isabel Copestick, of Delmar. Three children have been born to them, viz: Ruth, a student at the State Normal School, Mansfield; Charles, a graduate of that institution, and now a teacher in the Philadelphia public schools, and Florence. Politically, Mr. Buckley is a Republican, and has filled the office of auditor three terms, and that of clerk and treasurer five terms. The family attend the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Buckley is one of the most intelligent farmers in Tioga county.

Almon Brooks, a native of New York state, was one of the early settlers of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He purchased a farm in Delmar township, cleared and improved it, and passed the remaining years of his life in making a home for himself and family. He married Lena Miller, who bore him the following children: Anne M., wife of D. R. Null, of Williamsport; Frank W., of Delmar; Charles M., a resident of Williamsport; Emma E., wife of Z. O. Campbell, of Wellsboro; John W., a resident of Manhattan, Tioga county; Henry D., of Delmar, and Ada M., deceased wife of Elmer E. Striker.

Frank W. Brooks was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, February 26, 1850, and is the eldest son of Almon and Lena Brooks. He worked at home until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Williamsport, where he lived several years, during which period he worked in a saw-mill. He then purchased a farm on Marsh creek, Tioga county, which he sold three years later to his brother-in-law

and went to the Manhattan tannery, where he worked as a teamster four years. He was afterwards a hostler at the same institution for eight years. In the spring of 1893 he moved to his present farm in Delmar township, which he had previously purchased and has since followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Brooks was married in Westfield, Tioga county, May 3, 1880, to Miss Etta Davis. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a Republican, and gives his support to the principles of that party.

Russell Lawton was born in Chenango county, New York, November 21, 1816, a son of Gideon and Polly (Dodge) Lawton, and grandson of Noyes and Cynthia (Rathbone) Lawton, all natives of Rhode Island. Russell was the fifth in a family of nine children, named as follows: Eliza, Thomas, Harry, Lucinda, Russell, Almira, William, Charles and Ira. The father was born November 11, 1786, and died February 13, 1841. The mother was born May 25, 1793, and died October 31, 1861. Russell was reared on a farm, obtained a common school education, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1839. He purchased a farm in Delmar township, and followed agricultural pursuits up to his death. He married Susannah B. Hardy—born in Delmar township January 19, 1823,—a daughter of Levi and Sally (Borden) Hardy, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively, and early settlers of Delmar township. They were the parents of five children, viz: Levi E., who died at eleven years of age; Gilderoy H., Warren, Francis R., and Edgar, all residents of Delmar township. Mr. Lawton departed this life October 29, 1888. His widow resides with their son, Francis R.

Gilderoy H. Lawton was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, February 20, 1843, a son of Russell Lawton, and was reared upon the homestead, and attended the common schools of his district. On August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, and was honorably discharged at Elmira, New York, with the rank of corporal, June 24, 1865. Returning to Delmar township, he bought his present farm of 100 acres, and has devoted his attention to its cultivation. On January 22, 1866, he married Mrs. Lydia M. Berry, nee Lawton, who had two children by her previous marriage, viz: Mary S., wife of E. E. Sherman, of Delmar, and George L., of Stony Fork. Mr. Lawton is a member of George Cook Post, G. A. R., and his wife is connected with the Woman's Relief Corps, of that post. In politics, he is a stanch Republican.

Warren Lawton was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, October 31, 1844, a son of Russell Lawton, was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. On March 6, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor and Siege of Petersburg, and was discharged from the service July 18, 1865. He returned to his home in Delmar township, and settled upon his present farm of 125 acres, purchased while he was in the service, and has since made farming his vocation. Mr. Lawton was married February 13, 1867, to Clarissa L. Townsend, a daughter of Jacob F. Townsend, of Delmar, and has two children: Noyes, who married Clara Lyons, and has two sons, Perley W. and Russell P.; and Clara L., wife of William A. Luddington, of Delmar township, who has one daughter,

Clarissa M. Mrs. Lawton died April 22, 1892, aged forty-five years. Mr. Lawton is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F., the K. of G. E., and the P. of H.

Edgar Lawton, youngest son of Russell and Susannah B. Lawton, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 21, 1849. He was reared on the homestead farm, attended the district school in boyhood, and when twenty-three years of aged purchased the C. G. Osgood farm in Delmar township, which he cultivated twelve years. He then sold it and purchased his present farm of ninety acres, a half mile west of Stony Fork, upon which he has since resided. He also followed the stonemason's trade in connection with his farm duties for ten years. He makes dairy farming a specialty, keeping on an average ten cows. Mr. Lawton was married February 20, 1872, to Agnes Orr, a daughter of Thomas Orr, of Delmar, and has two sons, Thomas R. and Frank R. Mrs. Lawton is a member of the Presbyterian church, and their son, Thomas R., is connected with the Patrons of Husbandry and the I. O. O. F. In politics, Mr. Lawton is a Republican.

Levi Hardy was one of the early settlers of Delmar township, Tioga County, where he purchased a farm about 1827. He was a native of New Hampshire, a son of Rufus and Lucy (Livermore) Hardy, natives of New England. He married Sally Borden, who became the mother of nine children, viz: Rufus, John, William, Lorenzo, Dexie, Henrietta, Annie, Susannah B., who married Russell Lawton, and Adaline. Mr. Hardy was a blacksmith, and followed his trade in connection with agriculture up to his death, September 18, 1859. His widow survived him only a few months, dying February 27, 1860.

James Playfoot was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1815, a son of David and Elizabeth (Day) Playfoot, and was the eighth in a family of nine children, named as follows: David, Daniel, David (2d), Sarah A., John, Martha, Elizabeth, James and Jonathan, all of whom are dead except Elizabeth and James. The mother died in 1846, and the father, in 1856. James was four years old when his parents removed from Cincinnati to New York City, where his father engaged in the milk business. He attended the public schools of that city, and when fifteen years of age came with his parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where his father purchased 150 acres of timber land. The family staid but a couple of months, and then went to Sullivan county, New York, where James learned the blacksmith's trade. Two years later he went to Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to which place his father had previously moved, and followed his trade there five years. After a couple of months spent at Columbia Flats, he came to Covington, Tioga county, and continued to work at his trade for three years. Returning to Athens, he followed blacksmithing for about five years, with the exception of one year spent on his father's farm, and again came to Tioga county. He worked at his trade on Pine creek a few months, in Sullivan township three years, and at Covington fourteen years. At the end of this period he purchased a farm, which he subsequently traded for his present farm in Delmar, on which he has since lived. Mr. Playfoot was married February 12, 1843, to Susan A. Chapin, who has borne him the following children: David, who died while a soldier in the Rebellion; Mary, who lives with her mother in Wellsboro; Annie, deceased; Edward J., of Delmar; William, a minister residing in Monroe county; George J., of Delmar; Charles, deceased, and Sarah, who lives in Wells-

boro. Mr. Playfoot resides with his son Edward J., while his wife makes her home in Wellsboro with her two daughters. Both are members of the Baptist church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

EDWARD J. PLAYFOOT was born on November 24, 1849, a son of James and Susan A. Playfoot, and has made farming his life vocation. He worked in the lumber woods during the winter seasons from 1869 to 1879, since which time he has devoted his whole attention to the home farm. On April 17, 1879, he married Emma Grosjean, a daughter of Edward Grosjean, of Delmar, and has two children, Earl W. and Viva M. Mr. and Mrs. Playfoot and their son, Earl W., are members of the Baptist church, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, he is a Republican.

CYRUS HEATH, born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1785, came to Tioga county in about 1840 and purchased a farm in Chatham township, where he followed farming and lumbering until his death, in 1857. He married Prudence Pierce, who bore him two children, Levi P. and Mary A., wife of William T. Hardin, of Wellsboro. Mrs. Heath died in 1866, aged seventy-five years.

LEVI P. HEATH, only son of Cyrus Heath, was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1822, and was eighteen years old when the family came to Tioga county. He found employment in the lumber woods on Pine creek, which business he followed two years. He then bought a farm in Chatham township, which he later traded for one in Delmar. This he afterwards sold and moved to Wellsboro, where he died in 1878. He married Harriet Amelia Humphrey, a daughter of James V. and Harriet Humphrey, of Chenango county, New York, who bore him three children, viz: Georgianna, wife of William Avery, of Delmar; Thomas J. and Frank P., both residents of the same township. Mr. Heath was an ardent Democrat, and always gave his support to that party. His widow, who was born June 2, 1833, resides with her son, Frank P., in Delmar township.

FRANK P. HEATH, youngest child of Levi P. Heath, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 30, 1869. He was reared on a farm, and was educated in the district schools of his native township and at Wellsboro High School. Since his father's death he has cared for and supported his mother, working on a farm and in the lumber woods until November, 1893, when he settled on his present farm in Delmar township. Mr. Heath was married November 15, 1893, to Miss Stella M. Bernauer, a daughter of Samuel Bernauer, of Delmar township, and has one daughter, Hazel Gertrude. In politics, he is a Republican.

AUGUSTUS BARTLE, a native of Chenango county, New York, born June 19, 1796, was a son of John Bartle, a native of Massachusetts, and the father of seventeen children, of whom Augustus was the fourth child and oldest son. He learned the stone cutter's trade in boyhood, and followed it until 1841. In that year he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the farm now owned by his son, Jacob C. He married Cynthia Buckley, a daughter of John Buckley, of Oxford, New York, who bore him ten children, viz: Augustus C., who died in 1890, in Texas; John, deceased; Jacob C., of Delmar township; Peter W., a resident of Arkansas; Hannah L., wife of George W. Williams, of Arkansas; Mary J., wife of Emanuel Impson, of Potter county; William V., who died in early youth; Emily E., widow of J. C. Wheeler, of Wellsboro; Ann A., wife of Lewis P. Hastings, and Amy

C., wife of Floyd Taylor, both residents of Delmar township. Mr. Bartle died in 1875, and his wife, in 1891, aged ninety years.

Jacob C. Bartle was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, June 29, 1825, and lived in his native county until 1843, when he came to Tioga county, whither his father had preceded him some two years. He labored at farm work in the summer and in the lumber woods during the winter seasons, for six years. In 1849 he purchased 240 acres of land in Delmar township, but subsequently sold the greater portion of it, retaining seventy-two acres, upon which he has since lived. He operated a grist-mill on the place for twelve years, when it was burned. He then ran a mill in Charleston township for three years, at the end of which time he erected a mill upon the old site, conducted it four years, when it was again burned, and he has since devoted his whole attention to farming. Mr. Bartle was married April 6, 1848, to Eunice Bacon, a daughter of Oliver Bacon. She was born January 15, 1828, and bore him a family of seven children, viz: Henrietta H., who has been twice married, first to P. G. Lyon, by whom she had four children, and afterwards to J. T. Wortendyke, of Delmar township; Clara J., who died April 9, 1890; Eli, a resident of Shippen township; Adaline, wife of Henry J. Mitchell, of Delmar; Nellie E., wife of Wilbur F. West, of Delmar; Lottie T., wife of Charles L. Miller, of Addison, New York, and Eloise, wife of Clinton West, of Delmar township. Mrs. Bartle died September 7, 1890, aged sixty-two years. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, Republicans. Mr. Bartle has been a school director for three years, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

William Taylor, born in Chenango county, New York, June 29, 1807, was a son of Andrew and Julia (Stephens) Taylor. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother the first white female child born in Otsego county, New York. They were the parents of five children: William, Andrew, James, Cornelia and Martha, all of whom are dead. William was reared upon a farm, and married Caroline Webb, a daughter of James Webb, of Chenango county, New York, who bore him two children: William A., of Delmar township, and Julia A., wife of W. S. Moore, of the same township. In 1844 Mr. Taylor and family came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the farm in Delmar township now owned by his son, William A. Here he resided until his death, June 19, 1877. His widow resides with William A. upon the old homestead.

William A. Taylor, only son of William and Caroline Taylor, was born in Chenango county, New York, August 23, 1833, and was eleven years old when his parents settled in Delmar township. He attended the public schools, and also the Deerfield and Wellsboro Academies, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture, inheriting the farm purchased by his father in 1844. He commenced teaching school when nineteen years of age, and taught for twenty winters, seventeen of them in Delmar township. The Taylor homestead contains 150 acres, and is located one mile north of Olmsville. Mr. Taylor was married January 20, 1868, to Sarah M. Horton, a daughter of George and Harriet (Flagg) Horton. She was born June 21, 1843, and is the mother of four children, viz: Edith R., William R., Caroline H. and George L. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Taylor is a Republican, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of G. E. societies.

Loron Nobles, retired farmer, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, February

11, 1812, a son of Elijah and Martha (Drake) Nobles. He was reared in his native town, and when eighteen years of age began work in a cigar factory, where he remained two years. For the succeeding five years he found employment in a brickyard, and afterwards worked two years in a butt factory. He worked five years in an ax factory, and for a short time as a farm hand. In 1844 he removed from Massachusetts to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm of ninety-two acres in Delmar township, which he disposed of six years later and bought 100 acres in the same township. He sold the latter in 1887, and purchased his present farm, some five miles west of Wellsboro. On July 13, 1836, Mr. Nobles married Jane C. Russell, to which union were born the following children: Mary J., wife of Ira C. Wilson, of Delmar; William and George A., who enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in the service; Ella, wife of William M. Wilson, of Delmar; Daniel L., of Tioga; Julia, wife of George W. Balfour, of Antrim, and Ferdinand E., a farmer of Delmar. In politics, Mr. Nobles is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Baptist church, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Ferdinand E. Nobles, youngest child of Loron and Jane C. Nobles, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, July 28, 1859, and obtained a common school education. When eighteen years of age he rented a farm, which he cultivated one year, and then went to Michigan and worked in the lumber woods for eighteen months. At the end of this time he opened a boarding house, which he carried on for a year and a half, and then returned to Tioga county. He worked for his father a short time, then purchased fifty acres of land from the latter, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1894 he opened a small grocery store, which he conducts in connection with his farm. Mr. Nobles was married February 19, 1890, to Lida Boyden, a daughter of Charles F. Boyden, of Delmar, and has four children: Jesse L., Bessie J., Zorado Mildred and Clara Lydia. Mrs. Nobles is a member of the Baptist church. He is connected with the P. of H., and politically, is a Republican.

George Valsing was born in Germany, July 22, 1835, a son of Martin and Anna Valsing, who immigrated from Germany to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, with their family, consisting of three children, George, Walter and Veronia, and located on the present Valsing farm in Delmar township, Here Mr. Valsing died May 14, 1855, aged forty-nine years. His wife died May 17, 1870, aged sixty years, after an illness of four years. George was seven years old when the family came to this county, and grew to manhood on the homestead farm. On November 25, 1868, he married Clara Dartt, a daughter of Russell Dartt, of Delmar township, to which union were born four children, viz: Walter, born September 1, 1872; Nellie J., March 4, 1875, a graduate of the State Normal School at Lock Haven, and a teacher by profession; Hattie, October 24, 1878, and Russell, March 30, 1881, all of whom reside with their mother on the old homestead. Mr. Valsing died January 3, 1883. He was an ardent Republican, and an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family attended that church, and Mrs. Valsing and her two oldest children are members of the Patrons of Husbandry. Walter has charge of the farm, and has proven himself a good son, and an energetic farmer.

Ferdinand T. Sturmer was born in Prussia, Germany, January 10, 1803, there

learned the harness maker's trade, which he followed in his native land up to 1836. In that year he immigrated to New York City, worked at his trade there for a short time, and then came to Manchester, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in saw-mills for eight years. At the end of this time he purchased eighty acres of land in Delmar township, and devoted his attention to farming in the summer seasons and working at his trade in Wellsboro during the winter. In 1844 he married Diana Bernauer, who became the mother of five children, viz: George, of Delmar; Mary L., deceased wife of Walter Wetherbee; Maria A., deceased wife of Edward D. Fisher; Frances, wife of Robert L. Wilson, of Delmar, and Ferdinand, who died at the age of twenty. Mr. Sturmer died February 5, 1873, and his wife, December 13, 1887.

GEORGE STURMER, eldest child of Ferdinand T. Sturmer, was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, December 26, 1845. He was reared on a farm, attended the district school in boyhood, and worked for his parents until he was thirty-one years old. He then purchased the homestead farm from the other heirs, and operated it until 1886, when he sold the property and purchased his present farm of eighty-seven acres in Delmar township. He also owns fifty-three acres of timber land in Shippen. On June 13, 1877, Mr. Sturmer married Eliza Root, a daughter of George and Polly (Wilson) Root, of Liberty township. They are the parents of four children, viz: Ray V., deceased; Rank V., Ross M. and George E. He is a member of the P. of H., and politically, a Republican.

DANIEL FISHER was born in Germany, in 1815, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Lininger) Fisher. He grew to manhood in his native land, and in 1837 immigrated to the Uuited States and found employment on a farm in New Jersey for three years. He subsequently clerked in a grocery store in New York City for several months, and then removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he spent one year. The following year he lived in Susquehanna county, on a farm, and then came to Tioga county. After working one year as a farm hand, he purchased 100 acres of land in Delmar township, located upon it, and has since been engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1842, he married Catherine Sticklin, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Grosjean) Sticklin, to which union have been born nine children, viz: Margaret, wife of James English, of Kansas; Edward D., of Wellsboro; Adelia, wife of Nelson Wedge, of Kansas; Carrie, deceased; Mary, wife of Frank Parks, of Delmar; Henry, who lives with his parents; Annie, wife of Lewis Deane, of Delaware county, New York; John, a farmer of Shippen township, and Albert C., at home. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Fisher is a Democrat, and has filled the office of school director.

EDWARD D. FISHER, eldest son of Daniel Fisher, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 18, 1845, was reared on the homestead and obtained a common school education. At the age of eighteen he began working in the lumber woods in Delmar township, which business he continued for eighteen years. He then purchased a farm in Delmar, cultivated it for eight years, and then sold it and bought his present farm of 106 acres within the borough limits. Mr. Fisher was married March 30, 1876, to Maria A. Sturmer, a daughter of Ferdinand T. and Diana (Bernauer) Sturmer, of Delmar. She died May 22, 1879, aged thirty-two years. He was again married March 5, 1883, to Corrinne West, a daughter of Luther and

Rosalthe (Keeney) West, of Middlebury township. They have an adopted son, Harry, born June 29, 1878. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Christian church. In politics, Mr. Fisher is a Democrat, and has served as supervisor of Delmar and assessor of Wellsboro.

Ira D. Hotchkiss was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, October 16, 1825, and is the youngest in a family of six children born to Joseph and Lydia (Davenport) Hotchkiss, only two of whom are living. The father died in 1831, aged forty-one years, and his wife, in 1875, aged eighty-three. Ira D. was reared on a farm, and obtained his education in the public school of his native town. In 1845 he came to Knoxville, Tioga county, where he was engaged as a clerk in a general store for five and a half years. He then went to Hornellsville, New York, and followed clerking for three years, at the end of which time he opened a store in Jasper, New York, where he carried on merchandising for six and a half years. Selling out he returned to Tioga county and rented a farm in Deerfield township, which he worked for six years, and then located on his father-in-law's farm in Delmar township. At the end of one year he moved to Bath, New York, to take charge of the Davenport Orphan Girls' Home farm, his wife serving as matron of that institution. They occupied these respective positions for six and a half years, and in 1872 again returned to Tioga county and purchased his present farm of sixty-seven acres, a short distance south of Wellsboro. Mr. Hotchkiss was married in 1854, to Sarah Bulkley, a daughter of George Bulkley, of Deerfield township, and has two children by that marriage: Lucy, wife of E. J. Tuttle, of Delmar, and Carrie, wife of Orrin Penfield, of Delaware county, New York. Mrs. Hotchkiss died in 1859, aged twenty-seven years. In 1864, he married Lucy Moore, a daughter of Richard Moore, of Delmar township. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and both she and her husband belong to the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, Mr. Hotchkiss is a Republican, and has filled the offices of assessor and auditor of Delmar township.

Darius B. Ford, a native of Smithfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, born July 8, 1827, came to Tioga county in 1845, and purchased the present Ford farm in Delmar township. He cleared and improved this property, and devoted the balance of his life to farming and lumbering. Mr. Ford was married May 5, 1850, to Sarah A. Symonds, born on January 29, 1831. Six children were the fruits of this union, named as follows: Laurena M., Caroline G., wife of Charles W. Fuller, of Charleston township; Emeline L., wife of Hiram Tomb, of Delmar; Cassius M. and Elmer E., both residents of Delmar, and Clara S., wife of Lee English, of the same township. Mrs. Ford died March 15, 1882, and her husband, November 7, 1889.

Cassius M. Ford, second son of Darius B. Ford, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, April 16, 1859, and has spent his entire life upon the homestead farm, where he has devoted his attention to agriculture. He married Addie Dibble, a daughter of Calvin Dibble, October 27, 1877. Mr. Ford is a Republican, in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Patrons of Husbandry.

Vine Baldwin was born near Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1784, the first white male child born in that locality. He was a son of Thomas and a grandson of Isaac Baldwin, pioneers of Bradford county. He married Sarah Burt, of

Chemung county, New York, who bore him seven children, as follows: Thomas, a resident of Troy, Bradford county; Vine H. and Robert C., both deceased; Mrs. Martha Kress, deceased; Mrs. Mary Pickering, deceased; Miles C., of Chemung county, New York, and Morgan. In 1834 Mr. Baldwin came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and bought a large tract of land on the "Big Marsh," now the site of Stokesdale, but after a few years' residence here he moved to Chemung county, New York, where he died in 1872.

Vine H. Baldwin was born in Ridgebury township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, second son of Vine Baldwin. He was reared on a farm, and obtained a common school education. In 1847 he came to Tioga county and purchased eighty acres of land in Delmar township, to which he subsequently added by other purchases until he owned 365 acres. On May 27, 1853, Mr. Baldwin married Cynthia D. Boyden, a daughter of Addison Boyden, of Canada, to which marriage were born five children, viz: Thomas, a farmer of Delmar township; Charlotte, who died November 17, 1883; Rosette, wife of Eugene English, of Shippen; Alfred M., of Delmar, and Charles V., of the same township. Mr. Baldwin filled the offices of overseer of the poor and supervisor, and in politics, was a Republican. He died May 3 1887, and his wife, November 9, 1890.

Alfred M. Baldwin was born upon the present homestead farm, in Delmar township, Tioga county, July 4, 1864, a son of Vine H. Baldwin. He attended the district school, and when twenty-one years of age took charge of a farm in Delmar township given him by his father, where he has since lived. On December 17, 1887, he married Ella Ainsley, a daughter of Marvin Ainsley, of Potter county. In politics, Mr. Baldwin is a Republican.

Joseph Mitchell was born in Yorkshire, England, December 24, 1832, a son of James and Martha (Driver) Mitchell, natives of Scotland and England, respectively. James Mitchell was a miner by occupation, and was a foreman of mines in England and Nova Scotia during the greater portion of his life. He was the father of the following children: Robert, William, Jeremiah, James S. and Charles, all of whom are dead; Henry, a retired mine owner of Nova Scotia; Grace and Thomas, both deceased, and Joseph, of Delmar. Mr. Mitchell died in Nova Scotia, aged fifty years. His widow came to the United States with her three sons, Henry, Thomas and Joseph, and located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed one year later to Blossburg, Tioga county, where the sons found employment in the mines. She died at the home of her son Joseph, in Delmar township, aged ninety-three years. The subject of this sketch was fifteen years old when his mother came to Pennsylvania. He worked in the mines near Blossburg four years, and later five years in the mines at Morris Run. He then moved to Liberty township, purchased a farm, and lived upon it ten years. Selling out, he bought coal lands in Morris township, now known as the "Mitchell Mines," and operated them for twelve years, at the end of which time he sold the property and bought his present farm in Delmar township, on which he has since resided. Mr. Mitchell was married July 15, 1854, to Sarah Langwith, a daughter of Henry Langwith, of Nova Scotia, who has borne him seven children, viz: Henry J., of Delmar township; Martha, who died at the age of four years; Grace, wife of Ford Kingsbury, of Hoytville; Jennie, wife of William Shaw, of Elmira, New York; Annie,

Sadie and Elizabeth, all of whom live with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and their three youngest daughters, are members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics, the family is strongly Republican.

Henry J. Mitchell, eldest child of Joseph Mitchell, was born in Morris Run, Tioga county, May 4, 1855, and was reared beneath the parental roof. From the age of twelve years he worked in his father's mines in Morris township, at which business he continued until he was twenty-four. He later conducted a hotel at Sand Run, Tioga county, for two years, and then purchased a farm on East Hill, Delmar township, which he cultivated five years. At the end of this time he sold out and bought his present farm, which originally embraced 172 acres, off which he has since sold seventy-two acres, leaving 100 acres of well-improved land, to which he has recently added thirty-one acres. He makes a specialty of dairy farming, keeping about sixteen cows. Mr. Mitchell was married July 29, 1879, to Adaline Bartle, a daughter of J. C. Bartle, of Delmar township, and has three children, viz: Martha, Harry B. and Eunice. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Mitchell is an ardent Republican, and has been assistant assessor of Delmar one term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Daughters of Rebekah, and also of Stony Fork Grange, No. 1033, P. of H. They have always taken a deep interest in the growth and progress of Pomona Grange.

Augustus P. and Charles Kreisler were natives of Bremen, Germany. The former came to the United States alone and located in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, purchasing the present Kreisler farm in Delmar township. Charles came out a few years later to visit his brother, and concluded to remain here. He married Martha Putman, a daughter of John Putman. She was born August 22, 1828, and became the mother of six children, as follows: William A., a lumberman on Marsh creek; Andrew J., a farmer in Nebraska; Eliza, deceased; Elias E., of Delmar; Nettie M., wife of William Vandergrift, and Franklin L. Charles Kreisler died in 1867, and his widow married his brother, Augustus P., who died April 6, 1884. Mrs. Kreisler lives with her son, Elias E., on the old homestead.

Elias E. Kreisler was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, September 10, 1854, a son of Charles and Martha Kreisler. He was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools of his district. Since the death of his step-father, Augustus P. Kreisler, he has owned and cultivated the homestead, which embraces eighty-seven acres. On October 28, 1885, he married Mary J. Bartle, a daughter of Ransford D. and Cordelia Bartle, and has two children, Della A. and Otto R. Mr. and Mrs. Kreisler are members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and he is also connected with the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

William Statts was born in Darmstadt, Germany, June 21, 1799, there grew to manhood and married Maria Doahvengen. In 1841 he immigrated with his family to Baltimore, Maryland, where he worked as a laborer seven or eight years, at the end of which period he came to Shippen township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and worked in the saw-mills for about fifteen years. He then removed to Delmar township, and made his home with his children until his death, May 2, 1870. To William and Maria Statts were born the following children: Johann, a resident of Richmond, Virginia; Margaret, deceased; John, of Delmar township; Henry W., of

the same township; Anna K., and James, both deceased. Mrs. Statts died November 7, 1885, aged eighty-six years.

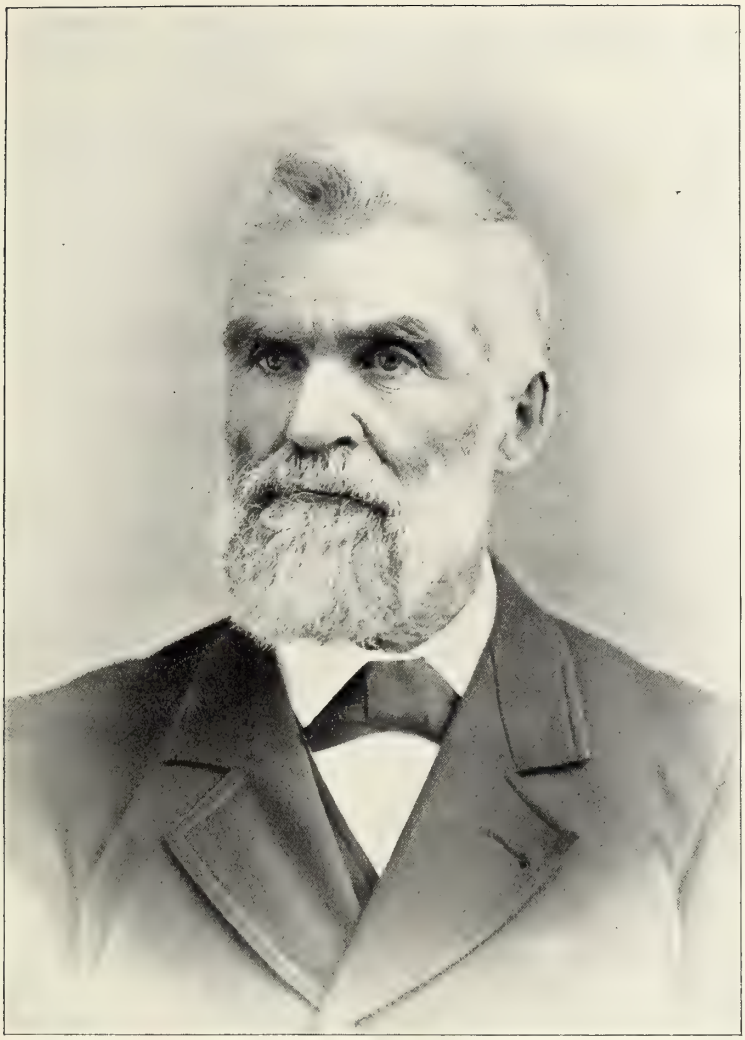
JOHN STATTS, eldest son of William Statts, was born in Germany, February 28, 1825, and came with his parents to Tioga county. He worked in saw-mills for fifteen years, during which time he bought his present farm of ninety-two acres, four miles west of Wellsboro. The land was then covered by the primitive forest, but by hard and diligent labor he has converted it into a fertile farm. In 1852 Mr. Statts married Mary Smith, and has reared three children, viz: Margaret, deceased wife of Charles Balfour; William A., who lives on the home farm, and Mary, wife of Joseph E. Fishler, of Delmar. Mr. Statts is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife is an adherent of the Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. STATTS, only son of John Statts, and grandson of William Statts, was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, May 6, 1854. He attended the common schools of this county, and has spent his entire life with his parents on the home farm. He was married September 28, 1875, to Anna Rosette Fischler, a daughter of John Fischler, of Delmar township. Six children have blessed this union, viz: Laura M., John W., Edward Lloyd, William Leon, deceased; Albert Joseph and Leo Leonard. The family are members of the Catholic church. In politics, Mr. Statts is a Democrat, and has served as clerk of Delmar for three terms.

HENRY W. STATTS was born in Germany, March 29, 1831, and came to Baltimore, Maryland, with his parents when about nine years old, and subsequently to Shippen township, Tioga county, where he worked in the saw-mills of that locality for eight years. He afterwards came to Delmar township, bought twenty acres of land on the Pine Creek road, and began farming. In 1884 he purchased his present farm of sixty-seven acres, on the Stowell road, four miles west of Wellsboro. Mr. Statts was married October 15, 1853, to Maria E. Kiphart, who has borne him four children, viz: Annie I., who died June 13, 1862; Carrie Viola, wife of M. W. Carpenter, of Cedar Run, Lycoming county; Rose who died in infancy, and Maud Ellen, a student at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Statts are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

ALLEN WEBSTER, a native of Massachusetts, born November 22, 1805, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1825, and purchased a farm in Sullivan township, where he resided until his death. He was twice married. His first wife, Thanks Norton, was born September 5, 1806, and bore him six children, viz: Alvin N., of Delmar township; Solomon, deceased; James D., a farmer in Shippen township; Triphena, wife of Noah Bradway, of Richmond township; William, a farmer of Sullivan, and Ellen, deceased. His second wife was Laura Tinkham, who became the mother of three children, viz: Rhoda, Orso and Berdett, all residents of Sullivan township. Mrs. Webster died upon the homestead in that township.

ALVIN N. WEBSTER, eldest child of Allen and Thanks (Norton) Webster, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, April 5, 1829, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he began working out as a farm hand and in the lumber woods, which he followed one year. In 1851 he purchased his present farm in Delmar township, of 103 acres, then covered with the primitive forest, which he has since cleared and improved, devoting his entire



David Gorrie

attention to agriculture. On July 8, 1856, he married Esther M. Wooster, a daughter of Moses Wooster, of Chenango county, New York. She was born March 8, 1832, and is the mother of four children, viz: Ellen E., deceased; Violetta, wife of Luther Walbridge, of Delmar; Carrie M., wife of Arthur Stratton, of Niles Valley, and Sarah L., wife of William F. Gitchell. Mr. Webster and wife are members of the Baptist church, and politically, he is a Republican.

James Olmstead, a native of Ireland, came to the United States in early manhood, and learned the blacksmith's trade, in which business he became quite proficient. He worked for many years at Milltown, near Waverly, New York, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1865. He purchased a farm near Wellsboro, upon which he passed the remaining years of his life. Mr. Olmstead was the father of five children, viz: Henry, a resident of Great Bend, New York; Stephen, deceased; Ashmond, a resident of Sayre, Bradford county; Jane, widow of George Ayres, of Sayre, and Clement P. He also reared two adopted daughters, viz: Mrs. Kate Denmark, of Wellsboro, and Mrs. Sarah Russell, of Delmar.

Clement P. Olmstead was born at Milltown, near Waverly, New York, in 1824, there grew to manhood, and in 1852 purchased the present Olmstead farm of 120 acres in Delmar township, Tioga county, upon which he settled the same year. Some years later he lost his mind, and in 1876 wandered away from home and never returned. It is supposed that he died in the dense forest then covering this portion of the county. He married Sarah J. Townsend, who reared three children, Jacob R., Francis H. and Charles E., all farmers of Delmar township. Mrs. Olmstead resides with her son, Jacob R., on the old homestead.

Jacob R. Olmstead, eldest child of Clement P. and Sarah J. Olmstead, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, September 24, 1855. From the age of seven to fourteen years he worked out for his board and clothes, and had very little advantage to obtain an education. When fourteen years old, he commenced working as a farm hand in summer and in the lumber woods during the winter seasons, which he followed until 1881. He then rented a farm, which he cultivated four years. In 1885 he and his brother, Charles E., bought his present farm, but in 1889 he purchased his brother's interest. This is the same property owned by his father, which had passed out of the family's possession. Mr. Olmstead was married February 2, 1887, to Olive V. Stradley, a daughter of Archibald T. Stradley, of Lycoming county. They have four children, Lealon C., Cleovia J., and Gail A. and Gladys L., twins. Politically, Mr. Olmstead is a Republican.

Ransford D. Bartle was born in Chenango county, New York, February 20, 1832, a son of John W. and Arvilla (Hill) Bartle. His father was born in Chenango county, January 28, 1804, a son of David Bartle, and married Arvilla Hill, a daughter of Chauncey Hill, in 1831. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Ransford D., of Delmar township; Erwin D., who resided on the old homestead in Chenango county, until his death, January 29, 1896; John S., deceased; David W., who died at Oxford, New York, February 3, 1897, and Newton D., a resident of Guilford, Chenango county. The father died November 7, 1871, and the mother, October 14, 1890, aged seventy-eight years. Ransford D. was reared on a farm, and worked at home until he was twenty years old. In 1852 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, purchased a farm in Covington township, and culti-

vated it eight years. He then sold it and came to Delmar township, where he purchased his present farm of 156 acres, on which he has since resided. Mr. Bartle was married June 22, 1854, to Cordelia Allen, a daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Walker) Allen, of Cazenovia, New York. Ten children have been born to this union, viz: Sophia A., wife of Edwin Campbell, of Delmar; Sarah Phinnie, wife of William Campbell, of the same township; Carrie D., deceased wife of William B. Eberenz; Thomas W., a miller at Stony Fork; Mary J., wife of Elias Kreisler, of Delmar; Alanson F., Birdie A., Arthur S., who married Isabel Copestick, a daughter of Charles Copestick, and Earl L., all of whom reside at home, and Lewis V., who died February 2, 1892, in his twelfth year. Mr. Bartle is a stanch Democrat, and one of the progressive farmers of Delmar.

Lewis P. Hastings was born in Smithville, Chenango county, New York, May 2, 1833, a son of William P. and Diana (Johnson) Hastings. He is the youngest in the family of seven children, named as follows: Sarah A., Clarinda and John S., all of whom are dead; Elizabeth, widow of Lucius Campbell, of Stony Fork; Edward, deceased; Catherine, wife of C. E. Whitman, of Oswego, New York, and Lewis P. The subject of this sketch obtained a good common school education, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, when nineteen years of age. After working nine years as a farm hand, he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Delmar township, where he has since devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Hastings married Ann Augusta Bartle, a daughter of Angus Bartle, of Delmar township, and has three children, viz: Elva D., Fred B. and Charles L., all residents of Delmar. In politics, Mr. Hastings is a Democrat, and is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Patrick H. Scanlin was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1832, a son of Thomas and Mary (Hennessy) Scanlin, natives of Ireland. Patrick is the third in a family of five children, viz: John, a resident of Bradford county; Annie, who died when six years old; Patrick H., of Delmar township; Thomas, who lives in Bradford county, and Mary, wife of James Hyde, of Sullivan county. Both the parents are deceased. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, attended the public schools of his native county, and when twenty-one years of age came to Tioga county and worked in the lumber woods five years. He then purchased his present farm of 160 acres in Delmar township, on which he has since lived. Mr. Scanlin was married February 1, 1861, to Ellen Johnson, a daughter of Abraham and Maryett Johnson, of Delmar township. Six children are the fruits of this marriage, named as follows: Charles, who married Dela Marshall, and lives in Wellsboro; Thomas, Mary, Annie, John, who died March 17, 1895, and Daniel, the last two being twins. Mr. Scanlin is a stanch Republican, and one of the substantial farmers of his township.

Sylvanus Moore was born in McDonough, Chenango county, New York, June 7, 1812, a son of Sylvanus Moore, a native of Connecticut, who came to Chenango county in early manhood, where he followed farming and was also agent for the Ludlow Land Company. He was twice married, and reared quite a large family, only five of whom are living. The parents died in New York state. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools of his native county. He followed farming and lumbering there until 1854, when he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the farm in Delmar township on which

his son, William S., now resides. He married Mary D. Wilcox, a daughter of Simon and Anna Wilcox, to which union were born eight children, viz: Charlotte, widow of J. S. Coles; Henry, deceased; William S., of Delmar; Louisa, wife of Frank Dodge, of Elmer, Potter county; Uriah B., deceased; Adelbert, of Delmar; Emeline, deceased, and Herman S., a resident of Elmer, Potter county. Mrs. Moore died July 24, 1878, aged sixty-nine years. Her husband died March 27, 1895, in Outagamie county, Wisconsin.

William S. Moore was born in McDonough, Chenango county, New York, April 18, 1838, was reared upon the farm in his native county, and received his education in the common schools. He was sixteen years old when his parents located in Delmar township, Tioga county, and he remained at home assisting in the duties of the farm until his majority. He then began working in a saw-mill on Pine creek, but at the end of six months took a lumber job and rafted the lumber down Pine creek and the Susquehanna to Columbia, which business he followed two years. He then purchased 400 acres of timber land in Delmar township, and devoted four years to clearing and improving it, still continuing in the lumber business. In 1867 he moved on his present farm, once owned by his father, on which he has since resided. In 1865 he married Julia Adelaide Taylor, a daughter of William and Caroline (Webb) Taylor, of Delmar, and has two children, viz: Wilburn T., born December 26, 1867, who married Hulda Devowl, and has four children: Carl, Asyrius, Cleris and an infant daughter; and Marian, who married Alfred Walbridge, had two children, Marian and Florence, and died May 3, 1892. Mr. Moore and son are members of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, adherents of the Republican party.

John Fischler was born in Germany, in 1832, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Hoagg) Fischler. He attended the public schools of his native land, and in 1854, when twenty-two years old, immigrated to the United States, coming soon afterwards to Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He worked on a farm for Samuel Dickinson one season, and then went to Charleston township, where he worked for James Kelley seven years. In 1862 he purchased his present farm of 112 acres, four miles west of Wellsboro, which he cleared and improved and upon which he has since lived. In 1856 Mr. Fischler married Wilhelmina Kohler, who is the mother of the following children: Anna R., wife of W. A. Statts, of Delmar; Lena, wife of Lewis B. Smith, of Delmar; Joseph E., a farmer in the same township; Louisa, wife of Joseph Glass, of Wellsboro; Sarah, wife of Daniel McCarty, of the same place; Maggie, wife of Otto Martz, also a resident of Wellsboro; Samuel and Mary, both living at home. The family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, adherents of the Democratic party.

Avery Kennedy, a son of Alexander and Catherine (Brown) Kennedy, was born in Vermont, in 1800. He was reared on a farm, and made farming his life vocation, first locating in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Tioga county about 1856. He purchased a farm in Delmar township, upon which he resided until his death, in 1870. He was a local preacher in the Free Will Baptist church, and preached the gospel in Bradford and Tioga counties. Mr. Kennedy was twice married. His first wife, Julia A. Wilcox, was the mother of seven children, viz: Philura and Mary A., both deceased; Avery J., of

Delmar; Daniel and Evelyn, both deceased; Alexander A., a resident of Minnesota, and Samuel W., of Delmar. His second wife was Axey Hugg, who bore him eight children, viz: Stephen F., of Wellsboro; Russell, of Middlebury; Olive, wife of Robert Francis, of Shippen; William, deceased; Lydia, wife of Dickison Francis, of Delmar; Hosea, of the same township; Jennie, wife of Thomas Ashley, and Letitia, wife of Frank Kennedy, both residents of Delmar.

Samuel W. Kennedy, youngest child of Avery and Julia A. (Wilcox) Kennedy, was born in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1834. He followed farming in his native county until the removal of the family to Delmar township, Tioga county, where he subsequently purchased his present farm of 132 acres, upon which he located in 1866. In 1855 he married Emma E. Wright, a daughter of James Wright, of Rutland township, Tioga county. She was born January 20, 1838, and is the mother of five children, viz: Charles E., a farmer of Shippen township; Amanda F., wife of Willard Ashley, of Shippen; Fannie M., wife of Isaac B. Horton, of Delmar; Lewis W., who was born July 31, 1862, purchased the homestead from his father in 1893, and has since cultivated it, and Delia M., who lives at home. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both she and husband, also their son, Lewis W., are connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, the family are adherents of the Democratic party.

Charles Goodreau was born in St. Hyacinthe, Canada, March 22, 1818, a son of Charles and Mary (Labeaux) Goodreau, and the eldest of a family of five children. When nineteen years of age he went to Saratoga county, New York, and followed farming some fifteen years. He then removed to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the lumber business some years, and afterwards operated a tannery at Canton, Bradford county, from 1849 to 1852. In 1856 he came to Tioga county and located at Wellsboro, but three years later bought his present farm in Delmar township, where he has since devoted his attention to agriculture, with the exception of a short time that he owned and operated a saw-mill at Stony Fork. Mr. Goodreau was married June 9, 1875, to Maggie Kennedy, a daughter of George W. Kennedy, of Delmar. Five children are the fruits of this union, viz: William L., born October 6, 1876; Mary L., September 9, 1878; Charles L., September 13, 1880; Mortimer E., November 19, 1882, and Rex E., February 9, 1886. Mrs. Goodreau and children are connected with the Baptist church, and also with the Patrons of Husbandry. Politically, the family is Democratic.

Simon Gross, a native of Connecticut, born in 1782, came from Chenango county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He was a shoemaker, but followed farming in this county for two years, then removed to Potter county, purchased a farm, and was accidentally killed in 1848. He married Clarissa Starkey, who bore him nine children, viz: Abraham, Lucy, Currency, Morilla, Loduskey, Angeline (all of whom are dead), California, Ersula and William S. Mrs.Gross died in 1839, aged sixty years, and he subsequently married Julia E. Taylor, but had no issue by this marriage.

William S. Gross was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, May 11, 1825, and was fifteen years old when his parents came to Tioga county. Two years later he went with them to Potter county, where he followed farming up to 1857,

when he sold his property and bought a farm in Shippen township, Tioga county, on which he lived three years. He then sold it and purchased his present homestead in Delmar township, where he has devoted his attention to farming and the carpenter's trade, which he learned in early manhood. In 1847 he married Martha Taylor, who bore him three children, viz: William D., a blacksmith and farmer of Delmar; John D., a merchant, and Martha C. Mrs. Gross died in April, 1862, aged thirty-three years. In September, 1863, he married Julia E. Kennedy, and has two children by this union: Hiram A., of Delmar, and Emma, wife of Avery Francis, of Delmar. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are members of the Free Will Baptist church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

William D. Gross was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1850, and followed farming until he was twenty-five years of age. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, to which he devotes his principal attention, though he also gives some attention to agriculture. He is the owner of two farms in Delmar township.

Hiram A. Gross was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, September 4, 1863, a son of William S. and Julia E. Gross. He has followed farming and lumbering the greater portion of his life. On September 28, 1885, he married Rosa Francis, a daughter of Robert Francis, of Shippen township, and has two children, Samuel L. and Robert W. Mrs. Gross is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Gross is a Republican, and is also a member of the K. of G. E. He resides on the old homestead with his parents.

Lucius L. Russell was born in Hector, Tompkins county, New York, August 14, 1819, a son of Elijah and Esther (Austin) Russell. He obtained a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father, which he followed in New York until 1858. In that year he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased 100 acres of land two miles west of Wellsboro, upon which he settled and resided until his death, November 11, 1872. He followed his trade in connection with agriculture throughout his residence in this county. Prior to his settlement in Tioga county, he was superintendent of the public schools in Catlin, Chemung county, New York. Mr. Russell was married October 23, 1845, to Ann E. Morse, a daughter of Barak Morse, of Broome county, New York. She was born January 20, 1825, in Tully, Onondaga county, New York, and is the mother of seven children, viz: William O., of Wellsboro; Alice A., wife of Thomas D. Marsh, of the same borough; Kate E., wife of Henry Grosjean, of Stokesdale Junction; John M., of Delmar; Hattie U., wife of Edwin Matson, Jr., of Marsh Creek; Lucius L., of Delmar, and George M., of the same township. Mr. Russell was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which denomination his widow also belongs. She resides in Wellsboro.

John M. Russell, son of Lucius L. Russell, was born in Catlin, Chemung county, New York, July 17, 1853, received a common school education, and grew to manhood on the homestead farm. When twenty years of age he began working in the lumber woods on Marsh creek, at which he continued five years. He then bought two tracts of timber land on Heise run, and was in the lumber business up to 1889, when he rented the Edwin Matson, Sr., farm, and has since cultivated it. On April 25, 1877, Mr. Russell married Marian C. Derbyshire, a daughter of William T. Derbyshire, of Delmar township, to which union have been born four children, viz:

Harry H., Kate E., Charles F. and Lura D. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics, he is a Republican, and is connected with the I. O. O. F.

Robert Orr, a native of Wigtonshire, Scotland, born in 1807, and a son of James and Catherine (Kenmure) Orr, was reared and educated in his native land, and there learned the weaver's trade. In 1828 he immigrated to New York City, where he worked at his trade a few years, and then removed to Onondaga county, New York. He continued working at his trade in that county up to 1849, in which year he removed to Wyoming county, where he spent ten years, only part of the time following his trade. In 1859 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and rented a farm one mile south of Wellsboro, in Delmar township, which he cultivated for two years. He then bought a farm adjoining that now owned by Thomas J. Orr, on which he passed the remaining years of his life, dying in September, 1891. He married Delia Cook, and to them were born four children, viz: Catherine, wife of W. E. Tyler, of Minnesota; Thomas J., of Delmar; Robert S., who was killed before Petersburg, September 9, 1864, while serving in the Union army, and Alice, deceased wife of A. C. Mack. Mrs. Orr died in 1887, aged seventy-nine years.

Thomas J. Orr, only living son of Robert Orr, was born in Onondaga county, New York, May 2, 1842, and was educated in that county and Wyoming county. When seventeen years old he came to Tioga county with his parents, and worked on the homestead farm up to 1885, when he purchased his present property of 217 acres, a short distance northwest of Stony Fork, where he makes a specialty of dairy farming, usually keeping twenty-five cows. Mr. Orr was married March 8, 1864, to Ruth Willard, a daughter of Joseph Willard, of Delmar township, and has three children, viz: Robert J., Kate E. and Neva A. A daughter of his deceased sister Mrs. Mack, Laura D., also lives with them. Mr. Orr is a stanch Democrat, is a member of the K. of G. E., and both he and wife are connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. He is one of the substantial and progressive farmers of his township.

Reuben Herrington, a native of Owego, Tioga county, New York, born in 1785, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and located on Pine creek, in what is now Shippen township, where he followed lumbering and farming. He married Eunice Ellis, who bore him nine children, five of whom are living, viz: Jacob, a resident of Potter county; Sally A., wife of C. L. Carsaw; Charles, of Delmar; Deroy, who lives upon the old homestead in Shippen township, and Harriet, wife of J. T. Purvis, of Niles Valley. Mr. Herrington died in 1861, and his wife in 1866.

Charles Herrington, second son of Reuben Herrington, was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, December 23, 1821, was reared upon the homestead, and obtained a good education in the district schools and at Wellsboro Academy. When twenty-one years of age he opened a store near Gaines, in Potter county, but one year later removed to Middlebury, Tioga county, where he continued merchandising four years, when the store was burned. He had also followed lumbering in Potter county, which business he continued up to 1859, when he purchased his present farm in Delmar township. Mr. Herrington was married in 1849, to Sarah J., a daughter of John Mathers, who has borne him seven children, viz:

William M., a traveling salesman; Charles L., deceased; Happy, wife of Edward Bryden, of Wellsboro; Sadie, John P., Carrie, and Jennie, wife of Dr. Charles Main, of Clearfield county. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, adherents of the Republican party.

JOHN BURNETT was born in Ontario county, New York, April 18, 1821, a son of Frederick and Rachel (Wooden) Burnett, the former a son of Major Burnett, a Revolutionary soldier. John was the fifth in a family of nine children, named as follows: James, a resident of Orleans county, New York; Patrick and Lucelia, both deceased; Abigail, wife of Milo Bronson, of Brockport, New York; John, of Delmar township; Albert, Elizabeth and Louisa, all deceased, and Clinton, a farmer near Brockport. The father died in 1831, and the mother in 1854. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and came to Tioga county in the winter of 1859, prior to which time he had worked in a foundry. He rented a farm in Delmar township, and for the following seven years continued to cultivate rented farms on shares. He afterwards kept a boarding house at Blossburg one year, and ran a sawmill at Tiadaghton the following year. In May, 1868, he purchased his present farm of ninety-three acres in Delmar township, and has since devoted his attention to its cultivation. Mr. Burnett was married in January, 1845, to Delia A. Sears, a daughter of Leonard Sears, of Brockport, New York, who died May 15, 1893, leaving a family of four children, as follows: Franklin A., who lives at home; George F., a merchant and real estate dealer at Galeton; Viola, wife of Edward D. Crippen, and Louisa, wife of Jay Crippen, both residing in Galeton. In politics, the family support the Republican party.

HARRY DANIELS WHEELER was born in Oxford township, Chenango county, New York, June 20, 1839, a son of Harry D. and Lucina (Race) Wheeler, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively, and of English, Irish and German ancestry. His father was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1800, was a carpenter, and died in his native town in 1850. His mother died in June, 1892, aged eighty-six years. The subject of this sketch went to work for a farmer in Coventry, Chenango county, when fourteen years of age, and remained with him until he was twenty-one. In 1860 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located at Stony Fork, in Delmar township, and engaged in lumbering. In 1864 he purchased thirty-five acres of land in Delmar, upon which he settled in 1866. He continued in the lumber business until 1875, when he went to Wellsboro as a clerk in the grocery store of his brother, J. C. Wheeler and C. L. Wilcox, with whom he remained two and a half years. He subsequently traveled three years on the road selling cigars and tobaccoes for Thorn Brothers, of Binghamton, New York, and afterwards filled a similar position with George A. Kent & Company, of the same city. Returning to his farm in Delmar, he was soon after appointed collector of the township, and served ten years, and later served nine years as constable. In the fall of 1888 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a county commissioner, served three years in that office, and has since given his attention to farming. He purchased his present farm of 120 acres in 1874. Mr. Wheeler was married June 16, 1864, to Ruth E. Horton, of Green township, Chenango county, New York, who bore him five children, viz: Edward M., Ruth E., Lucina, Arthur B and Grace M. Mrs. Wheeler died December 4, 1882, and he was again married September 2, 1885, to

Ida T. Butler, of Delmar township, who is the mother of one child, Bertha. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both she and her husband are connected with the P. of H. In politics, he is an unswerving Democrat.

THOMAS ORR was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, August 12, 1812, a son of James and Catherine (Kenmure) Orr, the former a sailor by occupation. Thomas was educated in the common schools of his native country, and there learned the stonemason's trade. In September, 1851, he immigrated to Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, where he worked at his trade until April, 1865, when he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm in Delmar township, upon which his son Charles now resides. He followed farming there until 1888, when he retired and bought his present home at Stony Fork, where he and his wife are passing their declining years in peace and comfort. Mr. Orr was married January 25, 1842, to Charlotte McLees, a native of Scotland. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Elizabeth J., Sarah, Charles, Charlotte, Agnes, Mary A., Margaret, Maria and Isabel. Mr. Orr and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has served three years as a school director, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters.

CHARLES ORR was born in Scotland, February 11, 1847, and is the only son of Thomas and Charlotte Orr. He was in his fifth year when the family came to the United States, and he obtained his education in the common schools of Wyoming county, New York. He learned the carriagemaker's trade, but after the family came to Tioga county, he worked upon the farm in Delmar township. In 1870-71, he worked at his trade, and in 1875 purchased his present farm from his father, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. Mr. Orr was married December 15, 1871, to Mary A. Symonds, a daughter of Job W. Symonds, of Delmar township, to which union have been born six children, viz: Harry E., William M., Charles T., Grace C., deceased; Ella M. and Charlotte S. Mr. Orr is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican. He has served as a school director for the past fifteen years. He makes dairy farming a specialty, keeping twenty-five cows, the product from which he sells to Stony Fork Creamery Company, in which he is a stockholder and director.

JOHN M. GENTRY, physician and surgeon, of Stony Fork, was born in Green county, Virginia, February 26, 1843, a son of John and Caroline (Douglass) Gentry, and of English and Scotch extracation. His father was born in Virginia, in 1812, was a farmer by occupation, and died in June, 1888. His mother, born in 1813, lives with a son on the old homestead farm in Virginia. John M. was reared on the homestead, and was educated in the public schools of his native county. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1869, and in 1872 purchased a farm in Delmar township, upon which he worked until 1881. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. C. W. Webb, of Wellsboro, attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1884. He then sold his farm, and commenced practice at Stony Fork in June, 1884, which he has successfully continued up to the present. Dr. Gentry was married July 13, 1869, to Miss Emma Herrington, a daughter of George W. Herrington, of Shippen township, and has two children, E. Blanche and George

W. Dr. Gentry is the only physician in Delmar township outside of Wellsboro, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

Samuel Navil was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, a son of John and Rebecca (Kline) Navil. His father was born in Lycoming county, in 1808, and was twice married. By his first wife, Rebecca Kline, he reared five children, viz: Jacob, of Lycoming; George, of Wellsboro; Samuel, of Delmar, Andrew, who lives in Lycoming county, and Rebecca, deceased. His second wife was Elizabeth Gamell, who bore him the following children: Emily, James, who was killed in the Civil war; Ellen, Albert, Robert, who was killed in the war; Elizabeth, John, Philip, Harriet and Mary. Samuel received a common school education, and when twenty-one years old began farming on shares, which he continued up to 1872. In that year he came to Tioga county and purchased a farm in Delmar township on which he has since lived. In 1851 he married Anna Eliza Bevier, of Lycoming county, and has three children: Hannah E., wife of Daniel Horton, of Delmar; Orrin J., and Lois A., wife of Lorenzo Tomb, of Delmar. Mrs. Navil is a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and both she and Mr. Navil are connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Orrin J. Navil, only son of Samuel Navil, was born in Cummings township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1854. He obtained a common school education, and when twenty-one years old purchased sixty-one acres of timber land, in partnership with E. J. Playfoot, from which they sold the bark. He then rented a farm in Delmar, which he cultivated three years, and later carried on a grocery store at Kennedy five years. He afterwards conducted a restaurant at Westfield one year, then returned to Kennedy, where he resumed the grocery business, in which he continued three years. In 1890 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, and has since devoted his attention to farming. On November 3, 1876, he married Marian Grosjean, a daughter of Edward Grosjean, of Delmar. Mr. Navil was postmaster at Kennedy from 1881 to 1892. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of G. E., and the P. of H.

Robert B. Wilson was born in Harford county, Maryland, September 7, 1817, a son of William K. and Sarah (Miller) Wilson. When eight years old he began a seafaring life as cabin boy, and finally rose to the captaincy of a sailing vessel on Chesapeake bay. In 1839 he gave up that occupation and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering on Little Pine creek, continuing that business for eighteen years. He afterwards acted as a pilot on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river up to 1881, when he engaged in farming in Delmar township. He had previously purchased the Dr. Archer farm in Morris township in 1859, but sold it in 1885 and bought his present farm in Delmar. Mr. Wilson married Jane McMasters, who bore him six children, viz: William Mc., of Delmar; Kenly, who died at the age of forty-three years; Anna, wife of John Black, of Liberty township; Mary Etta, wife of William Blackwell, of Morris township; Robert L., of Delmar, and Frank, who died in infancy. Mrs. Wilson died in 1852, and he was again married, to Mary Kriner, to which union were born seven children, viz: Sarah J., wife of Thomas Blackwell, of Morris; Frank and Ida, both of whom died in childhood; Libbie, wife of B. C. Fish, of Morris; Ulysses G., of Delmar; Samuel D., of Delmar, and Mina, wife of Samuel Campbell, of the same township. Mr.

Wilson now resides with his son, Robert L., in Delmar township. His wife died in May, 1896, aged sixty-eight years.

ROBERT L. WILSON was born in Morris township, Tioga county, August 17, 1850, and is the youngest living child of Robert B. and Jane (McMasters) Wilson. He was reared on the farm, attended the district schools in boyhood, and on obtaining his majority worked in the lumber woods four years in Tioga county. He then located on his present farm, which he had purchased in 1872, and has since been engaged in farming. He owns twenty acres in Delmar, and fifty in Shippen township, and has cleared and improved most of his present property. Mr. Wilson was married June 1, 1875, to Frances Sturmer, a daughter of Ferdinand T. Sturmer, and has one daughter, Edith M. Politically, he is a Republican, and is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

GEORGE W. WEST was born in Southport, New York, December 12, 1818, a son of Jonathan West, a Baptist minister. Before reaching manhood he came to Pennsylvania, locating in Troy, Bradford county, where he lived until twenty-six years of age. He then came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, and followed the shoemaker's trade, but was soon afterwards elected constable and made a faithful and fearless officer. He also served as deputy sheriff and was instrumental in breaking up the band of horse thieves and counterfeiters on Pine creek, and arrested the noted counterfeiter, Winslow. He removed to Michigan and remained there a year and a half, and then returned to Wellsboro. On February 4, 1846, he married Abigail Ritter, a daughter of Daniel and Lydia Ritter. To this union were born ten children, viz: Henry Dallas, a resident of Nebraska; Georgiana, deceased; Mary, wife of Orr Kennedy, of Wellsboro; George, who lives in Seattle, Washington; Clinton, a resident of Delmar township; Alice, wife of Warren Callen, of Michigan; Wilbur F., a resident of Delmar; Hannah, wife of M. Ogden, of Cedar Run; Adney, a resident of Idaho, and Allen, deceased. Mr. West followed farming for a number of years and also kept a hotel at Stony Fork. In 1879 he removed to Nebraska, remained there until 1888, and then returned to Tioga county, locating in Charleston township, where he resided until his death, May 9, 1896.

CLINTON WEST was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, April 7, 1857, a son of George W. West. When fourteen years of age he began making his own living, working as a farm hand and in the lumber woods of his native county for several years. He then went to Bradford county, where he worked upon a farm two years. Returning to Tioga for a short period, he afterwards went to Nebraska, but came back a year later and continued working on a farm and in the lumber woods. He finally rented a farm, and in the spring of 1887 bought forty acres of his present homestead, to which he added fifty-one acres more in the fall of 1888, on which he has since resided. Mr. West was married June 29, 1884, to Eloise Bartle, a daughter of J. C. Bartle, of Delmar, who has borne him four children, viz: J. Frederick, Lottie, Harvey D., deceased, and Harold J. Mr. West is a member of the Grange, and also of the K. of G. E. In politics, he is an independent voter.

WILBUR F. WEST was born in Wellsboro, May 2, 1860, a son of the late George W. West, of Charleston township. When sixteen years of age he began working out as a farm hand, which business he followed several years, and subsequently bought sixty acres of land in Delmar township. He sold this farm later and pur-

chased his present farm of ninety acres, on which he has since lived. Mr. West was married May 11, 1881, to Nellie E. Bartle, a daughter of J. C. Bartle, of Delmar, to which union have been born five children, viz: Flora E., Nellie M., Eunice, Wilbur T., and Allen J. Mr. West and wife are members of the Grange, and adherents of the Baptist church. He is connected with the K. of G. E., and in politics, he is a Democrat.

Miner Benjamin was born in 1814, in St. Lawrence county, New York, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. Here he married Sarah Wilson, of Liberty, Tioga county, in 1845. He followed lumbering as an occupation until 1868, when he was accidentally killed by being struck by a log. To Miner and Sarah Benjamin were born six children, viz: Frances, wife of the late Robert Quimby, of Lycoming county; William Q., who married Margaret Roland, of Wellsboro; Clara, wife of George Greene, of Wellsboro; Janette, wife of Charles Steele, of Delmar; Charles W., who died when he was fourteen months old, and Elmer E. The family is connected with the Baptist church.

Elmer E. Benjamin was born in 1863, in Tioga county. His father was killed when our subject was five years old, and since then he has lived with his mother on the homestead farm in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. In 1893 Mr. Benjamin was elected clerk and treasurer of Delmar township and served three years. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Benjamin was married June 22, 1893, to Nellie Wheeler, of Wellsboro, a daughter of the late J. C. Wheeler.

Darius C. Andrews was born near Burlington, Rutland county, Vermont, April 4, 1812. When he was about eighteen months old his parents started for Tioga county, New York, but before the journey was completed his mother died, and he was given to an aunt, Mrs. Thomas Caulkins, an early settler of Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Here he grew to manhood and married Jane Coombs, who was born in Steuben county, New York, October 10, 1815. She became the mother of seven children, as follows: Deborah D., widow of William Brockway, of Port Huron, Michigan; Anna, wife of Albert Brown, of Roaring Branch, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; Thomas, a resident of Mason City, Iowa; Catherine, wife of Alexander Miller, of North Yakima, Washington; Harriet, wife of a Mr. Brown, of Salem, Oregon, and two that died in infancy. About 1837 Mr. Andrews removed to Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, where he lived five or six years and then returned to this county, locating in Chatham township. Here he remained about ten years, when he went to Steuben county, New York, but soon returned to Tioga county. About 1879 he settled on a farm on Marsh creek, in Delmar township, where he died September 3, 1893. Mrs. Andrews is living with her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Brown, in Salem, Oregon, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-two years. In 1857 an estrangement arose between Mr. Andrews and his wife, which resulted in a legal separation. In 1861 he married a Mrs. Potter, of Troupsburg, New York, who bore him two children, viz: Flora, wife of Walter French, of Mills, Potter county, and Abram D., of Marsh Creek.

Francis M. Andrews, eldest child of Darius C. and Jane (Coombs) Andrews, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, October 8, 1835. After receiving a common school education, he learned the millwright's trade, at which he worked in Middlebury and Elk townships. In the winter of 1854 he went to Canada and

a year later to Wisconsin. He remained in the latter twenty-three years and became a prominent lumberman and mill operator, owning and operating mills at Merrill, Lincoln county, Wisconsin. About 1877 he removed to Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, where he followed agriculture until 1881 and then returned to Tioga county and took charge of his father's farm. To this he has since added until he now owns 285 acres. Mr. Andrews was married September 10, 1868, to Theresa J. Beeman, a daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Lorena Beeman, of Middlebury township. She bore him four children, viz: Frank M., Lulu, deceased; Fred B., and Raymond. Mrs. Andrews died February 22, 1879, and September 15, 1880, he married Ella Chamberlain, a daughter of Joel and Ellen (Wait) Chamberlain. Mr. Andrews is a Republican, and served as county supervisor of Lincoln county, Wisconsin, seven years, and also as a school director, and has filled the offices of assessor and auditor of Delmar township. He is a member of both lodge and chapter in the Masonic order, and also of the Grange. Mr. Andrews and wife are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Hodder, a native of South Wales, born May 20, 1841, is a son of Simeon and Anna (Watkins) Hodder, natives of the same country. His parents reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom came to the United States. James was the eldest, and worked with his father in the coal mines of his native land until 1869, when he immigrated to Pennsylvania and found employment in the mines at Fall Brook, Tioga county, where he worked until 1872. He then went to Antrim, and continued at the same business for ten years. In the meantime he had purchased fifty acres of land at Hoytville, in 1874, which he sold in 1880 to the Hoytville Tannery Company, upon which the tannery works were subsequently erected. He then bought his present farm of eighty-six acres in Delmar township, upon which he located in 1881, since which year he has devoted his attention to agriculture. Mr. Hodder was married December 24, 1861, in South Wales, to Margaret Davis, and they are the parents of eleven children, viz: Margaret A., wife of Elmer Emmick, of Morris; Florence, Benjamin Sidney, Simon James, Libbie, deceased; Elizabeth, Lillie, Katie, Emma, Mary and William C. Mr. and Mrs. Hodder are members of the First Baptist church of Delmar. In politics, he is a Republican, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the P. of H. societies.

George F. Raish, farmer and lumberman, was born in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1859, a son of Godfrey and Jane (Olewine) Raish, natives of Lackawanna and Monroe counties, respectively. His father was a lumberman, and died in 1874, aged forty-three. His mother died in 1865, aged twenty-five years. They were the parents of four children, viz: George F., Charles A., a resident of Colorado; William, deceased, and Samuel, who resides in Snyder county. The subject of this sketch came to Tioga county in September, 1879, and found employment in the Leetonia tannery for eight years. While there he bought thirty acres of land in Delmar township, upon which he settled after leaving the tannery. He followed teaming four years, and then took a large bark and lumber contract, and in the next three years got out 3,700 cords of bark, and 7,400,000 feet of lumber. He later took a large contract to supply a Penn Yan, New York, firm with bark and lumber, which proved a successful venture. He recently purchased a farm of 120 acres immediately west of Draper, and devotes his atten-

tion to farming and lumbering. On July 4, 1879, Mr. Raish married Amelia George, a daughter of Levi George, of Luzerne county. They are the parents of the following children, viz: Charles, Edgar, Walter, Ivan C., Leonard, Freeman, Lee G., Violet A., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Raish and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He is also connected with the P. of H., the K. of G. E., the I. O. O. F., and the F. & A. M., in all of which he takes a deep interest.

JOHN LAGERBOM was born in Sweden, March 1, 1839, a son of Carl Lagerbom. He worked as a farm hand and in the construction of railroads in his native land until 1871, when he immigrated to Pennsylvania and worked one year on the Fall Brook railroad. He then found employment at the Mansfield furnace, where he remained one year, and for the following eight years worked in the mines at Morris Run and Antrim. In 1881 he purchased ninety-four acres of timber land in Duncan township, which he cleared up and improved. He resided upon it until the spring of 1892, when he bought his present farm of 156 acres in Delmar township, on which he has since resided. Mr. Lagerbom married Caroline Oleson, and has four children, viz: Mary H., who lives in Chicago; Jennie, wife of Lloyd Henry, of Delmar; Charles, and Eva, both of whom live with their parents. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Lagerbom, is a Republican. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

PETER SHUMWAY, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the early settlers of Tioga county. He was a veteran of the Revolution, in which he served nearly seven years, and received a discharge signed by George Washington which is now in possession of his great-grandson, Peter E. Shumway, of Wellsboro. He located south of Mansfield about 1805, and a year later removed to Charleston township, settling on the place since known as the Shumway homestead, near the line of Delmar. Here Mr. Shumway and wife, Dolly (Nichols) Shumway, passed the remaining years of their lives. Both died in the early thirties. They reared a family of six children, named as follows: Lydia, who married Joseph Wilson; Clarissa, who married Samuel Palmer; Jerusha, who married William Palmer; Zilpha, who married Luther Johnson; Lucretia, who married Alden Thompson, and Sleeman, all of whom are dead.

SLEEMAN SHUMWAY, only son of Peter Shumway, was born in Massachusetts, April 10, 1797, and was eight years old when his parents came to Tioga county. His subsequent life was spent on the old homestead on Shumway Hill, in Charleston. He married Desdemona Whitmore, of that township, and reared the following children: Joseph, deceased; Peter, a resident of Wisconsin; Luther, of Charleston township; William P., also a resident of Charleston, and Hiram, who lives in Wisconsin. Mr. Shumway died on his farm May 3, 1864, and his wife April 11, 1882, aged eighty-eight years and five months.

WILLIAM P. SHUMWAY was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, April 9, 1823, a son of Sleeman and grandson of Peter Shumway. He received a common school education; was reared on the homestead farm, and has made agriculture his life vocation, being to-day one of the successful farmers of his township. On April

15, 1847, he married Mary Bacon, a daughter of Elmer and Mary Bacon, early settlers of Charleston. She was born November 3, 1828, and became the mother of seven children, viz: Ellen, wife of Elbert Johnson, of Corning; George, Arthur and Peter E., all residents of Wellsboro; Mary, who died April 23, 1877; Clarence and Clara, twins, the former a resident of Corning and the latter of Wellsboro. Mrs. Shumway died September 12, 1877. February 22, 1882, Mr. Shumway married Lucretia Austin, a daughter of Nelson and Lydia Austin, of Charleston. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as treasurer and supervisor in his township.

Joseph Thompson was born in Stonington, Connecticut, January 5, 1757, and was the youngest son of a family of eighteen children, consisting of twelve sons and six daughters. He was reared to manhood in his native State and served in the Revolutionary War. He later removed to Otsego county, New York, where he married Catherine Coates, who bore him five children, viz: Joseph, Alanson, Lucretia, who married James Kimball, an early hotel-keeper of Wellsboro; Cynthia, Lorinda, who became the wife of Col. Hiram Freeborn, for many years a prominent business man of Knoxville, and Alden, who settled in Charleston township. Mr. Thompson came to Tioga county before 1820 and made his home with his children, some of whom had preceded him, settling on Shumway Hill, in Charleston township. He died November 23, 1842, aged eighty-five years, ten months and eighteen days, and was buried in the old cemetery at Wellsboro.

Alden Thompson, youngest son of Joseph Thompson, was born in Otsego county, New York, December 18, 1794. When about nineteen years of age he came to Tioga county, but did not locate permanently until after his majority, when he bought eighty-seven acres of land on Shumway Hill, in Charleston township, containing a small clearing. This tract he afterwards added to until he was the owner of 200 acres. He passed through the experiences of pioneer life, and by rigid industry became a prosperous farmer. Mr. Thompson was married about 1820, to Lucretia Shumway, a daughter of Peter Shumway, a Revolutionary soldier and the first settler on Shumway Hill. Two children were born to them, viz: Charles K., for many years a well-known physician of Wellsboro, and Darwin, now a resident of the same place. Mr. Thompson died March 7, 1872, and his wife May 5, 1872.

Darwin Thompson, youngest son of Alden Thompson, and grandson of Joseph Thompson, was born on the old homestead in Charleston township, August 28, 1829. He was educated in the common schools and at Wellsboro Academy, and made farming his life vocation. He resided in Charleston township until 1888, when he removed to Michigan, remaining there one year. Returning to Tioga county, he located in Wellsboro, where he still resides, but continues to carry on his farm of 200 acres in Charleston. Mr. Thompson was married December 6, 1864, to Adeline Warner, a daughter of Bostwick and Priscilla Warner, of Chenango county, New York. She died April 6, 1865. On January 21, 1874, he married Mrs. Ellen Kriner, widow of Darius Kriner, of Delmar, who has borne him two children, viz: Lucretia E. and Viola F. In politics, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, has filled the office of school director, and was for eight years clerk of Charleston township.

JAMES GILLIS DARTT was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1822, a son of James and Mary (Gillis) Dartt, pioneers of that township. He was educated in the public schools, and has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. On March 23, 1843, he married Emily Tipple, of Verona, Oneida county, New York, who became the mother of ten children, as follows: Ella, wife of David Dockstetter, of Charleston township; David, deceased; Clarinda, deceased wife of James K. Austin; Robert, a physician of Bellefonte, recently deceased; Orville, a farmer of Charleston; Alice, wife of Edwin Winters, of the same township; Fannie, wife of James K. Austin, Charleston; Emily, wife of Vine Losey, of Charleston; Effie, wife of Edward Fleitz, also of Charleston, and Sadie, who lives at home. Mrs. Dartt died August 25, 1893. In politics, Mr. Dartt is a Republican; has been a school director for several terms, and was appointed postmaster at Charleston under President Lincoln's administration, which office he filled continuously up to 1894, receiving in his final settlement with the United States government a check for two cents, being the amount due him to balance his account. This is said to have been one of the smallest checks ever drawn in the United States.

CALEB AUSTIN, a native of New England, was one of the early settlers of Charleston township, Tioga county, locating on the land now occupied by the poor farm, about the beginning of the present century. He married Clarissa Peterson, who bore him nine children, named as follows: Caroline, deceased wife of James Kimball, of Wellsboro; Adeline, deceased wife of Rudolph Christenot; Emily, who married Luman Fenton, of Cherry Flats; Charles, a farmer in Charleston township; Nelson, deceased; Angeline, deceased wife of Col. Alanson E. Niles; Nathan, deceased; Ruth, wife of John Doumaux, and Benjamin, deceased. Mr. Austin and wife spent their declining years in Charleston township, and died upon the old homestead.

CHARLES AUSTIN was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, August 15, 1815, a son of Caleb Austin. He attended the subscription schools of pioneer days, and worked on the homestead farm for his parents until he reached the age of twenty-eight years. He then bought a farm in Charleston township, on a part of which he now resides, and has devoted his entire attention to agriculture. He married Sarah Losinger, of Wellsboro, who bore him seven children, viz: Dwight, deceased; Hiram J., S. C. and C. N., all of whom are farmers in Charleston township; Clarissa, wife of Joshua Atherton; Mary Josephine, wife of George Wilkinson, and Sarah Angeline, deceased. Mrs. Austin died upon the homestead farm, where her husband now resides.

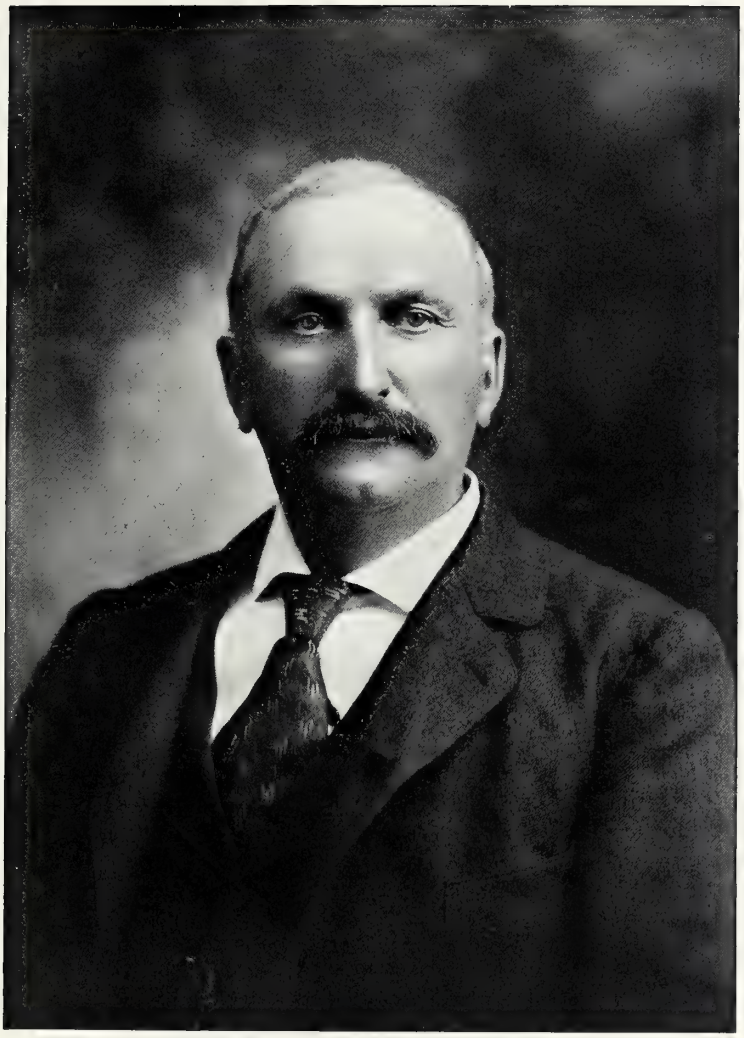
C. N. AUSTIN, youngest son of Charles Austin, and grandson of Caleb Austin, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, December 25, 1855. He attended the common schools of his native township, and assisted his parents on the farm until twenty-four years of age, when he began life for himself. In 1881 he bought his present place of seventy-five acres, where he has since continued in agricultural pursuits. November 21, 1879, Mr. Austin married Rosella Wilkinson, a daughter of William Wilkinson, of Charleston township, and has two children, Blaine Dwight and Mary A. In politics, a Republican, he has filled several local offices, and is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Norman Rockwell, a native of Vermont, was an early settler of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He located at Cherry Flats, where he operated a general store, and was made postmaster at that point when the office was established, which position he filled for twenty-five years. He died at his home in 1883, leaving three children, viz: Levi E., a farmer of Sullivan township; Silas S., of Charleston, and Amy E., wife of Jerome B. Potter, of Washington, D. C.

Silas S. Rockwell was born at Cherry Flats, Tioga county, and is a son of Norman Rockwell. He was reared on a farm, and obtained his education in the common schools. In early manhood he engaged in stock dealing for several years, was later deputy sheriff under Jerome B. Potter, and has since devoted his attention to farming in Charleston township. He married Alice Harkness, a native of New York state, to which union have been born the following children: May R., wife of F. A. Halstead, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Frank H., a lawyer of Wellsboro; Rose S., wife of S. F. McInroy, of Middlebury, Tioga county, and Minnie A., who lives at home.

Albert F. Packard, merchant, Cherry Flats, was born July 31, 1839, in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, a son of John and Rebecca (Rose) Packard, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. He was educated in the common schools of Mainesburg, and at the age of eighteen commenced teaching. At the end of one year he went to Ohio, where he remained two years, then returned to Tioga county and engaged in farming near Mainesburg. On August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and several other minor engagements, and was honorably discharged from the service at Chambersburg Hospital, July 3, 1865. Returning to Tioga county, he engaged in various occupations up to 1892, when he opened a general store at Cherry Flats, in Charleston township, where he has since carried on a prosperous business. Mr. Packard was married April 15, 1861, to Miss Mary R. Hubbell, of Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, to which union have been born six children, viz: Mattie, wife of George Hall, of Shippen township; Francis, of Delmar; Herbert A., of Elmira, New York; Cora, wife of John C. Secor, postmaster at Cherry Flats; Anna R., and Clara M. In politics, Mr. Packard is a Prohibitionist, and has filled the offices of township clerk and school director, also county auditor one term. He is a member of the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F., and the Patrons of Husbandry, in all of which he takes an active interest.

James H. Smith was born in Delaware county, New York, April 15, 1801, a son of Peter and Abigail (Cleveland) Smith. Peter Smith was born December 25, 1743, and died January 15, 1843. He was the father of seventeen children, several of whom were soldiers in the War of 1812. James H. was educated in the common schools of his native county, and learned the trade of a cloth dresser. In 1827 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and after a short stay on Pine creek, located in Charleston township, but followed his trade in Wellsboro and Mansfield for years. He married Sallie Button, a native of Otsego county, New York, who bore him five children, viz: James E., deceased; John E., and Jason E., both farmers of Charleston township; Jane E., deceased, and Nancy L. Mr. Smith died June 9,



J. L. Robb

1878, and his wife, January 31, 1877. They were members of the Free Will Baptist church, and in politics he was a Republican.

JASON E. SMITH was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, July 3, 1831, a son of James H. and Sallie Smith. He obtained a common school education, and has followed farming since early manhood, now residing on a farm of 225 acres in Charleston township, a part of which was purchased by his father. Mr. Smith was married October 18, 1858, to Mary A. Wilbur, a daughter of David and Anna (Havens) Wilbur, and a native of Hector township, Potter county, Pennsylvania. They have two children living, Jennie A., and George C., a farmer of Charleston. Their oldest child, Charles H., born November 29, 1859, died May 10, 1864. In politics, a Republican, Mr. Smith has filled the office of township treasurer two terms. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is one of the most substantial farmers in his section of the county.

ROBERT H. PRATT was born in Ninevah, Broome county, New York, September 14, 1791, and was there reared and educated. He came with his family to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1833, and located on Marsh creek, in Shippen township, removing three years later to the vicinity of Whitneyville, Charleston township. He made farming his principal occupation, but was also a pilot on the Susquehanna river. He married Elmina Stowell, born in Broome county, New York, March 10, 1802, to which union were born the following children: Riley R., a resident of Iowa; Edwin, of Mansfield; Luman, deceased; Lura, deceased wife of John Jennings; Mary Ann, deceased wife of George Parker; Jerusha, deceased wife of Mr. Abrams; Lewis, a resident of Binghamton, New York; Sallie, deceased wife of Edgar Grinnell; Sarah, deceased wife of Maxwell Conable; Jane, wife of Andrew J. Patchen, of Lawrence township; Emily, deceased wife of Albert Avery; Olive A., deceased wife of Albert Dartt, and Robert Vine, a resident of Jefferson county. After residing near Whitneyville five years, Mr. Pratt removed into Richmond township, where he and wife spent the remaining years of their lives. She died on February 12, 1860, and her husband, July 23, 1884, in his ninety-third year.

EDWIN PRATT, second son of Robert H. Pratt, was born in Ninevah, New York, August 13, 1829, and was four years old when his parents came to Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, and attended the common schools during his boyhood days. He was married November 20, 1851, to Martha Wilcox, a daughter of Joseph and Eunice (Douglass) Wilcox, of East Charleston, to which union have been born six children, viz: Carrie, widow of A. A. Perry; Emma A., wife of Otis Rice; Helen Maria, wife of Clark Kingsley; Arthur S., Fred. H. and Frank L. Mr. Pratt followed farming in Charleston township until 1860, when he removed to Richmond township, where he has since resided. In politics, a stanch Republican, he voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has since given his support to every presidential candidate of his party.

ARTHUR S. PRATT, son of Edwin Pratt, and grandson of Robert H. Pratt, was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, May 23, 1860. He was reared upon the homestead, and obtained his education in the common schools and at the State Normal, in Mansfield. He remained at home until his majority, and then went to Morris, where he was engaged in lumbering three years. Returning to Richmond, he worked on a farm for two years, and in 1885 purchased his present

farm of eighty-six acres in Charleston township. Mr. Pratt was married May 19, 1886, to Miss Clara Nickson, of Charleston. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics, a Republican.

Denison A. Lockwood was born in Greenwich, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 8, 1811, a son of Denison and Sally (King) Lockwood, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Rhode Island. He was reared in his native town, and at the age of seventeen went to New York City, where he clerked in a store one year. He then entered the employ of the North River Steamboat Company, as engineer on the steamers Constitution, Ohio and Swallow, plying the Hudson river, which business he followed nine years. At the end of this period he went to Buffalo and put in the propelling machinery for the Wisconsin, a lake boat, and continued on her as engineer from 1838 to 1842, when he returned to New York and entered the employ of the West Point Foundry Company as mechanical engineer. He filled this position five years, going to Detroit in 1847 with the Fashion engine from New York to superintend the construction of the machinery for the Fashion, then being built at Detroit. He next became engineer of the Sultana, plying between Buffalo and Chicago. In 1849 he went to California, via Cape Horn, where he was engaged in mining and in constructing mining machinery and putting up quicksilver machines for two years. He later accepted a position as engineer on the Panama, but when he reached the Isthmus of Panama, he resigned, and crossed the Isthmus on a mule to the mouth of Chagres river, whence he proceeded to New York, as assistant engineer of the Georgia. He was subsequently engineer on the following boats, all plying between New York and South America: Northern Light, Star of the West, Eldorado, and Empire City, and also on the Oregon, a river boat. In December, 1861, he enlisted at the Kittery Navy Yard, Maine, in the United States navy, as first assistant engineer on the United States man-of-war, Sacramento, which proceeded to Wilmington, North Carolina, as a part of the blockade fleet. Later he was sent on board the ironclad Sagus, operating on the James river. Having received a serious injury, from which he has never fully recovered, he was found unfit for duty and sent to Portsmouth Hospital, which closed his career in the navy. In the meantime Mr. Lockwood had purchased a farm in Charleston township, Tioga county, embracing 100 acres, in 1837, and lived upon it when not engaged on duty. On October 20, 1837, he married Margaret Berard, of New York City, who became the mother of one daughter, Amelia Gertrude, widow of Darius W. Smith, of Charleston township. Mrs. Lockwood died March 20, 1885. In politics, Mr. Lockwood is a Republican.

Dan P. Webster was born in Connecticut, September 12, 1812, and was there reared and educated. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native State, and subsequently came to Tioga county and settled in Charleston township. He purchased one hundred acres of land and followed lumbering and farming in connection with his trade until a short time before his death. He married Lydia Ives, a daughter of Roswell Ives, of Middlebury township. Eleven children were the fruits of this union, viz: Lucy, deceased; Olive, wife of Thomas Lester, of Charleston; Frances, wife of J. B. Doane, of Cayuga county, New York; Harley B., who enlisted in Company K, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and was killed near Richmond, Virginia, a few days before Lee's surrender; Roswell I.,

who served in the same company, and now resides in Ward township; Janette, wife of Lewis Kohler, of Richmond township; Delphene, deceased wife of Henry Crittenden, of Richmond; Newell P., of Charleston; Dan F., of Middlebury; Gilbert G., of Richmond, and one that died in early youth. Mrs. Webster died in 1866, aged forty-nine years.

Newell P. Webster, son of Dan P. and Lydia Webster, was born on his present homestead in Charleston township, Tioga county, February 2, 1851. He was reared on the farm, and attended the district schools in boyhood. He worked on the farm with his father until 1871, when the latter retired, and Newell P. bought the place. On April 25, 1871, he married Annie Neal, a daughter of Joseph Neal, of Charleston, and has two children, Stella and Gertrude. Mr. Webster is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the P. of H., and politically, an adherent of the Republican party.

Jacob Ingerick was born in New York City, September 28, 1804, a son of John and Harriet E. Ingerick. He obtained a meager education, and when fourteen years of age he went to Rockland, Sullivan county, New York, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1830 he located in Rutland township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade ten years, and then removed to Charleston township. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, dying June 15, 1890, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He married Hannah M. Howland, a native of Sullivan county, New York, who became the mother of four children, viz: Hannah, deceased; Elmer, deceased; John W., of Steuben county, New York, and George H., deceased. Mr. Ingerick was a local minister in the Free Will Baptist church, to which faith his wife also belonged. She died in 1876, aged seventy-two years.

Elmer Ingerick, eldest son of Jacob and Hannah M. Ingerick, was born in Rockland, Sullivan county, New York, January 3, 1829, and was about one year old when his parents came to Tioga county. He was reared in Rutland and Charleston townships, where he attended the common schools. On January 19, 1853, he married Ellen Benedict, a daughter of Marcus and Lucy (Jennings) Benedict, of Wells, New York. Eight children were born to this union, named as follows: Edgar A., of Wellsboro; George E., of Charleston township; Norman G., of Arnot; Lovella A., wife of Wesley G. Johnson, of Corning, New York; Orson, deceased; William L., of Charleston; Sadie I., wife of George Avery, and Olon L. Mr. Ingerick was a Republican, and served two terms as a school director. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and died in that faith March 13, 1897.

William Adams, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1772, was reared in his native land, and in 1840 immigrated with his family to Pennsylvania, and settled in Charleston township, Tioga county, purchasing 100 acres of land, now a part of the Adams farm. To William and Nancy Adams were born six children, viz: Mary, Joseph, William, John, James and Robert, all of whom are dead. The parents spent their declining years in Charleston township, where Mr. Adams died March 7, 1861, aged eighty-nine years, and his wife, September 20, 1857, aged eighty-six.

Robert Adams, youngest child of William and Nancy Adams, was born in

County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1820, and was twenty years old when the family settled in Charleston township. After his father's death, Robert inherited the homestead, to which he subsequently added by purchase 400 acres. He was a successful and progressive farmer, and one of the prominent citizens of the township. He married Ann Jane Irwin, a native of Ireland, who bore him six children, viz: Robert W., deceased; Nancy, wife of William McEntee, of Fall Brook; Mary, wife of Edgar A. McEntee, of the same place; Eliza, Erwin J., and Lucinda, wife of Dr. A. W. Cummings, of Oswayo, Potter county. Mr. Adams died August 16, 1889, aged sixty-nine years. His widow resides with her son, Erwin J., on the old homestead.

Erwin J. Adams, only living son of Robert Adams, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, on his present farm, August 1, 1865, and obtained a common school education. At his father's death he took charge of the homestead, which he has since managed successfully. Mr. Adams was married February 28, 1891, to Eliza Bennett, a daughter of Martin Bennett, of Charleston township, and has one son, Robert Erwin. He is a member of the K. of P., and in politics, a stanch Republican.

John C. Jennings was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1811, a son of Joseph and Lucy (Corbin) Jennings. He was reared in his native State, whence he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm in Charleston township, near the Richmond township line, where his son, Charles M., now resides. He was a sawyer by occupation, and worked at that business twelve years in Manchester. Mr. Jennings was twice married. His first wife, Lois Pratt, of Richmond township, died leaving two sons: Robert P., who died in Washington in 1863, and Joseph R., a Union soldier, who died in Andersonville prison in 1863 or 1864. Mr. Jennings subsequently married Sarah A. Sloat, of Charleston township, who became the mother of five children, two of whom grew to maturity, viz: Susie M., wife of Melville Greene, died in March, 1889, and Charles M. Mr. Jennings died in 1882; his widow died April 11, 1895.

Charles M. Jennings, only son of John C. Jennings, was born on his present homestead, in Charleston township, Tioga county, May 9, 1859, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood in youth. He remained with his parents until the age of twenty-four years, when he went to Madison county, New York, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked there five years. In 1888 he returned to Tioga county, and has since been engaged in farming and working at his trade. October 20, 1881, he married Emma McLean, a daughter of Alexander McLean, of Middlebury, and has two children, Robert and Ralph. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a Republican, and is also connected with the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M.

Elijah Peake, Sr.. was born in Schoharie county, New York, there grew to manhood and learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1841 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased 100 acres of land in Charleston township. He settled upon it, but also followed his trade. He married Sally Willis, of Albany, New York, who bore him five children, viz: Hiel, a farmer of Charleston; Elijah, and Willis, both deceased; David, a farmer of Delmar, and Margaret, deceased. Mr. Peake and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in Charleston township.

Elijah Peake, second son of Elijah Peake, Sr., was born in Schoharie county,

New York, May 23, 1818, and came to Tioga county with his brother Hiel one year before the other members of the family. They settled in Charleston township, in the locality where Hiel now resides, near Round Top postoffice. Here he followed farming until his death, May 16, 1885. Mr. Peake was married February 22, 1841, to Nancy Clark, a daughter of Seth Clark, of Vermont. Six children were born to this union, named as follows: George Clark and Dyer, both deceased; Electa, who married O. H. Brooks; Franklin C., of Charleston; Seth Elijah, of Round Top, and Elizabeth, deceased. Mrs. Peake is living in Charleston township.

Franklin C. Peake was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, October 4, 1855, and is the eldest living son of Elijah Peake, Jr. He attended the common schools of Charleston, and on attaining his majority began farming and operating a threshing machine. On October 9, 1878, he married Ella M. Close, a daughter of Reuben and Harriet (Lockwood) Close, of Chatham township, and has two children, Erwin M. and Walter L. In 1891 Mr. Peake purchased his present farm of eighty acres, lying one mile east of Wellsboro, and has since devoted his attention to its cultivation. In politics, a Republican, he has served as school director one term, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Patrons of Husbandry.

Seth E. Peake, a son of Elijah Peake, Jr., was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, May 23, 1863, and there grew to manhood. He followed lumbering eight years, and in 1885 commenced blacksmithing at Summit, Duncan township, which business he followed there for six years. In 1891 he came to Round Top, where he has since carried on blacksmithing, and also operates a steam thresher during the autumn season, as well as a cider mill. Mr. Peake was married June 24, 1885, to Anna M. Skelton, a daughter of John Skelton, of Charleston township, and has one son, Fred. In politics, Mr. Peake is a Republican, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Daniel Mills was born near Owego, Tioga county, New York, September 28, 1788, and is believed to have been the first white child born in that county. His father, Stephen Mills, was a soldier in the Revolution, and lived to the remarkable age of 104 years. Daniel followed farming in Tioga county, New York, the greater portion of his life, and finally came to Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he died, March 3, 1871. His wife, Patience Trapp, of Orange county, New York, died in Charleston, February 24, 1871, a week before her husband. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Jane F. and Rachel F., both deceased; Martha B., Samuel, James F., deceased; Amos O. and Robert I.

Samuel Mills, oldest son of Daniel and Patience Mills, was born in Tioga county, New York, November 28, 1821, and grew to manhood in that county. At the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which business he followed in that county up to 1844. He then came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased his present farm of 113 acres in Charleston township, and has since devoted his attention to farming in connection with his trade. On March 9, 1844, Mr. Mills married Marcy A. Chapman, of Friendsville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, who bore him three children, viz: Eliza, deceased wife of J. E. Catlin; Martha L., and Amos D., deceased. Mrs. Mills died August 21, 1850. He was again married January 1, 1851, to Mary Tucker, a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Brundage) Tucker, of Otsego county, New York, who is the mother of eight children, viz: Cicero E., of Crawford, Nebraska; Marcy A., wife of C.

A. Stewart, of Delmar township; Abram L., deceased; Mary L., wife of Ferdinand R. Field, of Wellsboro; Ellen A., wife of Samuel Coolidge, of Colorado; Rachel A., a graduate of the State Normal School, Mansfield, in the class of 1894; Benjamin J., and Louis, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and charter members of the local Grange. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the office of township supervisor.

Martin Clemens was born in Germany, in 1804, was educated in his native land, and there served an apprenticeship to the weaver's trade. He immigrated to the United States in 1831, and settled at Trenton, New Jersey, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked in that city up to 1845, when he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He purchased 100 acres of land in Charleston township, and devoted his attention to its cultivation during the remaining years of his life. He died in 1852. Mr. Clemens was married in Germany to Barbara Siple, to whom were born eight children, viz: Frank, of Charleston township; William, a farmer in Covington; Charles, deceased; Martin V., Louisa, deceased wife of William Houck; Nichols, of Elmira; George, of Charleston township, and Peter, deceased.

Frank Clemens was born in Trenton, New Jersey, July 20, 1833, and was twelve years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He assisted them on the homestead in Charleston township until 1850, when he engaged in lumbering on Pine creek, which business he followed seven years, operating several saw mills in that locality. Returning to Charleston township, he engaged in farming, which he has since continued in connection with the lumber business. Mr. Clemens was married January 6, 1856, to Mary Ann Churchill, a daughter of Asa Churchill, a well-known local writer of Charleston township. To this union have been born five children, viz: Francis Ira, of Charleston township; Martha, wife of Alonzo Waters, of Lamb's Creek; Charles W., deceased; Mary Eva, and Samuel A. Mr. Clemens enlisted in December, 1862, and served in the Binghamton Construction Corps, in the Army of the Potomac, until the close of the war. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat.

Martin V. Clemens was born in Trenton, New Jersey, December 8, 1840, and was about four years old when his parents settled in Charleston township, Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, working on the farm and in the lumber woods with his father until 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and passed through unharmed. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in July, 1865, and returned to his home in Tioga county, where he purchased his present farm the following year. Mr. Clemens was married December 31, 1863, to Mary Ann Ely, a daughter of Seldin Ely, of Charleston township. Nine children are the fruits of this union, viz: Frederick J., of Charleston; Morton S., deceased; Minnie M., wife of Adelbert Kittell, of Delmar; John B. and Herbert, deceased; Lewis Edgar, Bertie, Decatur Martin and Mamie Bell. In politics, Mr. Clemens is a Democrat, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Alonzo Whitney was born at Nine Partners, New York, in 1801, a son of Abram J. and Philena (Adams) Whitney, both natives of Connecticut. He obtained a common school education, and soon after attaining his majority settled in

Danby, Tompkins county, New York, whence he removed to Caroline, New York, where he had a contract for furnishing timber to be used in the construction of the Ithaca and Owego railroad, now the Ithaca division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. He subsequently removed to Gibson, now Corning, New York, where he kept a hotel for twenty-five years, and was also a foreman in the construction of the Chemung canal. In 1848 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased 300 acres of land in Charleston township, at what is now known as Whitneyville, where he followed farming the remainder of his life. His wife, Fannie, was a daughter of Lewis Pitts, of Danby, New York, and had one son, Nelson. Mr. Whitney held nearly all of the township offices at different periods, and was postmaster at Whitneyville several years. He was a Democrat up to the nomination of Lincoln, when he cast his vote for the Republican candidates. Mr. Whitney died on his farm in Charleston, May 1, 1881, aged seventy-nine years. His wife survived him more than six years, dying August 3, 1887, aged eighty-five.

Capt. Nelson Whitney, only child of Alonzo and Fannie Whitney, was born in Danby, Tompkins county, New York, January 5, 1823. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Caroline, and two years later to Corning, New York, where he grew to manhood. In 1848 he came with the family to Tioga county and settled in Charleston township, where he devoted his attention to farming until 1858, when he also embarked in merchandising at Whitneyville, and did a business of about $20,000 per annum. When Sumter was fired on, he at once tendered his services to the government, and when President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers, Mr. Whitney went out with the recruits from Bradford, Sullivan and Tioga counties, as quartermaster, with the rank of major, in the Thirteenth Division, and rendezvoused at Troy, Bradford county. After remaining there ten days, they proceeded to Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, where Major Whitney acted as quartermaster of the old Bucktail regiment until the expiration of his term, when he returned home. On August 6, 1861, he received orders from the adjutant general of Pennsylvania to raise a company, which he accomplished, recruiting his command in Charleston township. It was mustered into the service as Company G, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with Mr. Whitney as captain. He reported at Camp Curtin, where his company was mustered in, October 14, 1861, and thence proceeded to Washington, D. C., and from there to Fortress Monroe. On December 6, 1861, they were sent to South Carolina, to join the Army of the South, under Sherman and Hunter, and participated in the battle of James Island. Shortly after Captain Whitney received a sunstroke, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. The company was then sent to Newport News, Virginia, where it became a part of the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside. Here Captain Whitney was compelled to resign, August 31, 1862, because of failing health. He returned to Charleston township, and about ten days later recruited another company, but did not again go into active service. At the close of the war he sold his mercantile business and engaged in farming and wool buying. Captain Whitney was married January 1, 1845, to Susan C. Parsell, a daughter of Samuel Parsell, of Corning, New York. Nine children blessed this union, viz: William E., deceased; Mary, wife of Abram Tipple, of Charleston; Frank, of Corning, New York; Fanny, wife of Otis L.

Allen, of Kansas; Willis, a farmer of Middlebury; Seymour, of Charleston; Nellie, wife of H. N. Neal, a resident of the same township; Jessie, at home, and Jane, wife of Charles Symonds, of Bath. Captain Whitney has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and though a Republican, was a candidate for sheriff on the Greenback ticket, and for associate judge on both the Democratic and Greenback tickets, but the county was so strongly Republican that he was defeated. He is a member of the Masonic order, and one of the well-known citizens of Tioga county.

THOMAS D. DAVIES, a native of Carmarthenshire, Wales, grew to manhood in his native land, and there married Elizabeth Jones. In 1841 they immigrated to the United States, and located in Blossburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Davies operated the incline plane for eighteen years. In 1868 he removed to Charleston township, where his wife died in 1879, and himself in 1891. They were the parents of six children, five of whom were born in Tioga county. The oldest, John, was born in Wales; came to Blossburg with his parents, and enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, when 336 were killed or captured out of a regimental roster of 450 men.

THOMAS J. DAVIES was born in Blossburg, Tioga county, April 15, 1843, a son of Thomas D. Davies. He attended the common schools and Blossburg Academy in boyhood, and has made farming his vocation. On September 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the war, being promoted to second lieutenant on January 24, 1865. At the battle of South Mountain he was struck by a piece of shell, which fractured his skull, and he was taken to Patterson Park Hospital, Maryland. He rejoined his regiment in time to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was afterwards transferred to the Army of the South, in Kentucky, which re-enforced Grant at Vicksburg. His regiment next served in the engagements of Blue Springs, Campbell Station and the Siege of Knoxville. Here he was discharged, December 31, 1862, in order to re-enlist as a veteran, at Blain's Cross Roads, Tennessee. His command was then transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and he served in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, and the assault on Petersburg. During the Siege of Petersburg his brigade held the salient line. He received a gunshot wound here, which grazed the right side of his skull, striking near the right eye. He was taken to Harwood Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained four months, and then rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, where he remained until the town was captured. While in command of Company D, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the capture of Fort Walker, he was again wounded by a musket ball in the right wrist, and was taken to City Point Hospital. In May, 1865, he rejoined his command at Alexandria, and served on the court martial board three weeks, as one of the junior officers. His command was mustered out of service July 17, 1865, by general order of the war department. Returning to his home in Tioga county, he resumed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, which he has continued up to the present. He owns one of the finest farms in Charleston township, located in the Welsh settlement, about five miles from Wellsboro. Mr. Davies was married January 14, 1868, to Jane L. Davis, a daughter of David S. Davis, of Covington. Eight children have been born to this marriage,

viz: Harriet E., Elizabeth J., wife of Charles Harkness; Edith May, John R., M. Gertrude, William L., A. Verne, and Benjamin, deceased. The family are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Davis is past lieutenant colonel and a member of the staff of the commanding general in the Union Veteran Legion. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., and the G. A. R. In politics, a Republican, he has served two terms on the school board, and is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of his native county.

Charles Close, son of Reuben Close, and grandson of Newbury Close, Sr., was born in Chatham township, February 3, 1826, and was reared to manhood in his native township, receiving his education in the common schools. About 1847 he removed to Westfield and engaged in mercantile business with his brother George. In 1852 he removed to Charleston township and settled at Round Top, where he established potash works, which he carried on until about 1870, when he purchased the Round Top Cheese Factory, which had been established in 1865 by a stock company. In 1872 he bought out the general store of Samuel Morgan. This and a small farm he carried on in connection with his cheese factory until his death, May 16, 1883. Mr. Close was married in 1847, to Jane Owlett, a daughter of Gilbert B. and Martha (Pope) Owlett, of Chatham township. To this union there were born seven children, viz: Martha E., widow of Benjamin F. Claus; Mary E. and Sybil A., deceased; Gilbert Burton, of Delmar; Reuben G., of Keeneyville; Edd G., of Round Top, and Arthur C., merchant and cheese manufacturer, Keeneyville. Mrs. Close makes her home with her children. Mr. Close was a Republican, in politics; was a justice of the peace in Charleston township from 1860 to 1870, and postmaster of Round Top for many years. He was a man of strict integrity, honorable in his dealings, and esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

E. G. Close, merchant and cheese manufacturer, at Round Top, Charleston township, Tioga county, was born in that township, January 27, 1867, a son of Charles and Jane (Owlett) Close. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native township and at Westbrook's Commercial College, Olean, New York. In February, 1888, he purchased the Round Top Cheese Factory from his father's estate. This factory, which has a capacity of thirty tons per annum, he has since operated. In 1890 he opened a general store at Round Top, and has carried on merchandising in connection with the cheese industry. November 29, 1889, Mr. Close was appointed postmaster of Round Top, which office he has filled up to the present. He was married February 1, 1888, to Ella L. Marks, a daughter of Charles and Jane Marks, of Charleston township, and has three children, viz: Florence J., Max C. and Jay Marks. Mr. and Mrs. Close are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party, and also a member of Tyoga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., Wellsboro.

Waldo Spear, merchant and postmaster at East Charleston, was born in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1843, a son of Hiram and Lucy (Ripley) Spear. He was educated in the common schools and Mansfield Classical Seminary. On October 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the following battles: Lebanon, Murfreesboro, McMinnville and Gallatin, where he was taken prisoner August 21,

1862. He was paroled because of injuries, and, when exchanged, was detailed as courier of the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, in which capacity he served until December 28, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to his home in Bradford county, he lived there until 1866, and then located at Mardin, Tioga county, where he was engaged in farming for seventeen years. In April, 1883, he purchased his present mercantile business at East Charleston, which he has since successfully conducted. He was appointed postmaster of that office in February, 1883, and has filled the position continuously up to the present. Mr. Spear was married January 27, 1880, to Eva C. Benedict, only child of J. C. and Mary M. Benedict, of Austinville, Bradford county. They are the parents of one son, Leland Ralph, born May 9, 1886. Politically, Mr. Spear is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is secretary, lecturer and overseer of Grange, No. 929, P. of H., and is commander of Tent, No. 203, K. O. T. M.

John S. Bliss, a native of Massachusetts, born June 7, 1817, was a son of Stephen and Charlotte (Bailey) Bliss, natives of the same State. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, with his parents, and settled in Wellsboro, where he worked at cabinet making until 1852. In that year he purchased a farm in Charleston township, settled upon it and devoted his attention to farming during the balance of his life. He died on April 10, 1894. He married Nancy Van Horn, a daughter of William Van Horn, deceased, of Williamsport, who became the mother of seven children, viz: Dwight and William, both farmers in Charleston; Mary, wife of Eugene Close, deceased; John J., George, Lloyd B., and Charles, all of whom are farmers in Charleston township. Mr. Bliss was a Republican in politics, and served as school director one term.

John J. Bliss, a son of John S. and Nancy Bliss, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, November 11, 1852, and grew to manhood on the homestead farm, attending the district school during his boyhood days. At the age of twenty-three he purchased his present farm, five miles south of Wellsboro, on which he has since resided. He married Miss Nettie Childs, of Nauvoo, Liberty township, Tioga county. Mr. Bliss is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party.

Ferdinand Emberger was born in Germany, in 1816, was educated in his native land, and at the age of forty came to the United States. He was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade in Iowa one year. He then went to Rochester, New York, where he continued blacksmithing until 1859, when he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Delmar township. He also worked at his trade in Middlebury township, and in Lycoming county. In 1874 he located in Charleston township, where he passed the remaining years of his life retired from active business, dying in 1882. He was married in Germany to Anna Mary Miller, to whom were born six children, viz: Catherine, deceased; Henry, who enlisted in Company L, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mortally wounded at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864; Ignatius, deceased; Martin, of Cherry Flats; Joseph, of Charleston, and Anna, wife of William McCaslin. Mrs. Emberger died in 1861.

Joseph Emberger, youngest son of Ferdinand Emberger, was born in Rochester, New York, April 13, 1858, and removed with his parents to Tioga county when

one year old. At the age of fifteen years he accompanied his father to Lycoming county, where he remained two years, going thence to Lodi, New York. In the autumn of 1880 he returned to Tioga county, where he has since resided. He obtained his education in the common schools, the Wellsboro High School, and the State Normal School, Mansfield, graduating from the last named in the class of 1885. He taught school in Tioga county six terms, being principal of the Arnot graded school one year. In 1887 he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Charleston township, on which he now lives. Mr. Emberger was married November 29, 1883, to Sarah McInroy, a daughter of Hugh McInroy, of Charleston. She died April 23, 1888, followed ten days later by the death of their only child, Hugh C., aged three years. In politics, Mr. Emberger is a Democrat, and has served as auditor of Charleston township three terms. In 1896 he was elected a member of the board of auditors of Tioga county.

Denton Gerow was born in New York state, January 19, 1819, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1866, settling in Charleston township. He was a blacksmith, and followed that occupation through life. He married Bersheba Gale, of Ulster county, New York, who bore him eleven children, viz: Green M., of Wellsboro; Bailey A., of Knoxville; James N., of Charleston township; Mary J., wife of Simeon Brown, of Watkins, New York; Dewitt C., of Charleston; Marcus L., and Phoebe, both deceased ; Emma, wife of Dowling Ellenberger; Walter E., of Charleston; Libbie, deceased, and Anna, wife of A. Lincoln Eaton. Mrs. Gerow died on April 27, 1888, and her husband, February 16, 1892.

Dewitt C. Gerow, son of Denton Gerow, was born in Seneca county, New York, August 2, 1848, and attended the common schools of his native county in boyhood. Before attaining his majority he commenced working at blacksmithing with his father, continuing the same until August 31, 1864. On that date he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth New York Engineers, and served in the Army of the Potomac until June 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to his home in New York, he continued to work at his trade until the fall of 1866, when he came to Tioga county and located in Charleston township. He followed blacksmithing there two years, and then went to Lodi, New York, and engaged in farming. A year later he returned to Charleston township, where he has since devoted his attention to agriculture. Mr. Gerow was married January 1, 1870, to Laura E. West, a daughter of Willliam and Caroline (Johnson) West, of Charleston township. They are the parents of ten children, viz: Winnie, wife of Otis Peake, deceased; Ethel, wife of Miner Hinkley; Leon, Ada, Carrie, Edna, deceased; Gale, Floyd, Miner and Irma. Politically, Mr. Gerow is an ardent Republican.

Isaac R. Bowen was born on his present homestead in Charleston township, Tioga county, October 30, 1869, a son of Joshua and Diana (Evans) Bowen, natives of Carmarthenshire, South Wales. He attended the district schools of his native township in boyhood, and also the State Normal School, at Mansfield, and then engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed four years. At the end of this period he went on the road as a traveling salesman for a short time, and later embarked in the tinning and plumbing business, which he followed until his father's death. He then took charge of the homestead farm, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. Mr. Bowen was married October 29, 1888, to Mattie E.

Husted, a daughter of Ashley Husted, of Charleston township, and has three daughters: Maude, Beatrice and Neva. The family are connected with the Congregational church, and Mr. Bowen is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. O. T. M. In politics, he is a Republican, and is recognized as one of the enterprising young farmers of the township.

James E. Peters was born in Almond, Allegany county, New York, October 18, 1834, and was a son of Joseph and Eliza (Carey) Peters, natives of England and Pennsylvania, respectively. His education was acquired in the public schools and Union Academy. He early became a resident of Farmington township, Tioga county, where he followed agriculture up to 1878. In that year he was elected a county commissioner, and removed to Elkland. He was re-elected in 1883 and filled the office six years. In 1884 he settled in Deerfield township and engaged in merchandising at Academy Corners, which he continued until 1891, when he was appointed superintendent of the county poor house. This position he held up to his death, March 23, 1896. Mr. Peters was married September 3, 1851, to Priscilla Smith, a daughter of Henry and Phoebe (Cook) Smith, of Nelson, Tioga county, to which union have been born six children, viz: Sadie M., wife of Daniel E. Casbeer, of Farmington; John W., Charles E. and Lena, all of whom are dead; Rena, and J. Earl. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Peters was actively identified with the Republican party from early manhood. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., and the Patrons of Husbandry, and was elected Grand Master of the last named order in 1888.

CHAPTER LX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Middlebury and Farmington Townships—Nelson, Elkland and Osceola Boroughs.

Richard Goodwin was born in New Hampshire, in 1760, and came to Tioga county with his family in 1807. He purchased a tract of land in Middlebury township, a portion of which is owned by his grandsons, George H. and Calvin A. Goodwin. Here he resided and cultivated his farm until old age prevented him from further work. He died December 10, 1858, at the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. He married Lauranie Carpenter, who bore him six children, viz: Benjamin, Calvin, Charles, Lucy, Sally and Susan. The mother died soon after the family came to Tioga county.

Calvin Goodwin was born in Vermont, January 9, 1799, and was about nine years old when his parents, Richard and Lauranie Goodwin, settled in the primitive forest of Middlebury township. Here he grew to manhood, surrounded by the trials and hardships of pioneer days, attending school in the little log building of the

neighborhood, and assisting his parents to clear and improve the homestead. He was an honest, hard-working man, and accumulated a good property. He spent his entire life in this county upon the old homestead settled by his father. In 1825 Mr. Goodwin married Anna Sloat, a daughter of David Sloat. She was born in 1809, and bore him a family of eight children, named as follows: Albert, who died in the South, while a soldier in the Union army; Milo, a resident of Middlebury; Matilda, wife of Edie Handy, of Deerfield; James W., a resident of Charleston; Charles, who died at the age of fifty-nine; Charity, wife of Mason Bennett, of Wellsboro; Susan, who died at the age of forty-seven, and Calvin A., who lives on a portion of the old homestead and with whom Mrs. Goodwin resides.

Milo Goodwin, second son of Calvin Goodwin, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, September 8, 1827, received a common school education, and lived with his parents until his majority. He then bought forty acres of land in Charleston township, lived there two years, then sold it and purchased his present farm west of Keeneyville. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Hammond, and later Capt. John I. Mitchell, the present president judge of Tioga county, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, in June, 1863. Mr. Goodwin was married in 1847, to Fannie Spaulding, a daughter of William Spaulding, to which union have been born five children, viz: William, a resident of Chatham; Ettie, wife of Salem Butler, of Deerfield; Frank, a farmer of Middlebury; Angie, wife of Gardner Andrews, of Wellsboro, and Callie S., who lives on the homestead. In politics, Mr. Goodwin is a Republican, and has served as a school director three years. He is also a member of the G. A. R. and the P. of H. societies.

Calvin A. Goodwin, youngest child of Calvin Goodwin, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, February 20, 1848. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and has always lived on the old homestead, engaged in farming and lumbering. He married Marian West, a daughter of Thomas M. West, of Middlebury township, May 12, 1867. She was born May 7, 1847, and is the mother of nine children, viz: William, who died in infancy; Ida, wife of Eli Peck, of Middlebury; Addie, wife of Leon West, of the same township; Orrin, Charles, James and Matie A., all residents of Middlebury; Albert and Susan, both deceased. Mrs. Goodwin is a member of the Free Will Baptist church. In politics, Mr. Goodwin is a Republican, has served as a school director one term, and is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Charles Goodwin was born in New Hampshire, October 5, 1807, a few weeks before the family removed to this county. He was the youngest son of Richard Goodwin, and was reared upon the homestead farm in Middlebury, which became his property after his father's death. He married Esther Sloat, to which union were born seven children, viz: Roanna K., widow of Walter Briggs, of Richmond township; Adaline, deceased; George H., of Middlebury; Clarissa, Howard and Alfred, all of whom are dead, and Eveline, wife of Henry Hayes, of Middlebury. Mrs. Goodwin died on July 11, 1867, aged fifty-six years, and her husband, February 4, 1880, in his seventy-third year.

George H. Goodwin, only living son of Charles Goodwin, was born on his present farm in Middlebury township, Tioga county, August 18, 1836, was

educated in the district schools, and has made agriculture his life vocation. July 24, 1864, he married Beatrice K. Keeney, a daughter of Ransom Keeney, of Middlebury. She was born April 9, 1844, and has had three children, viz: Floyd H., who died at the age of five years; Fred. A., who died at fourteen years of age, and Roy, who died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Goodwin is a stanch Democrat.

THOMAS KEENEY was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 28, 1776, the eldest of two sons born to Thomas Keeney, Sr., the younger one being Jesse. His father was a native of Scotland, born May 21, 1751, and came to America prior to the Revolution, serving under Washington during that struggle for liberty. Thomas spent his early life in his native place, whence he removed to Onondaga county, New York, and in the autumn of 1815 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a large farm on Crooked creek, in Middlebury township. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, dying September 1, 1853. He married Anna Parshall, who bore him nine children, viz: Mercy, Israel P., Elijah, Elisha, Jesse, and Alvira, all of whom are dead; Ransom, of Middlebury township; Anna, deceased, and Thomas, a resident of Middlebury. Mrs. Keeney died February 28, 1827, aged forty-nine years. Mr. Keeney was a deacon in the Baptist church.

ISRAEL P. KEENEY, eldest son of Thomas and Anna Keeney, was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1802, and was thirteen years old when the family came to Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, and made farming his life vocation. His wife, Clarinda, was a daughter of Aaron Niles, and bore him a family of eleven children, as follows: Henry S., of Middlebury; Ruth, who died in infancy; Ruth A., wife of Daniel Holiday; Mercy, deceased wife of Benjamin Starkey; Alvira and Clarinda, both deceased; Deborah, deceased wife of Samuel Hayes; Mary, wife of Joseph Brown, of Lawrence township; Henrietta, wife of O. D. Whitcomb; Delia, deceased wife of Orrin West, and Lafayette, deceased. Mr. Keeney and wife were members of the Baptist church, in which he filled the office of deacon. He died at Middlebury Center, March 11, 1886, and his wife, August 12, 1885, aged eighty-seven years.

HENRY S. KEENEY, eldest child of Israel P. Keeney, and grandson of Thomas Keeney, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, January 1, 1824. He was reared upon the homestead, and assisted his parents on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he began working out as a farm hand and mill man. May 11, 1845, he married Zunilda Whitney, a daughter of Jeremiah Whitney. She was born August 7, 1826, and is the mother of six children, as follows: Loren D., who died at the age of eleven; Calista S., wife of Ephraim Thomas, of Mansfield; Van Buren, of Chatham township, who married Sarah Short, who has had five children: Frankie, deceased, Hattie, Vola, Olen and Stella; Ruth A., wife of Clark Sweet, of Middlebury; Henry S., a carpenter of Middlebury Center, who married Katie Badman, and has three children, Leah, Eva and Seymour B.; and Flora A., wife of Thomas B. Bolton, a resident of Middlebury Center. In September, 1864, Mr. Keeney enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was soon afterwards taken sick, and in May, 1865, was discharged at Philadelphia because of disability. Politically, he is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist church.

JESSE KEENEY, youngest son of Thomas Keeney Sr., was born in Hartford,

Connecticut, September 28, 1778, being exactly two years younger than his brother Thomas. His father was a native of Scotland, born May 21, 1751, and came to America prior to the Revolution, serving under Washington during that struggle for liberty. Jesse spent his early life in his native place, and married Catharine Middaugh December 29, 1799, subsequently removing to New York state. His wife was born September 13, 1781, and bore him the following children: Elias, Sarah, Thomas, Permelia, Jesse, Abram S. and Jesse M., all of whom are dead; Caty, wife of Delinas Walker; Mercy, deceased; Richard M., a resident of Farmington township; Ruby and George D., both deceased. Mr. Keeney came to Tioga county in 1831, and located on a farm at Mill Creek, where he died on June 18, 1834. His wife survived him fourteen years, dying August 13, 1848.

George Daniel Keeney, youngest child of Jesse Keeney, was born at Cortland, New York, December 5, 1825, and was six years old when his parents settled in this county. Here he grew to maturity, and in the fall of 1848 located at Keeneyville, where he engaged extensively in lumbering, and purchasd several tracts of land. In 1859 he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Northern Artillery. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster at Keeneyville, and in 1866 was elected a justice of the peace, an office he filled continuously for thirty years. He also served as a school director several terms, and filled other minor offices of his township. He was an ardent Republican, and always gave his support to that party. Mr. Keeney was married August 27, 1848, to Jane A. Drew, a daughter of Deacon John Drew. She was born March 2, 1830, and became the mother of nine children, as follows: Florence A., wife of Prof. F. M. Smith, of Arcade, New York; Agnes E., of Keeneyville; Ernest H., who died at the age of seven; Ida E., wife of Leroy Costley, of Middlebury township; Arthur M., of Keeneyville; Helen J., deceased; Eva G., wife of Elmer E. Guernsey, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Burton L., of Keeneyville, and Myrtle L., who died at the age of twenty-three years. Mrs. Keeney died January 1, 1893. She was for many years a member of the First Baptist church. February 27, 1895, he married, for his second wife, Rachel L. Morse, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Keeney died February 11, 1896. He was a consistent member of the First Baptist church; was also connected with the K. of H., and was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the community.

Arthur M. Keeney was born at Keeneyville, June 21, 1859, and is the oldest living son of George D. Keeney. He was educated in the Keeneyville graded school, and is now engaged in the retail meat business. On October 3, 1879, he married Laura Wedge, a daughter of Samuel Wedge, of Middlebury township, and has three children: Maude, Harry and Ethel. The last mentioned was given to her uncle, Henry Wedge, at her mother's death, which occurred March 31, 1893. Mr. Keeney is a member of the First Baptist church, also of the I. O. O. F., the K. O. T. M., and the P. of H. societies. In politics, he is a Republican, and one of the well-known business men of Keeneyville.

Burton L. Keeney, youngest son of George D. Keeney, was born at Keeneyville, Tioga county, October 20, 1866, and received his education at the Keeneyville High School and the State Normal School, Mansfield. He also graduated in stenography from Barnes' Shorthand College, St. Louis, Missouri, and practiced as a professional stenographer for five years in Keokuk, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minnesota, and also in the courts of Tioga county. April 3, 1895, he married Luella P.

Cloos, youngest daughter of Philip T. Cloos. Their daughter, Edytha Luella, was born April 17, 1896. Mr. Keeney is a member of the Baptist church, a charter member of the K. O. T. M., and in politics, a Republican. He devotes his attention to farming.

Edsell Mitchell was born at the mouth of Mitchell's creek, in Tioga township, Tioga county, August 27, 1793, eldest child of Richard and Ruby (Keeney) Mitchell, and is claimed by his descendants to have been the first white child born in this county. In 1816 he came to Middlebury township and located on the present Mitchell farm, where the remainder of his life was passed. He served in the War of 1812, and is one of the well-remembered pioneers. He resided in Middlebury up to his death, August 15, 1870. Mr. Mitchell was thrice married. His first marriage occurred March 26, 1818, to Nancy Hill, born December 27, 1793. She became the mother of seven children, viz: Melissa, deceased; Alonzo and Thomas E., both residents of Middlebury township; Margaret A., deceased; Lorenzo D., a farmer of Charleston; Mercy, wife of G. L. Stevens, of Chicago, and Edsell, deceased. Mrs. Mitchell died August 25, 1829. He was again married in December, 1829, to Nancy Ottison, who bore him five children, viz: Richard, Nancy and Jane, all deceased; William A., of Middlebury, and Harriet, wife of Albert Longbothum, of Mansfield. The mother died September 15, 1844, and he subsequently married Mrs. Margaret Bates, a native of Ireland.

Thomas E. Mitchell, son of Edsell Mitchell, and grandson of Richard Mitchell, was born on his present farm in Middlebury township, Tioga county, April 10, 1822, and attended school in the little log building near his father's home. When twenty-seven years old he rented an adjoining farm, and one year later went five miles into the forest of Charleston township, cut the first tree on a 100-acre tract, cleared it up, and resided thereon for twenty-three years. In 1873 he sold this property and located on his present farm, a part of the old homestead, where he has since lived. Mr. Mitchell was married February 13, 1848, to Zelina Z. Stebbins, a daughter of Orrin and Lydia (Treat) Stebbins. She was born in Eaton, Madison county, New York, March 11, 1829, and came to this county with her mother in 1835. Five children have been born to this marriage, viz: Frances E., who died in childhood; Edgar A., a resident of Montgomery county; Thomas J., and Walter B., residents of Middlebury township, and Lettie Z., who died in early youth. Mr. Mitchell and wife have been life-long members of the Baptist church, and in politics, adherents of the Republican party. While a resident of Charleston township, he served as collector and supervisor, has filled the office of constable in Middlebury, and has always taken quite an active interest in public affairs.

William A. Mitchell, eldest living child of Edsell and Nancy (Ottison) Mitchell, was born where he now resides, in Middlebury township, July 29, 1837. He attended the common schools in boyhood, and was reared upon the homestead farm, where he has spent his entire life, with the exception of five years, from 1870 to 1875, when he was operating a grist-mill at Tioga. He has also operated the McClure mill, near his home, but has devoted his principal attention to farming. Mr. Mitchell has been twice married. On March 16, 1861, he married Helen R. Leete, a daughter of Thomas Leete, who bore him three children, viz: Cora C., who died in childhood; Winfield, a tinsmith in Wellsboro, and Willie E., at home. Mrs. Mitchell died February 3, 1886, and he was again married on September 20,



Jesse P. Spaulding

1887, to Anna Prutsman, a daughter of Jacob Prutsman, of Middlebury township. She was born July 5, 1851. Mr. Mitchell and wife are members of the Baptist church. Politically, a Republican, he has filled the offices of school director, constable and township clerk.

Walter B. Mitchell was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, February 18, 1857, a son of Thomas E. and Zelina Z. Mitchell, and grandson of Edsell Mitchell. When twenty-one years old he began for himself by cultivating rented farms, but at the end of four years bought his present property from Charles J. Humphrey, which embraces 153 acres, located on Hill's creek. Mr. Mitchell was married November 13, 1878, to Helen White, a daughter of Waldo White, of Middlebury township, and has two children, Nellie E. and Ava I. In politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

John Roe, a native of Vermont, came from Delaware county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1815, and located on Crooked creek, in Middlebury township. He was married in New York state to Waitie Burdick, who bore him seven children, viz: Cornelius, Rosanna, Henry, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth and Jonathan B. Mr. Roe and wife spent their declining years in this county, and died on their homestead in Middlebury township.

Cornelius Roe, eldest child of John Roe, was born in Orange county, New York, in 1794, there grew to manhood, and in 1833 came to Tioga county and located on the Tioga river, in Tioga township, where he found employment on a farm for a few months. He then purchased ninety acres of land in Middlebury township, on which he made his home the remaining years of his life. He married Betsey Mills, to which union were born eight children, as follows: Jane, widow of Jefferson Button, of West Avon, New York; James M., of Delmar township; Adelia and Andrew J., both deceased; John O. and Thomas E., of Middlebury township; Mercy R., widow of Joseph Haines, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Marian R., wife of Robert J. Hill, of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Roe died June 3, 1842, aged forty-three years, and her husband, June 25, 1861.

James M. Roe was born in Delaware county, New York, August 18, 1822, and is the eldest son of Cornelius Roe, and grandson of John Roe. He was reared upon a farm, and was eleven years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He lived on the home farm until 1867, a portion of which he had owned since 1855. In April, 1867, he bought his present farm in Delmar township, one mile and a half west of Wellsboro, where he has resided up to the present, with the exception of a few years spent in Wellsboro. Mr. Roe was married July 1, 1847, to Harriet Paulina Hutchinson, a daughter of Solomon and Austania (Morse) Hutchinson. She was born June 29, 1826, in Guilford, Chenango county, New York; came to Pennsylvania in 1842, and is the mother of the following children: Julia M., born May 1, 1848, and died November 15, 1888; Lewis A., born December 22, 1849, and died November 28, 1892; Sheldon N., born January 3, 1851, who resides at home; Austania J., born April 2, 1854, and died September 10, 1877; Cornelius E., born July 2, 1857, married Ida Kizer, January 21, 1882, and has had two children, Guy H., deceased, and Lettie J.; James E., born June 8, 1862, and died August 16, 1864, and Byron L., born November 12, 1864, a practicing physician. The family attend the Presbyterian church, and both Mr. Roe and wife are members of the

Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served as a school director in Middlebury township twelve years.

JOHN O. ROE, a son of Cornelius Roe, and grandson of John Roe, was born in Delaware county, New York, October 24, 1828, and was five years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He was reared in Middlebury township, and has followed farming and lumbering all his life. With the exception of eighteen months spent in St. Paul, Minnesota, he has resided upon his present farm, a portion of which belonged to the old homestead, since his marriage. On March 12, 1864, he married Mrs. Ann Eliza Leeper, a daughter of Sands Springer. She was born March 24, 1834. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Roe is connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. Politically, he is a Republican.

THOMAS E. ROE, son of Cornelius and Betsey Roe, was born in Orange county, New York, September 30, 1832, and was about one year old when his parents came to Tioga county. He was reared upon the homestead in Middlebury township, and has lived upon the same place since early boyhood. He spent three years in Oregon, from September, 1891, where he owns 400 acres of timber land. For some years he has been engaged in selling wagons and farm implements, when not pursuing his farm duties. On January 13, 1854, he married Hannah Gee, a daughter of Joseph Gee. She was born April 30, 1838, and is the mother of nine children, viz: John C., who is engaged in the lumber business in Oregon; Fred S., deceased; Clark E., a carpenter and mill man; Thomas A., who died at the age of thirty; Amos, who died in infancy; Joseph W., a furniture dealer and undertaker at Keeneyville; Anna M., wife of Wallace W. Caskey, of Oregon; Hannah G., who died at the age of fourteen, and Mildred, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Roe are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is connected with the I. O. O. F. In politics, a Republican, he has filled the office of township supervisor fourteen years.

JAMES BRYANT was born in Steuben county, New York, December 31, 1799, and came to Tioga county with his parents in the year 1800. Here he grew to manhood and became quite a successful farmer, owning several hundred acres of land in Middlebury township. On October 24, 1824, he married Mary Rattze, who was born in Tioga county, November 20, 1806, and became the mother of the following children: Hiram, deceased; Ephraim J., who died in a rebel prison during the Civil War; Jabez Z., a farmer in the west, and Mary L., deceased. Mr. Bryant died on July 3, 1857. His wife survived him thirty-two years, dying August 27, 1889.

HIRAM BRYANT, eldest son of James and Mary Bryant, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, June 24, 1825, there grew to manhood, and obtained a common school education. Mr. Bryant was married three times. In 1848 he married Jane Smith, who died soon after without issue. He was again married May 6, 1854, at Canton, Bradford county, to Cordelia Packard, a daughter of Silas Packard. She was born in Bradford county, October 10, 1833, and became the mother of six children, viz: Herman F., James E., Niles E., Rose B., wife of Parshall E. Wilcox; Millie A., who died at the age of seventeen, and John M. The five surviving children are residents of Middlebury township. Mrs. Bryant died February 8, 1881. His third wife was Sophia Scofield, nee Beach. Mr. Bryant died April 19, 1892. His widow resides in Middlebury township.

James E. Bryant, second son of Hiram Bryant, and grandson of James Bryant, was born on the homestead farm in Middlebury township, Tioga county, November 17, 1857. When fifteen years old he began working out as a farm hand, which he continued until his twenty-fourth year. He then rented a place in Farmington township, and at the end of one year bought out the other heirs to the old homestead, and now owns 150 acres of well-improved land. On November 13, 1881, he married Alice O. Niles, a daughter of Wallace Niles, of Middlebury township, and has two children, Olaf G. and Alaf G. Mrs. Bryant was a member of the Free Will Baptist church. She died June 29, 1895. Mr. Bryant is a member of the K. O. T. M., and in politics, a Republican.

Niles Emmer Bryant, third son of Hiram Bryant, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, June 23, 1859. He worked at home until twenty-two years of age, and then found employment in the lumber woods. In the spring of 1885 he bought his present farm of 212 acres, a short distance north of Holiday, upon which he has since lived. On September 16, 1885, he married Ella Archer, a daughter of William Archer, of Middlebury township, and had one son, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are members of the Free Will Baptist church, also of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, he supports the Republican party.

Erastus Niles, Sr., third son of Nathan and Irene Niles, was born in Connecticut, November 5, 1787, and was about nine years old when the family came to Tioga county. He remained with his parents in Tioga township up to 1820, when he and his brother Aaron located in Middlebury township, purchasing a part of the original Strawbridge warrant. He at once began the work of clearing and improving his land, which is now owned by his son, Erastus M. He married Permelia Ferry, a daughter of Ebenezer Ferry, a pioneer of Tioga township, who bore him a family of seven children, viz: Aurilla, widow of Nathan T. West, of Middlebury; Mary, wife of Philander West, of the same township; Erasmus W., deceased; Nathan H., of Charleston township; Elvira, deceased wife of Harrison Combs; Cordelia, deceased wife of Richard M. Kinney, and Annetta, wife of Green Smith, of Middlebury. Mrs. Niles died in 1837, and he was again married, to Mrs. Austania Hutchinson, nee Morse, who became the mother of four children, as follows: James Homer, of Middlebury; Helen D., wife of D. P. Herrington, of Charleston; Dora, deceased wife of Harrison Combs, and Erastus M., of Middlebury. Mr. Niles died on his farm in Middlebury township, July 24, 1877, in the ninetieth year of his age.

James Homer Niles, eldest child of Erastus and Austania Niles, was born at Niles Valley, Tioga county, January 7, 1839. He was reared on the homestead, and remained with his parents until twenty years of age, when he began in life for himself. For a short time he worked as a teamster at Niles Valley, and later followed the same business at Salamanca, New York. Returning home, he went to Virginia in 1860, where he found employment as a railroad brakesman for six months. He again came home, but soon after went to Washington, D. C., and entered the government service as a member of a construction corps, and was sent to Tennessee, and later to Atlanta, Georgia. In the fall of 1864 he returned to Tioga county, and the following spring located on his present farm, then owned by his father. Here he erected a log house and followed farming one year. At the end of this time he moved to Niles Valley, bought a home and worked as a millwright for fifteen years at that

point. In 1880, his father having previously died and left him his present homestead, he sold his property in Niles Valley and located on the farm, where he erected a fine residence in 1882. Mr. Niles was married March 5, 1865, to Emily L. Benedict, a daughter of Marcus Benedict, of Richmond township. She was born August 22, 1842, and has one daughter, Clara A., wife of W. W. Stevens, of Farmington. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, adherents of the Democratic party. Mr. Niles has filled the office of school director one term, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Patrons of Husbandry.

Erastus M. Niles, youngest child of Erastus and Austania Niles was born on his present homestead, in Middlebury township, Tioga county, March 8, 1846. He was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his entire attention to cultivating the home farm at Niles Valley, which embraces 130 acres of well-improved land. He married Jane French, a daughter of Moses French, of Middlebury township, and has two children, Marion P. and Angie. Politically, Mr. Niles is a stanch Democrat, and is recognized as one of the prominent farmers of his native township.

Erasmus W. Niles, eldest son of Erastus Niles, Sr., was born in Niles Valley, Middlebury township, in May, 1827, and followed farming and lumbering all his life. He was well known among the lumbermen of Tioga county, and did a great deal of rafting down the Susquehanna river. In 1851 he married Catherine Backus, of Charleston township, who bore him the following children: Erastus, of Charleston; Parmelia Alvaretta, wife of Reuben Maynard, of Elk township; Annetta Louisa, wife of George Jackson, of Middlebury; Almeda, wife of H. T. Roe, of the same township; Nathan B., deceased; Alice Aurilla, wife of Edie Bryant, of Middlebury; Catherine, wife of J. E. Jackson, also a resident of Middlebury; Wallace L., of Chatham; Emma E., deceased, and Geary, who resides in Middlebury. Mr. Niles died April 9, 1871, and his wife, November 23, 1893. In politics, a Republican, he served as supervisor of Middlebury township fourteen terms.

Erastus Niles, eldest child of Erasmus W. Niles, was born on the homestead in Middlebury township, Tioga county, February 20, 1852, and has always followed farming and lumbering. He removed from his native township to Charleston township, where he purchased his present farm. On March 3, 1882, he married Ella Guerin, a daughter of Edward Guerin, of Charleston, who has borne him three children: Harry E., Nathan L., deceased, and James Erastus. Mr. Niles is a Republican, and is now serving on the school board. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M.

Solomon Westbrook was born in Chemung county, New York, March 1, 1795, there grew to manhood, and served in the War of 1812. A few years later he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm on the Cowanesque river, some three miles west of Lawrenceville, in Lawrence township. Two years afterwards he sold this and removed to Middlebury township, where he bought seventy-five acres of land near Holiday. Here he resided until his death, August 1, 1863. He was married at Tioga, in 1823, to Betsey E. Prutsman, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Prutsman, who came from Easton, Pennsylvania, to Tioga county in the fall of 1804. She was born near Easton, March 3, 1803, and by her marriage to Solomon Westbrook became the mother of seven children, viz: Mary, born March 30, 1824, and died July 2, 1825; John A., born February 10, 1826, who resides in

Middlebury township; Albert H., born May 8, 1828, and died in 1883; William J., born August 12, 1830, and died in 1878; Jacob H., born October 18, 1832, a farmer of Tioga township; Theresa A., born July 27, 1834, wife of George Stevens, of Galeton, and Abram L., a resident of Middlebury township. Mrs. Westbrook died on March 3, 1883.

Abram L. Westbrook, youngest child of Solomon Westbrook, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, October 18, 1836. He obtained a common school education, and remained at home until his father's death. He then bought out the other heirs and became the owner of the old homestead. He subsequently purchased 125 acres adjoining, and later a farm of 130 acres, a short distance north of the home farm, upon which he resides, but cultivates both places. Mr. Westbrook was married in 1875, to Miss Mary Harris, who bore him one son, Roy S. Mrs. Westbrook died in 1877. Mr. Westbrook is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics, a Republican. By rigid industry and close attention to his business, he has accumulated through the passing years a large property, and is to-day one of the leading farmers of his native township.

Thomas Leete was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and was a sailor in early life. He came to Tioga county early in the present century, and located on a farm in Middlebury township, where he cleared and improved a 100-acre tract, on which he resided up to his death. He possessed a good education, and a fair knowledge of surveying, which business he followed for many years. His wife, Sallie, was a daughter of Sala Cole, and bore him six children, viz: Fannie M., wife of James McWhorter, of Middlebury; Alfred and Clark, both farmers of that township; Orpha, wife of A. B. Rundall, of Mansfield; Katharine, deceased wife of Waldo White, and Helen R., deceased wife of William A. Mitchell. Mr. Leete died April 28, 1868, and his wife, November 2, 1876, aged seventy-two years.

Clark Leete was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, March 25, 1837, a son of Thomas Leete. He obtained a limited education in the district schools of his native township, entering the lumber woods when he was sixteen years old, which business he followed for twenty years. In 1872 he purchased the Dunham farm, which he traded two years later for his present homestead. In 1883 he bought another farm of 125 acres, northwest of Hammond, and now cultivates both. On October 24, 1860, he married Sally, a daughter of Abram and Catherine (Cole) Adams, to which union have been born five children, viz: Arthur A., Albert and George W., all deceased; Frederick H. and Frank T. Mr. Leete is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, a stanch Republican.

Elpheus Button was one of the early settlers of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, having located in Middlebury township about 1820. He was born February 7, 1787, and died March 26, 1870, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He married Betsey Hill, to which union were born the following children: Jehiel, Jefferson and Charles, all deceased; William, a resident of Keeneyville; Hiram, a farmer of Middlebury township; Ralph, deceased; Polly, widow of P. V. Houghtaling; Harvey, a retired farmer; Henry, Alonzo and Melissa, all of whom are dead, and Miles, a resident of Hornellsville, New York. Mrs. Button died March 30, 1869, aged eighty years.

Harvey Button was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1827, eighth child of Elpheus and Betsey Button. He attended the pioneer schools of his

neighborhood, and subsequently engaged in farming, which he followed until 1890. He then sold his farm to his son, Charley B., and now lives with his son, Ellis P., in Chatham township. He married Emily Hamm, in 1852, and has three children, viz: Marshall, of Chatham township; Charley B., of Middlebury, and Ellis P., a resident of Chatham. Mrs. Button died on June 21, 1889, in her fifty-eighth year.

Charley B. Button, a son of Harvey Button, and grandson of Elpheus Button, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, August 26, 1859. He worked on the home farm until his twenty-fourth year, and then found employment in the Niles Valley tannery four years. He later followed lumbering one year, and in March, 1890, purchased the old homestead of eighty acres from his father. He cultivated this farm two years, and then went to Newark, New Jersey, where he was employed for two years in a retail grain and feed store. At the end of this time he returned to his farm in Middlebury, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. On July 21, 1883, Mr. Button married Helen L. Brown, a daughter of Orlando and Jane A. (Marvin) Brown. Her father was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1829, came to Tioga county in 1853, and followed stationary engineering and farming to the time of his death. Her mother reared three children, viz: Helen L., Lillie A., wife of E. B. Chambers, of Newark, New Jersey, and H. Arthur, the last of whom resides with his mother in Middlebury township. To Mr. and Mrs. Button has been born one child, Alma L., who died in infancy. They have an adopted son, George H. White, born April 6, 1884. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the K. & L. O. T. M. Mr. Button is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and the P. of H., and in politics, a supporter of the Republican party.

Sala Cole was born in Windham, Vermont, there grew to manhood and married Sallie Stevens, who bore him seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, viz: Heber, Maria, Adaline, Sallie, Catherine and A. Clark. In the summer of 1824 the family came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm near Hammond, in Middlebury township. Here Mr. Cole and wife passed the remaining years of their lives.

Heber Cole, eldest child of Sala and Sallie Cole, was born in Windham, Vermont, September 13, 1802, there grew to maturity, and in February, 1824, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, preceding the other members of the family a few months. He worked three years for fifty acres of timber land, on which he located, clearing and improving what is now known as the Cole homestead. On April 17, 1836, he married Louisa Stevens, a daughter of Martin and Polly Stevens. She was born in Vermont, May 12, 1813, and became the mother of six children, viz: Celestia M., born February 9, 1837, and died August 25, 1858; George L., born December 25, 1838, a farmer in Middlebury; Oscar E., born May 10, 1841, and died May 5, 1864; Katie, who died in infancy; Eveline S., born July 2, 1843, and died November 14, 1848, and Delia E., born August 8, 1849, wife of W. D. Simmons, of Middlebury township. Mrs. Cole died on November 17, 1863, and April 16, 1865, he married Mrs. Charlotte Welch. Mr. Cole followed farming all his life, and died on his farm in Middlebury, August 24, 1891. His widow resides in Tioga. In politics, a Republican, he was collector of the township in 1840, and was a liberal, active and successful man.

DEATH OF R. B. FERRY.

Prominent Middlebury Citizen Died Sunday Morning.

Captain Robert Bruce Ferry, or as he was familiarly known to his friends and associates, Bruce Ferry, died Sunday morning, at his home at Niles Valley, after 24 days' illness of intestinal trouble. His age was 72 years.

He was the son of Chauncey and Stella VanGorder Ferry and was born near Tioga, on August 8, 1838. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Van Gorder, a Revolutionary soldier, and a niece of Richard Foster, known as "Tony Quick," the noted Indian fighter who was a guide for General Sullivan.

The subject of this sketch was named after his great grandmother, Mary Bruce, who was a lineal descendant of King Robert Bruce, of Scotland. The farm near Tioga, where he was born, was taken up by his grandfather, Ebenezer Ferry, of Johnson, Vermont, in exchange for a government land warrant given him for services in the war of 1812. "Bruce" Ferry was a descendant of the "fighting Ferrys" of New England, who furnished the Continental army with 21 Ferry soldiers, who served as officers and privates in the Revolutionary war. The first "Ferre" in New England was Charles Ferre, who settled at Springfield, Mass., (then called Agawan) in 1650. He was a son of Pierre Ferret, a deacon and a leader in the Wallon church, or "Church of Good Strangers" (French Huguenots), at Canterbury, England, who had located there after the Huguenot massacre in Paris.

The Ferret family were natives of Normandy and were Seigneries and princes dating back to 1090. One of the family, Henri Ferrett, accompanied William the Conqueror to England and founded the House of Farrars.

On February 1, 1866, Robert Bruce Ferry married at Keeneyville, Pa., Florenza Smith Wilson, who was born in Stoddard, N. H., the daughter of Luther and Amarette Upton Wilson. Three sons were born to them —Leon Bruce Ferry, Esq., of Wellsboro; Ralph Wilson Ferry, deceased, and Clive Chauncey Ferry, at home.

Captain Ferry was 22 years of age when he enlisted, in Wellsboro, on September 17, 1861, as a private in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He later was made first sergeant, orderly sergeant, Second Lieutenant and Captain. In the spring of 1863 he was detailed as guide for the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and was honorably discharged at Brandy Station, Dec. 16, 1863. He re-enlisted in his old company the following day and served until mustered out, June 26, 1865.

On June 27, 1865, he took and successfully passed the War Board's examination for a Major's commission in the regular army, for duty under General Custer. The illness and worry of his father persuaded him not to accept active duty in the field and he came home to devote his time to farming in this county, and two years in Kansas.

Captain Ferry served in many of the fiercest battles of the war—Standardville, Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Brandy Station, Germantown, Gettysburg, Middleburgh, Mine Run, Wilderness, Siege of Petersburg and others.

He was so severely injured when his horse was shot from under him during the second day at Gettysburg that the field surgeons did not think it worth while to give him any attention and he was removed to a field hospital, where members of his company found him and carried him to the famous Culp House. The Culp family gave him every attention and nursed him back to health, so that in five weeks he was able to rejoin his company. Captain Ferry's bravery and presence of mind on one occasion saved from capture and death several of his comrades.

Mr. Ferry was a man of simple tastes and was a great lover of nature. His best-loved forms of recreations were hunting and fishing. He was also a book lover and was a great reader of worth-while books. Last fall, on Asaph Run, he killed a big buck, which brought his record for deer killed from 1851 to 1910 to 1,0??. He was as expert with the rod and fly as he was with the rifle, and he was fond of recounting his experiences as a sportsman.

Returning to Middlebury after the war, he rented a farm, and later purchased one on Losey creek. Three years later he sold this property and bought a farm in Richmond, which he cultivated for four years, then selling out and removing to Kansas, where he remained but a short time. In 1890 he bought the property at Niles Valley which he had since occupied.

Mr. Ferry was a Republican in politics and served as Postmaster at Niles Valley for a number of years.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon, at the family home; interment in the Wellsboro cemetery. Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D., officiated.

My great Uncle -
He brother of my mother
mother

n Middlebury
ool education,
. A. White, a
on have been
M., and Katie
First Baptist
cally, he is a
ld homestead,
of his native

me from Eng-
county, Penn-
818 purchased
e then sold his
died at a ripe
the parents of
Fidelia, Sally,

and was the
family came
ive State, fol-
chased a farm
at and bought
sed a property
ere he bought
l Van Gorder,
z: Catherine,
n; Sarah, wife
eorge Kohler;
sas; Elizabeth,
infancy. The
ip, both dying

ugust 8, 1838,
ne years of age,
ng out of the
my L, Second
ne war, such as
ation, German-
ege of Peters-
ddleburgh, and
l to first duty
spring of 1863
s discharged at
day in his old
to his home in

neighborhood,
He then sold
in Chatham t
viz: Marshall,
dent of Chath

CHARLEY
was born in M
the home far
Niles Valley
March, 1890,
tivated this fa
ployed for tw
returned to h
culture. On
Orlando and J
New York, in
gineering and
viz: Helen L.
Arthur, the la
and Mrs. Butt
an adopted so
Methodist Epi
connected wit
Republican pa

SALA CO
ried Sallie St
viz: Heber, M
1824 the fami
Hammond, in
ing years of t

HEBER C
mont, Septem
to Tioga coun
months. He
clearing and i
1836, he mar
was born in V
Celestia M., b
December 25,
died May 5, 1
died Novembe
mons, of Midd
16, 1865, he m
and died on hi
In politics, a I
active and successful man.

GEORGE L. COLE was born on his present farm at Hammond, in Middlebury township, Tioga county, December 25, 1838, obtained a common school education, and has always followed farming. June 4, 1864, he married Laura A. White, a daughter of George White, of Farmington township, to which union have been born three children, viz: Oscar E., a farmer of Middlebury; Celestia M., and Katie L., both of whom died in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the First Baptist church, at Hammond, in which he fills the office of deacon. Politically, he is a Republican. He owns a farm of 130 acres one mile north of the old homestead, which is cultivated by his son, and is one of the successful farmers of his native township.

EBENEZER FERRY, a native of Massachusetts, whose ancestors came from England to America at an early day, was one of the first settlers of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He served in the War of 1812, from Massachusetts, and in 1818 purchased a farm near Tioga, in Tioga township, where he resided up to 1839. He then sold his farm and removed to Charleston township, where he and wife both died at a ripe old age. He married a Miss Bruce, of Massachusetts, and they were the parents of seven children, all of whom are dead, viz: Valona, Permelia, Louisa, Fidelia, Sally, Chauncey and Charles.

CHAUNCEY FERRY was born in Massachusetts, April 3, 1800, and was the eldest son of Ebenezer Ferry. He was eighteen years old when the family came to Tioga county, and having received a good education in his native State, followed school teaching in this county for several years. He later purchased a farm in Sullivan township, cultivated it for a few years, and then sold out and bought one in Middlebury township. Soon after he sold this also and purchased a property in Tioga township, whence he removed into Charleston township, where he bought quite a large tract of land. His wife, Stella, was a daughter of Samuel Van Gorder, of Lawrence township, and bore him a family of eight children, viz: Catherine, deceased wife of Alfred Schieffelin; Charles D., a farmer of Charleston; Sarah, wife of James Mack, of Elmira, New York; Mary, deceased wife of George Kohlef; Robert B., of Middlebury; Hannah, wife of Dennis Gorsline, of Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of Theodore Wright, of Philadelphia, and one that died in infancy. The parents spent the remaining years of their lives in Charleston township, both dying on the old homestead.

ROBERT BRUCE FERRY was born near Tioga, Tioga county, August 8, 1838, youngest son of Chauncey Ferry. He worked at home until twenty-one years of age, and then found employment in the lumber woods until the breaking out of the war. On September 17, 1861, he enlisted at Wellsboro, in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served in many of the fiercest battles of the war, such as Standardville, Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Brandy Station, Germantown, Gettysburg, Aldee, Middleburgh, Mine Run, Wilderness, Siege of Petersburg, etc. His horse was shot from under him June 23, 1863, near Middleburgh, and he was severely injured by the fall. He was successively promoted to first duty sergeant, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, and captain. In the spring of 1863 he was detaailed as guide for the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and was discharged at Brandy Station, December 16, 1863. He re-enlisted the following day in his old company, and served until mustered out, June 26, 1865. Returning to his home in

Tioga county, he cultivated a rented farm for a short time, and then bought one on Losey creek, in Middlebury township. After living upon it three years, he sold it and purchased a farm in Richmond township, which he cultivated four years. Selling out he went to Kansas, but returned to this county at the end of a year, and worked rented farms for eight years. In the spring of 1890 he bought his present home at Niles Valley, where he makes a specialty of tobacco growing. Mr. Ferry was married February 1, 1866, to Flora Wilson, a daughter of Luther and Amarett (Upton) Wilson. She was born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, April 28, 1841, and has three children, viz: Leon B., an attorney at Wellsboro; Ralph W., a medical student, and Clive C. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics support the Republican party. Mr. Ferry is a member of the K. of H., and the G. A. R.

Reuben Tower Palmer was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, a son of Abram and Hannah Palmer. His father was a native of Vermont, whence he removed to Bradford county at an early day, coming to Tioga county about 1830 and locating on a farm in Middlebury township, where both he and wife died. They were the parents of thirteen children, Reuben T. being the eighth in the family. He was reared on a farm, and first came to Tioga county in boyhood to burn charcoal. In 1835 he purchased a farm in Middlebury township, and henceforth devoted his attention to agriculture. He subsequently married Mary Ayres, a daughter of Marcus Ayres, of Bradford county, lived in that county for a short period, and then took up his residence on his farm in Middlebury. Nine children were born to Reuben T. and Mary Palmer, as follows: Otis G., a resident of Michigan; Chauncey King, deceased; Addie, wife of William Carr, of Michigan; Delila, deceased wife of William Holt; Emma, wife of James Shutter, of Tioga township; Hannah, deceased; Alzuma, wife of Silas Holt, of Canton, New York; Lucian B., of Farmington township, and Laura, wife of Orson Daggett. Mr. Palmer died March 31, 1893. His widow is in her eightieth year, having been born September 11, 1817.

Chauncey King Palmer, second son of Reuben T. Palmer, and grandson of Abram Palmer, was born in Granville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1840. He was reared in Middlebury township, obtained a common school education, and when eighteen years old went into the lumber woods as a teamster. He was later employed as a farm hand until the breaking out of the war. April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, under Capt. Julius Sherwood, and participated in the following battles: Ball's Bluff, Drainsville, Seven Days Fight before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, and Gettysburg. He was wounded at Antietam, and was finally discharged at Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864. Returning home he was unable to work for two years because of sickness contracted in the army. In May, 1875, he purchased a farm of 115 acres, northeast of Keeneyville, on which he resided until his death, November 30, 1896. Mr. Palmer was married May 10, 1881, to Jane Cloos, a daughter of Newbury Cloos, Jr., of Middlebury township, and left one son, Harry N. Politically, he was a Republican, and in religion, a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was also a member of Alfred Toles Post, G. A. R., and of Middlebury Grange, and was highly respected by the community in which the greater portion of his life was spent.

Martin Stevens was born in Warwick, Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 8, 1776. His father, Martin Stevens, came with two brothers from England to America prior to the Revolution and located in Rhode Island, whence he removed to Massachusetts. His mother, Deborah, was a native of the latter State, where she met and married Martin Stevens, Sr. The subject of this sketch followed milling in his native State, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1827, locating on a farm a short distance above Tioga village. Three years later he removed to Middlebury township, and purchased a portion of the present Stevens farm, to which he subsequently added by purchase. He was married in 1798, to Polly Gale, a native of Warwick, Massachusetts, born February 18, 1777. Eleven children were born to this union, viz: Emory, Polly, Sally, Melinda, Martin, Abram, Louisa, Daniel G., Ezra I., Alvira M. and Clarissa P., all of whom are dead except Alvira M., widow of Dr. Joel Rose. The parents died upon the old homestead in Middlebury township.

Daniel G. Stevens was born in Townsend, Windham county, Vermont, July 10, 1816, son of Martin Stevens, and came to Tioga county with his parents when about eleven years old. He received a good common school education, and followed teaching for a time. He worked upon the home farm for some years, and later engaged extensively in lumbering, but in later life became a farmer. He was a good business man, and was fairly successful. In politics, a Republican, he filled all of the township offices at different periods, and served one term as county commissioner. He was also a very active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and a stockholder in the Wellsboro and Tioga plank road. Mr. Stevens was married October 9, 1845, to Eveline Dunham, of Albany, New York, born January 15, 1820. Five children were the fruits of this union, viz: Horace L., of Middlebury; Clara M., widow of J. O. W. Bailey, of Mansfield; Walter B., and Adele L., both of whom died in early youth, and Ada B., wife of John A. McLean, of Hammond. Mr. Stevens died on May 28, 1875, and his wife, September 13, 1895.

Horace Leroy Stevens, oldest child of Daniel G. Stevens, was born on his present farm in Middlebury township, December 19, 1847. After attending the district schools of his native township, he entered the State Normal School of Mansfield, and later Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, New York. He has always remained on the homestead farm, and at his father's death purchased the interest of the other heirs. This farm originally embraced 520 acres, of which he has since sold 290 acres. At one time he devoted his attention to hop growing, but it proved a failure, and he has since been engaged quite extensively in lumbering and tobacco growing. On December 25, 1871, he married Augusta N. Bailey, a daughter of Cephas and Caroline (Wright) Bailey. She was born in Peru, Vermont, November 12, 1851, and has three children, Grace M., Daniel G. and Ezra B. Mr. Stevens and wife are members of the Universalist church, and he is also connected with the I. O. O. F. and the P. of H. societies. In politics, a Republican, he has been a school director for eleven years, and is one of the leading farmers of his native township.

Joseph E. Lyon was born in Chemung county, New York, in 1810, a son of Augustus and Mary (Bennett) Lyon, natives of Massachusetts, who came from New York state to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and purchased a farm at Niles Valley, where the parents passed the remaining years of their lives. He obtained

a good education, and followed the profession of a teacher many years. He came to Tioga county with his parents, and for more than twenty years taught in the district schools of the neighborhood, and also assisted in cultivating the home farm. After his father's death his mother sold the farm at Niles Valley and purchased the present Lyon farm, which at her death became the property of the sons of Joseph E. Lyon by the will of their grandmother. Here he continued to follow agricultural pursuits up to his death, January 6, 1888. He married Martha Ives, a daughter of Roswell Ives, of Middlebury, to which marriage were born eight children, as follows: Augustus, who enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was captured and died of starvation in Salisbury prison, North Carolina; Mary, widow of Delan Catlin, of Charleston township; Henry, and Abram, both residents of Middlebury; Sarah, wife of Lorenzo Catlin, of the same township; John, who enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died of starvation in Salisbury prison; Lydia, wife of Orlando Jones, of Charleston, and Bennett, a resident of Wellsboro. Mrs. Lyon died in 1863. Mr. Lyon was a well-known farmer of Middlebury, and took an active interest in the public schools of the township, filling the office of school director many years.

Abram Lyon was born at Niles Valley, Tioga county, March, 14, 1839, a son of Joseph E. Lyon. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he began for himself by working in the lumber woods of his native county. On April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, being the first man to enlist in Niles Valley. He served in the battle of Drainsville, and was then taken sick, and spent a long period in the hospital. He was discharged in the autumn of 1862, and returned home to regain his health. The following summer he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part in the battles of the Mines, Weldon Railroad, and Petersburg. He was discharged at Harrisburg, in September, 1865, and returned to his home in Middlebury, where he continued to work on his farm until his father's death. He purchased the interest of the other heirs, and thus became sole owner of the old homestead. On September 12, 1872, Mr. Lyon married Almira Adamy, a daughter of Sylvester E. and Roxina (Brown) Adamy, natives of New York. She was the second in a family of eight children, and was born January 16, 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have been born two children, viz: John J. and Bertha E. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, adherents of the Republican party. Mr. Lyon is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the well-known citizens of his native township.

Andrew Holiday, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution, and finally settled at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the Continental army, and did good service for his adopted country. He was twice married, and reared a family of nine children, two by the first marriage, and seven by the second. About 1800 he came with his son, Daniel, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located at Lawrenceville. He subsequently removed to Troupsburg, New York, but later returned to Tioga county and settled at Elkland, where he died and was buried.

Daniel Holiday, Sr., son of Andrew Holiday, was born at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and came to Tioga county with his father about 1800. With the exception

of a short time spent at Troupsburg, New York, he resided in this county up to his death, dying at the home of his son, Daniel, at Holiday, Middlebury township, in 1855. He married Rhoda Searls, of Woodhull, New York, who bore him eleven children, viz: John, deceased; Daniel, a resident of Holiday; Margaret, Lavina, Timothy and Amos, all of whom are dead; Catherine, wife of Ambrose Ives, of Troupsburg; Mary, wife of Daniel White, of Holiday; Samuel S., a resident of Marsh Creek; Rhoda, and Thomas, both deceased. Mrs. Holiday died upon the old homestead.

Daniel Holiday, oldest living child of Daniel Holiday, Sr., was born in Elkland township, Tioga county, September 26, 1810. When twelve years old he began working out as a farm hand, later learned the carpenter's trade, and came to Holiday, Middlebury township, in 1832, where he conducted a hotel for fifteen years. He was then elected a justice of the peace, which office he filled continuously for forty years, and also served as a notary public six years. He carried on a general store five years, and conducted a farm during the whole time, finally retiring about 1876. Mr. Holiday married Alvira Keeney, a daughter of Thomas Keeney, who bore him the following children, viz: Byron B., a merchant of Elmira; Van Buren B., station agent at Holiday; Delos, a farmer at Marsh Creek; Milford, deceased; Milton G., who was killed in the Rebellion; Darius, a resident of Wellsboro; Helen, deceased wife of Porter Blanchard, and Haletus P. His second wife was Ruth A., a daughter of I. P. Keeney, who became the mother of four children, viz: Viola, deceased; Mary, wife of Samuel Putnam, of Covington; Addie, wife of Samuel Maxwell, of Corning, and Claude M., also a resident of Corning. Politically, Mr. Holiday is a Democrat, and has filled nearly all the township offices at different periods.

Haletus P. Holiday, youngest child of Daniel and Elvira Holiday, was born at Holiday, Tioga county, September 30, 1844. When a week old he was taken by Lavina Cady, a sister of his father, and wife of Calvin Cady, with whom he lived for many years. July 3, 1866, he married Ellen Root, born September 4, 1846, a daughter of Isaiah and Sophronia Root. To this union there have been born two children, viz: George M. and Nettie, wife of Ervin Lewis. He built a house on the Cady farm and followed agriculture up to 1886, having bought forty-five acres of his father's farm in 1880, and later 144 acres adjoining it. He next purchased the hotel property at Holiday, and conducted the house for five years, during which time he also engaged in selling farm implements. Since giving up the hotel business he has devoted his attention to tobacco growing. In 1890 the Cady farm was willed to him and his son, George. Mr. Holiday and wife are members of the P. of H., and he is connected with the I. O. O. F.

John West, a native of Stoughton Harbor, Massachusetts, born December 2, 1778, was a son of John West, a native of England. He was reared in Vermont, and subsequently located in Madison county, New York, whence he removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He engaged quite extensively in the lumber business, and a few years later purchased the farm of the late Nathan T. West, at Middlebury Center, where he died May 3, 1853. He married Polly Holt, to whom were born the following children: Thomas M., Cynthia, John, Polly, Joseph C. and Nathan T., all of whom are dead; Philander, of Middlebury township, and Philetus,

deceased, the two last mentioned being twins. Mrs. West survived her husband fourteen years, dying May 30, 1867, aged eighty-three.

THOMAS M. WEST, oldest child of John and Polly West, was born in Madison county, New York, November 7, 1804. He grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1833 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located on a farm on Losey creek, in Middlebury township. A short time after he bought and moved to the farm now owned by his son Ira, where he followed farming and lumbering up to his death, February 20, 1882. In 1826 he married Emily Balch, a native of Madison county, New York, born in 1809, who bore him twelve children, viz: Truzilla, deceased; Adaline, wife of Alexander Combs, of Wisconsin; Aaron and Eliza, both deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Thomas B. Keeney; Daniel H., a soldier in the Union army, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, while home on furlough; Thomas H., deceased; Orrin, and Ira, farmers of Middlebury township; William R., a farmer and lumberman of Wisconsin; Emily, wife of Gibson Niles, of Delmar township, and Marian A., wife of C. A. Goodwin, of Middelbury. Mrs. West died on May 30, 1881, aged seventy-two years.

IRA WEST was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, October 12, 1842, the ninth child of Thomas M. and Emily West. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood and worked at home until twenty-two years of age, and then began working farms on shares, which business he continued up to 1880. In that year he purchased the homestead farm, and cared for his parents during the remainder of their lives. On March 6, 1865, Mr. West married Polly P., a daughter of the late Nathan T. West, of Middlebury Center. She was born September 25, 1845, and is the mother of nine children, all of whom are living in Middlebury township, viz: Floretta, wife of J. M. Whitney; Ada B., wife of G. L. Niles; William E., Alvira A., wife of Walter Ames; Dora M., Thomas H., Annetta P., Adrain C. and Nathan T. Mrs. West is a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and both she and her husband are connected with the P. of H. In politics, he is an independent voter.

NATHAN T. WEST was born in Madison county, New York, in 1818, and was about eleven years old when his parents, John and Polly West, came to Tioga county. He remained on the home farm until nineteen years of age, when he purchased the farm now owned by his son, John E., then consisting of 103 acres of timber land. He cleared and improved this property, and made it his home until his father's death, when he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and located upon it. He married Aurilla Niles, a daughter of Erastus Niles, March 23, 1838. She was born in Tioga township, March 19, 1821, and is the mother of the following children: Adelbert, a farmer of Middlebury; John E., a resident of the same township; Nathan B., a stonemason at Keeneyville; Polly P., wife of Ira West, of Middlebury; Edward W., of Farmington; Alfred C., who lives in Middlebury township; Hobart P., a resident of Wellsboro; Aurilla A., wife of George Reynolds, of Chatham, and Richard A., who lives near Jamestown, New York. Mrs. West is a member of the Free Will Baptist church. Mr. West died October 6, 1896, aged seventy-nine years. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat, held all the township offices at different periods, and was one of the most substantial farmers in the county.

ADELBERT WEST, eldest child of Nathan T. West, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, October 17, 1839. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and worked on the home farm until 1863, when he purchased eighty-six acres of his present farm and settled upon it. He followed farming five years, and then went to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he worked two years. Returning to his farm in Middlebury, he has ever since devoted his attention to agriculture, with the exception of eighteen months spent in Warren county working for the Buffalo and Warren Railroad Company. He now owns 151 acres of well-improved land. Mr. West was married in July, 1863, to Frances Cummings, a daughter of Dwight Cummings, who bore him two children, viz: Adelbert D., a farmer of Middlebury, and Kittie, wife of Frank Pease, of the same township. His second wife was Marian L. Briggs, a daughter of William Briggs, of Warren county, Pennsylvania, whom he married November 23, 1867. Four children have been born to this union, viz: Leon J., Loretta, Frederick W. and Rufus B. The family are members of the Free Will Baptist church, and Mr. West and wife are connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, he is an ardent Democrat.

JOHN E. WEST, second son of Nathan T. West, was born on his present farm in Middlebury township, August 10, 1841. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and when twenty years of age began for himself by renting a portion of the old homestead from his father, which he continued to do for sixteen years. In 1870 he purchased thirty acres of land adjoining, to which he added a small tract in 1875, and in 1876 bought from his father the seventy-eight acres he had been renting, also seventy-nine acres more, and in 1882 an additional forty acres. In 1888 he moved to Virginia, purchased a farm of 450 acres, and resided upon it three years. Returning to Tioga county, he traded his Virginia land for eighty-one acres adjoining his Middlebury farm, and now owns a well improved farm of 300 acres all in one body. September 27, 1860, Mr. West married Martha Wormer, of Chatham township, who bore him one son, Nathan T., a farmer of Middlebury. Mrs. West died May 14, 1865, aged twenty-four years. Mr. West was again married July 4, 1865, to Olive I. Croft, a daughter of John M. Croft, of Chatham township. She was born October 26, 1847, and has had four children, viz: Minnie, wife of E. E. Goodwin, of Deerfield; Nellie, who died at the age of four; John B., and Mildred E. Mr. and Mrs. West are members of the Free Will Baptist church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM SPAULDING was born in Hebron, New York, September 28, 1788. Soon after his birth the family moved to Vermont, where his father died when William was about four years old and he then went to live with a Mr. Taylor. He obtained a common school education, and subsequently purchased a small farm in Vermont, where he lived up to 1836. In that year he came to Tioga county and bought a piece of timber land in Chatham township, erected his cabin in the midst of the primitive forest, and resided there until his death, November 9, 1863. His wife, Mary Briggs, whom he married in Vermont, was born in Dummerston, Vermont, December 4, 1790, and became the mother of thirteen children, as follows: Priscilla, who died at the age of seventy-six; Seth B., who died at the age of sixty-six; William, who died aged seventy years; Mary, and Luther, both of whom died at the age of seventy-five; John, a resident of Chatham township; Samuel, who died in

early youth; Sem P., a farmer of Middlebury; S. Seymour, who died aged sixty-eight; Hannah, widow of J. B. Brown; Fannie, wife of Milo Goodwin, of Middlebury; Laura, wife of David H. Curtis, of Chatham, and Simeon. Mrs. Spaulding died February 19, 1886, at the remarkable age of nearly ninety-six years.

SEM P. SPAULDING was born in Londonderry, Vermont, January 5, 1825, eighth child of William and Mary Spaulding. He was eleven years old when his parents came to Tioga county, and he worked on the homestead in Chatham township, assisting his father to clear and improve it, until he was seventeen years old. He then began working out as a farm hand and in the lumber woods, which he followed a few years. At the end of this period he purchased a portion of his present farm, now embracing 250 acres, where he has since resided, devoting his attention to farming and lumbering. He married Susan E. Beckwith, a daughter of Sylvester Beckwith, an early settler in Tioga borough, and later in Middlebury township. She was born in Tioga, Tioga county, May 28, 1835. Five children were born to this union, viz: Mary D., wife of George Vanderhoof, of Middlebury; George B., who married Sarah Brigdon, and lives on a part of the old homestead; Sem P., who married Annie Mosier, and also lives on a part of the home farm; William H., a cigar maker of Wellsboro, who married Cassie Gaylord, of Mansfield, and Effie M., at home. Mrs. Spaulding is a member of the First Baptist church, at Hammond. In politics, the family are Republicans. Mr. Spaulding has served as school director and supervisor, and is a successful farmer and an enterprising citizen. He is the only one of the family that cared for the gun and rod, and he has been quite a famous sportsman. His home is adorned with many trophies of the chase, in which he takes much pride.

WILLIAM STARKEY was born in the state of New York, in 1787, there grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. About 1835 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, worked at his trade here a few years, and then bought a farm in Middlebury township. He cleared a portion of it, and resided there until his death, November 14, 1851, aged sixty-four years. He married Mary E. Benjamin, who bore him six children, viz: Harriet, deceased wife of Luther Washburn; Clarissa, wife of Allen Daggett, of Southport, New York; Philena C., wife of William Barnes, of Middlebury township; Samuel B., deceased; Eliza, wife of Erstine Ives, of Middlebury, and John, who resides at Middlebury Center. Mrs. Starkey died January 13, 1866, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

JOHN STARKEY was born in Allegany county, New York, February 23, 1830, the youngest son of William Starkey. When twenty-one years of age he began for himself on a rented farm, but at the end of one year he returned to his father's farm and finished clearing it up and paying off the debt still due upon it when his father died. There he remained up to 1868, in which year he removed to a farm he had previously purchased at Middlebury Center, where he also acted as superintendent of the turnpike from Tioga to Wellsboro for sixteen years. He built and conducted a general store at Middlebury Center for about ten years, and during his whole business career has been actively engaged in lumbering. In 1888 he purchased the hotel at that point, and moved into it the following year. In 1891 the building was burned, but he immediately rebuilt and continued the business. Besides his hotel property, Mr. Starkey owns over 1,000 acres of land in Tioga county, and also a

property in Wellsboro, all of which he has accumulated by untiring industry and careful management. He is to-day one of the largest property owners in Middlebury township, as well as one of its most successful business men. Mr. Starkey was married January 18, 1859, to Caroline Palmer, a daughter of Lemuel M. and Eunice E. (Storer) Palmer, of Rutland township. She was born in Tioga county, March 27, 1839, the fourth in a family of seven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Starkey have been born eight children, viz: Addie V., wife of Truman E. Carpenter, of Charleston township; Jennie M., wife of Judson H. Stephens, of Middlebury; Frank W., a merchant of Middlebury Center, who married Anna L. Dennison, of Charleston township, and has two children, Maude and George W.; Angie H., deceased; Emma S., wife of George N. Shaff, of Belmont, New York; Anna L., deceased; Fred L., and Nellie E., wife of Byron E. Churchill, of Middlebury township. In politics, Mr. Starkey is a liberal Republican, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Tioga county.

Oliver Briggs, a native of New England, came from Tioga county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and located in Middlebury township, on the farm now owned by his son, A. B. A. Briggs. Here he followed farming to the time of his death. He was twice married. His first wife, Lydia Hoag, bore him three children, viz: Jacob, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Perry Gage, of Jackson township, and Ebenezer H., a farmer of Middlebury. Mrs. Briggs died in 1820, and he was again married, to Betsey E. Edwards. Eight children were born to this union, viz: Edward and Lydia A., both deceased; Ira, a farmer of Middlebury; Clarissa, Walter, Louisa and Oliver, all deceased, and A. B. A., who lives on the old homestead, where the parents died.

Ira Briggs was born in Spencer, Tioga county, New York, October 1, 1829, and is the oldest living child of Oliver and Betsey E. Briggs. He was five years old when his parents came to this county. Here he grew to maturity, attended the district schools in boyhood, and assisted in the duties on the farm. When nineteen years of age he went to work for his brother, Jacob, with whom he remained four years, and then purchased a portion of his present farm from the Bingham estate. Eight years later he purchased an adjoining tract from his brother, Jacob, making a farm of 146 acres, on which he has resided up to the present, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Briggs was married in March, 1853, to Margaret A. Morrell, second daughter of Stephen Morrell, of Jackson township, with whom he lived about twelve years, and was then legally separated. On January 1, 1871, he married Ermina M. Conley, second daughter of Jacob Conley, to which union were born five children, viz: Bert J., Ettie May, who married A. B. Fish, March 7, 1896; Rosa Nell, wife of Homer P. Cloos; Jennie V. and Mattie B., all of whom are living. The family attend the Baptist church. Beginning in life without a dollar, he has accumulated through the passing years a good property, and has been fairly successful in his business affairs. He taught music from 1868 to 1871, and the family possess considerable musical talent. In politics, Mr. Briggs is a Republican.

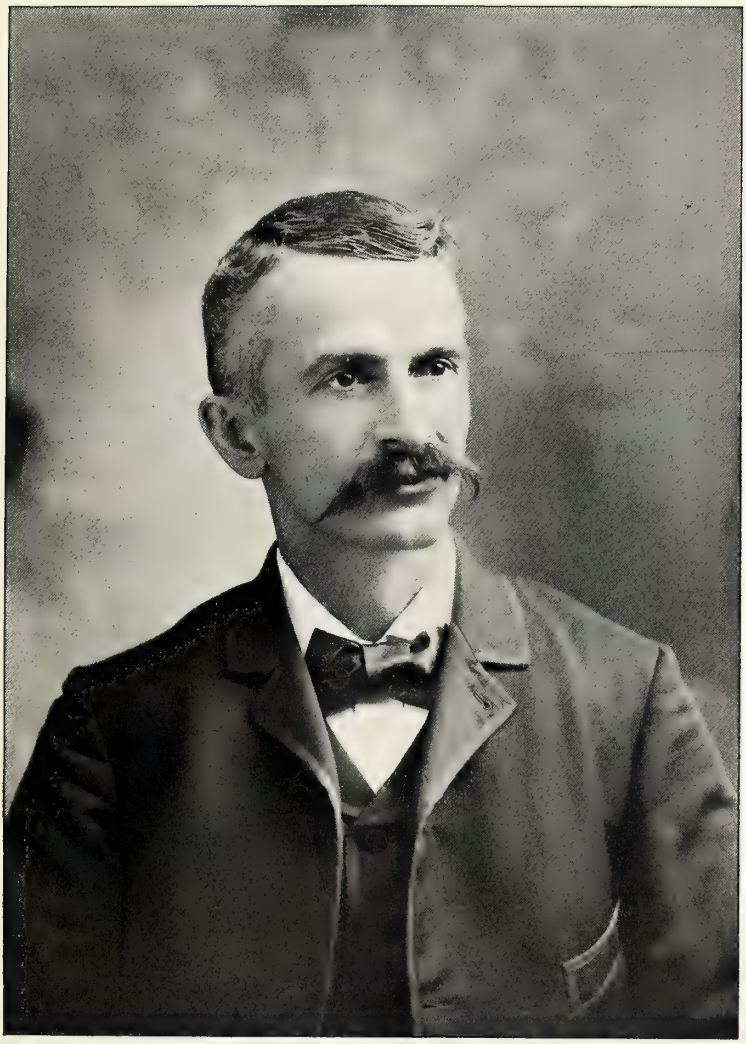
Samuel A. Cady, a native of Jasper, New York, born March 15, 1810, was the fourth in a family of five children born to Abel Cady, viz: Michael, Daniel, Manassa, Samuel A. and Esther. He received a common school education, but was

only four years old when his father died, and was compelled to make his own living from early boyhood. When twenty-five years of age he bought the Cady farm in Middlebury township, Tioga county, where he followed agriculture until his death, March 22, 1881. He was postmaster of Chatham Valley for a number of years, also at Holiday for two years, was an active Democrat, and one of the best business men in his section. In religion, he was an Adventist. On March 3, 1832, Mr. Cady married Adaline Cole, a daughter of Sala Cole, who was born in Vermont, March 3, 1815. Four children were born to this union, viz: Charlotte M., wife of Dennis Andrews; Celestia M., wife of Edward A. Keeler; Wesley P., who enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed in the charge on Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, leaving a widow and two daughters, the former now the wife of M. B. Brown, of Lawrence township; and Sala V. Mrs. Cady died on December 26, 1874.

Sala V. Cady, youngest child of Samuel A. Cady, was born on his present farm in Middlebury township, Tioga county, July 18, 1851, was reared on the homestead, and worked in the lumber woods during the winter seasons. He was married November 8, 1882, to Jane N. Clark, a daughter of Albert Clark, of Chatham township, and has one child, Leo Netto, born April 3, 1884. In politics, Mr. Cady is a stanch Democrat, and is recognized as one of the progressive farmers of his native township, where he owns a well-improved farm of 137 acres, a part of it having belonged to the old Cady homestead.

Alexader A. McLean was born in Yates county, New York, November 3, 1814, and learned the blacksmith's trade at Dresden, where he served an apprenticeship of five years. In 1832, when but eighteen years of age, he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and worked for three years as foreman of a blacksmith shop in Tioga village. He then moved to Middlebury Center and carried on a shop for some ten years, at the end of which time he went to Indiana and remained in that state up to 1860. Returning to Tioga county, he established a shop at Hammond, and continued blacksmithing until 1880, when he retired from active business and was succeeded by his son, John A. Mr. McLean married Mary J. Potter, a daughter of Henry H. Potter. She was born October 25, 1820, and became the mother of thirteen children, viz: William and Marietta, both of whom died in early youth; Edwin, a resident of Indiana, who served three years and nine months in the Rebellion; Sarah, deceased wife of James Marcus; Henry H., who died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, while a soldier in the Rebellion; Delia, wife of M. S. Potter, of Syracuse; Lewis G., a resident of Indiana; Alanson C., who lives in South Dakota; John A., a blacksmith at Hammond; Lizzie, wife of G. W. Groom, of South Williamsport; Emma, wife of Charles M. Jennings, of Charleston township; Ida I., deceased wife of C. L. Ferry, and Carrie, who died at the age of three years. Mrs. McLean died April 17, 1880. Her husband resides with his son, John A., at Hammond.

John A. McLean, son of Alexander A. McLean, was born at Rob Roy, Fountain county, Indiana, January 15, 1853, and was seven years old when his father located at Hammond. When thirteen years of age he went into his father's shop to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed continuously ever since at Hammond, but has also been engaged in farming on a small scale on land owned by



H. Dobbyn

his wife. Mr. McLean was married October 6, 1881, to Ada B. Stevens, a daughter of Daniel G. Stevens, of Middlebury, to which union have been born four children, viz: Henry H., Eveline J., Clara E. and Ida E. The family attend the First Baptist church, and in politics, support the Republican party.

Charles N. Wilcox was born March 29, 1815, and came to Tioga county in early manhood, locating in Middlebury township. He married Ruby Keeney, a daughter of Jesse Keeney, of that township, July 21, 1839. She was born May 18, 1822, and became the mother of five children, viz: Edward A., born April 19, 1840, who died in infancy; George E., born November 12, 1841, and died November 6, 1847; Jesse K., born November 12, 1843, and died in Andersonville prison, in October, 1864, while a Union prisoner; Catherine E., born April 12, 1846, and died December 24, following, and Ransom E., born March 24, 1848, a farmer of Middlebury township. Mr. Wilcox was a stanch Democrat. He died July 11, 1854, at Waterville, Wisconsin, while on his way to visit a brother in the west. His widow survived him six years, dying December 4, 1860.

Ransom Eugene Wilcox, only living child of Charles N. Wilcox, was born at Keeneyville, Tioga county, March 24, 1848. He received a common school education up to the age of twelve years, when the death of his mother compelled him to go out into the world to make his own living. He worked as a farm hand until he was twenty-three years old, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade. He purchased a home in Keeneyville, followed his trade there until 1877, and then bought his present farm of eighty acres northeast of that village. He still continued to work at his trade for some ten years, but has since devoted his whole attention to agriculture. Mr. Wilcox was married March 24, 1869, to Mary L. Dickinson, a daughter of Nathaniel Dickinson, of Middlebury township, where she was born August 13, 1844. Five children have been the fruits of this union, viz: Jesse N., born February 10, 1870, and died September 5, 1889; Raymond C., born January 19, 1873, and died March 6, following; Agnes M., born January 5, 1875, wife of Warren Colgrove, of Savona, New York; Charles E., born June 28, 1878, and Ruby L., born August 23, 1880, and died October 14, of the same year. Mr. Wilcox is a Prohibitionist, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Patrons of Husbandry.

Nathaniel Dickinson, a native of New York state, was born September 18, 1818, a son of Arnold and Mary (Sutton) Dickinson. His father was a son of Nathaniel Dickinson, who came with his brothers, Francis and Arnold, from England to America about 1770. Nathaniel, Sr., and one of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolution. The subject of this sketch was reared in New York and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1839. He purchased a farm four miles north of Holiday, in Middlebury township, but was obliged to cut a road through the forest from Holiday to his farm before he could reach the latter. He cleared and improved this property, and resided upon it up to his death, July 7, 1869. He married Eliza L. Smith, a daughter of David Smith. She was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 2, 1819, and is the mother of five children, viz: Mary L., wife of R. E. Wilcox; George W., a farmer of Middlebury; Fidelia I., wife of Albert E. Hackett, of Smethport, McKean county; John J., of Middlebury, and a daughter that died in infancy. Nathaniel Dickinson was a well educated and public-spirited citizen, and quite ac-

tive in public affairs. Politically, a Republican, he filled nearly all of the township offices at different periods. His widow resides with her son, John J.

George W. Dickinson, eldest son of Nathaniel Dickinson, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, November 15, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and the academies of the county, and also attended Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, Binghamton, New York. When nineteen years of age he commenced teaching, and taught at Losey Creek, Keeneyville, Shortsville, Roe and Treat's. He remained on the home farm until twenty-three years old, and then became book-keeper for a lumber firm in Shippen township. Soon after he purchased his present farm of fifty acres, which was then covered by the primitive forest, and has since resided upon it. In 1887 he bought seventy-two acres more, a short distance northeast of the original homestead, and has devoted his attention principally to farming. Mr. Dickinson was married November 15, 1868, to Myra J. Keeney, a daughter of Richard M. Keeney, of Middlebury township. They are the parents of two children, viz: Anna M., born March 19, 1871, and died June 21, 1880, and Burton N., born June 24, 1881. The family are members of the Free Baptist church, in which Mr. Dickinson has been choir leader for many years. In politics, a Republican, he has held all the township offices except constable and justice of the peace, and has been clerk for many years. Mr. Dickinson is president of the Tioga County Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the executive committee of the State Grange. Both he and wife are members of the P. of H., and he has always taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of that society, to which he has devoted a great deal of valuable time.

John Shaff, a native of Saratoga Springs, New York, born in 1776, was a son of William Shaff, who came from Germany to America and fought in the Revolution. John was reared in New York state, and married Annis McCarty, who bore him a family of eleven children, viz: Nancy, widow of Darius Dickinson; Stephen C., a resident of Middlebury; Betsey, William, Margaret, Jane and Angeline, all of whom are dead; Rosanna, widow of Moses French; Lucinda, deceased; Wellington, a farmer in Lawrence township, and John H., a resident of Potter county. Mr. Shaff and family came to Tioga county in 1839, and located on a farm in Middlebury township. Here his wife died in 1857, and himself in 1871.

Stephen C. Shaff, oldest son of John Shaff, was born in Schoharie county, New York, April 4, 1809, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1836. He purchased eighty acres of timber land in Middlebury township, and set to work clearing and improving it, making agriculture and lumbering his life vocation. He married Cynthia West, a daughter of John West. She was born February 19, 1806, and became the mother of nine children, viz: Mary A., wife of A. E. Rowley, of Middlebury township; Henry J. and Porter D., both residents of Middlebury; Lois, wife of John E. Roe, of the same township; Asa, James A. and Hulda, all of whom are dead; Matilda, wife of Jacob Schaffner, of Lindley, New York, and Alonzo D., of Middlebury. Mrs. Shaff died September 24, 1875. In July, 1862, Mr. Shaff enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until February, 1863, when he was discharged on account of sickness. In politics, he is a stanch Republican.

Henry J. Shaff, eldest son of Stephen C. Shaff, was born in Madison county, New York, September 10, 1834, and was less than two years old when his parents

came to Tioga county. He was reared on the homestead in Middlebury township, and in the spring of 1854 went to Wisconsin, and worked in the lumber woods of that State a few years. In 1858 he and his brother, Porter D., purchased the old homestead of 205 acres, on which they both now reside. Here he followed farming up to 1866, when he and Newbury Cloos, Jr., built a saw-mill on Losey Creek. He followed that business up to December, 1894, quite successfully. Mr. Shaff has been identified with many of the leading industries of the county, and every dollar he now possesses was earned by hard work and rigid economy. He was married September 6, 1861, to Amarilla Cloos, eldest child of Newbury Cloos, Jr. She was born in Deerfield township, April 1, 1844, and is the mother of three children, viz: George, deceased; George N., a resident of Belmont, New York, and Sophia E., wife of Matthew Haskell, of Middlebury township. In politics, Mr. Shaff is a Democrat, and has served as a school director three years. He is a member of the K. of H., and one of the enterprising farmers of the community.

Porter D. Shaff, second son of Stephen C. Shaff, and grandson of John Shaff, was born in Madison county, New York, October 13, 1835, three months prior to the coming of his parents to Tioga county. He was reared in Middlebury township, and attended the common schools of his district in boyhood. With the exception of a few months in 1865, when employed by the United States government, and about one year spent in Illinois and Wisconsin, he has always been engaged in farming and lumbering in this county. His homestead farm contains 207 acres, and he also owns 1,193 acres of timber land in Lunanburg county, Virginia. On September 7, 1861, he married Mary J. Dickinson, a daughter of Darius Dickinson. She was born December 20, 1835, and has five children, named as follows: Stephen C., a resident of South Dakota; James R., of Middlebury; Ida A., wife of Burt Sherburn, a resident of the same township; Clarence E., and Nettie J., wife of Orrin Doan, both residents of Middlebury. In politics, Mr. Shaff is a stanch Republican, and has been a school director for the past twenty-five years, and assistant assessor three terms. Mr. Shaff and sons, James and Clarence, are members of the I. O. O. F., and themselves and wives are connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. He is one of the progressive, enterprising farmers of the county.

Alonzo D. Shaff, youngest son of Stephen C. Shaff, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, April 9, 1851, obtained a common school education. and worked for his brother, Porter D., until his majority. He then began working out as a farm hand, and at the end of six years purchased the farm on which he now resides. Eight years later he sold a part of it to his father, and again went to work as a laborer, lumberman, and farmer, on rented farms, returning to his old property in 1894, which is owned by his father. Mr. Shaff was married January 15, 1876, to Louise Eggleston, a daughter of E. H. Eggleston, of Middlebury township. She was born April 23, 1856, and is the mother of nine children, as follows: Cynthia, Edwin, Mary, Iva, Grant, Grace, Burr, who died in infancy; Ethel, and Harold. Mr. and Mrs. Shaff are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is an independent voter.

Gilbert B. Owlett, Sr., was born in Kent county, England, April 11, 1799. His father, Thomas Owlett, was a farmer, and the son adopted the same vocation. In 1822 he married Miss Martha Pope, and in 1831 came with his family to the

United States, locating in Saratoga county, New York. Later he removed to Otsego county, New York, and in 1840 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm of 140 acres on the line of Chatham and Middlebury townships. Here he resided until his death, August 22, 1877. His farm then passed into the possession of his son Benjamin, and is still owned by him. Mr. Owlett was thrice married. His first wife died in 1851, leaving eleven children, as follows: Thomas M., a deceased farmer of Chatham township; Martha, wife of Edwin Temple, of Corning, New York; Gilbert B., a retired farmer, Keeneyville; Jane, widow of Charles Close; Mary Ann, wife of Albert Foote; Mrs. Rebecca Foote, of Elkland; Susan, wife of James Hamilton, of Jackson township; John, a deceased farmer of Chatham; Sally A., wife of Charles H. Van Dusen; Benjamin, a retired farmer, Keeneyville, and Joseph, a farmer of Chatham township. His second wife, Mrs. Phila Lee, was a daughter of Julius Seely. She died in 1860, leaving two children: Henry J., of Horseheads, New York, and Edward Howland, an attorney of Wellsboro. His third wife, Mrs. Adelia Van Osten, nee Ford, survived him a few years. Mr. Owlett was a representative pioneer farmer. Rugged physical powers, practical wisdom and strict integrity were his distinguishing characteristics. When he came to Tioga county he took possession of an uncleared tract of land in an almost unbroken wilderness. At the time of his death five of his sons were settled on adjoining farms, the family possessions embracing over 1,000 acres of land.

Gilbert B. Owlett, retired farmer, Keeneyville, was born in Kent county, England, June 26, 1826, and was five years old when the family came from England to the United States, and fourteen when they settled in Middlebury township, Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty-two years purchased a farm of eighty-two acres of heavily timbered land in Middlebury township. This has since been cleared, added to and improved, until his present farm embraces 225 acres, and is one of the best in this part of the county. In 1890 Mr. Owlett rented his farm and moved to Keeneyville, where he purchased a hotel property, which he has since remodeled and fitted up as a residence. Mr. Owlett has been twice married. In 1848 he married Sarah Temple, a daughter of Maj. Russell Temple, of Chatham township, who bore him three children, viz: Jane, wife of Lawrence Martin, of Farmington; James H., a farmer of Chatham, and Madella, wife of Charles O. Churchill, of Chatham township. Mrs. Owlett died June 9, 1888. On March 14, 1895, Mr. Owlett married Julia Roushy, a daughter of Jacob Roushy, of Chemung county, New York. In politics, a Republican, he is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Middlebury.

Calvin Hammond, a son of Ebenezer and Sally Hammond, was born in Warren county, New York, November 1, 1820. He attended the common schools of his native county, and on attaining his majority came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and found employment in a saw-mill at Hammond. A short time later he bought the plant and carried on quite an extensive lumber business, subsequently purchasing the farm which his two sons now own. Mr. Hammond was an energetic business man, upright and honest in all his dealings, and had many friends in the community. He was married in Warren county, New York, to Louisa Wells, who bore him five children, viz: Janette, wife of Andrew Briggs, of Wellsboro; Alice M., widow of Henry Hymes; Emmer, wife of Frank Steele, of Bradford county; Frank, and

George, the latter deceased. Mrs. Hammond died August 29, 1860, and her husband was again married, to Emma A. Stone. Three children were born to this union, viz: Arthur G., of Middlebury; Jennie and Ida. Mr. Hammond died May 5, 1876, and his widow, December 21, 1891.

Frank Hammond, superintendent for J. B. Weed & Company, at Slate Run, Lycoming county, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, and is the only son living of Calvin and Louisa (Wells) Hammond. He obtained a good education in the public schools of Tioga and Wellsboro, and at Mansfield Business College. He worked on the home farm until twenty years of age, and then followed lumbering in Middlebury township for two years. He next cultivated a farm for three years, and conducted a store at Hammond for two years. At the end of this period he was appointed foreman with J. B. Weed & Company, lumber operators, and was soon after made shipping clerk. He worked for that firm three years, and then entered the employ of C. B. Farr & Company, lumber dealers, and later engaged with the Union Tanning Company. After a year spent with the latter, he returned to J. B. Weed & Company, with whom he has since filled the position of superintendent at Slate Run. He owns and lives on a part of the old homestead, and also owns an additional tract of seventy-eight acres in Middlebury township. Mr. Hammond was married August 20, 1876, to Amy Thurston, a daughter of A. K. Thurston, of Middlebury, and has two children, Keith C. and Callie M. The family belong to the First Baptist church, at Hammond. In politics, Mr. Hammond is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director one term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the F. & A. M., and the K. O. T. M. societies, and is recognized as one of the enterprising citizens of the community.

Arthur G. Hammond, only son of Calvin and Emma (Stone) Hammond, was born on his present farm, in Middlebury township, October 20, 1867, and obtained a good education in the district schools and Tioga graded schools. He is living on the old homestead, a well-improved farm of 160 acres near Hammond, and has devoted his attention to agriculture. On February 22, 1888, he married Martha Simonds, a daughter of Oscar Simonds, of Middlebury township, and has one daughter, Hazel. The family are members of the First Baptist church, at Hammond. In politics, Mr. Hammond is a Republican, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the substantial young farmers of Middlebury.

Henry H. Potter, a son of Benjamin Potter, was born in Rhode Island, September 15, 1791, and removed with his parents to Onondaga county, New York, in 1804. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under General Scott, and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane and other engagements on the Canadian frontier. He was thrice married. His first wife was a Miss Ketchum, who bore him one son, Alanson E., now a resident of Spring Lake, Minnesota. His second wife was Abigail Maxwell, to which union were born three children, viz: Howard H., who died in Wisconsin in 1878; Jane, deceased wife of A. A. McLean, and Delia A., widow of A. C. Cole. About 1824 Mr. Potter removed to Spring Mills, Allegany county, New York, and built the first mill at that place, thus giving the hamlet its name. In 1827 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and kept the tavern at Lawrenceville, afterwards known as Slosson's Hotel. Here his second wife died, December 17, 1828. On March 12, 1829, he married Malinda G. Stevens, a daughter

of Martin Stevens, an early settler of Middlebury township. To this union were born eight children, viz: Harriet, deceased wife of the late W. H. Currier, of New Hampshire; Jerome B., and Angie, wife of H. E. Potter, both residents of Wellsboro; Benjamin B., who lives in St. Clair, Michigan; Julia A., wife of L. A. Potter, and George W., both residents of Middlebury; Albert W., of Mansfield, and Alice, wife of Poleman Brown, of Middlebury. In 1830 Mr. Potter removed to Tioga and for several years kept the old Willard Hotel. During the building of the Corning and Blossburg railroad in 1839-40, he took contracts for two sections of the road bed, on which he lost over $4,000 by the failure of the party with whom he made the contract. Mr. Potter, however, paid his employes to the last cent. For several years afterwards he was seriously embarrassed, but eventually succeeded in recovering from his financial troubles. In 1843 he located at Middlebury Center, where he kept hotel for many years, the place becoming widely known as "Potters." He was elected county commissioner in 1843, and sheriff of the county in 1846. For thirty years he was postmaster at Middlebury Center, the office originally being named "Potter" in his honor. He died March 24, 1879, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and his wife, January 8, 1886, in her seventy-ninth year.

Jerome B. Potter was born in Tioga, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1833, and is the eldest son of Henry H. and Malinda G. Potter. He was educated in the common schools and at Alfred Seminary, in Allegany county, New York. About 1855 he embarked in the mercantile and lumber business at Middlebury Center, continuing four years. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States treasury department, Washington, D. C., which position he resigned four years later on account of ill health. Returning to his home, he was elected sheriff of Tioga county in 1867 and served one term. He next engaged in the real estate and lumber business which he followed up to 1880. In 1876 he was appointed one of the inspectors of internal revenue during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1878 he was elected sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg and served through two sessions. In 1881 he became private secretary to Hon. John I. Mitchell, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He was also appointed clerk of the Senate committee on pensions, serving in that capacity nine years. In December, 1895, he was appointed one of the assistant door-keepers of the House of Representatives at Washington, a position he still holds. Mr. Potter retains his residence in Wellsboro and owns the old homestead in Middlebury township. He was married December 3, 1858, to Amy E. Rockwell, a daughter of Norman and Sophia Rockwell, of Cherry Flats, to which union have been born nine children, as follows: Cora L., wife of T. C. Sullivan, of Wellsboro; May M., deceased; Burton M., an attorney of Wellsboro; Edwin S., editor of the *Pathfinder*, Washington, D. C.; Margaret S., a physician of the same city; Maud A., wife of C. H. Seaton, of Washington; Frances W., a teacher in the Washington public schools; Helen H. and Shirley B. Mr. Potter has been a life-long Republican and a stanch adherent of the principles and measures of that party. He was a delegate from this congressional district to the National Republican Convention in 1856, and also to the National Republican Convention of 1872.

Richard Brown is one of the oldest and best known farmers in Middlebury township. He is a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, born August 6, 1815, a son of James and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Brown, natives of Connecticut and Rhode Island,

respectively, and of English ancestry. Richard was the fourth in a family of six children, as follows: William, Maria, Almira, Richard, Amy and James B. The father was drowned in Rhode Island about 1845, and the mother died in Middlebury township, at the home of her son Richard, aged seventy-nine years. The subject of this sketch is the only survivor of the family. When ten years old he went to work in a cotton factory in his native town, where he was employed eight years, at the end of which period the family moved to Rhode Island, and from there to Otsego county, New York, and subsequenty to Michigan. In 1849 Richard came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and rented a farm at Wellsboro, where he resided ten years. In March, 1859, he purchased his present homestead in Middlebury township, upon which he has lived for the past thirty-eight years. On August 5, 1847, Mr. Brown married Annette Wilcox, a daughter of Archibald Wilcox. She was born September 16, 1822, and is the mother of two children, viz: James H., born November 20, 1852, who resides with his parents, but owns a farm adjoining the old homestead which he also cultivates; and Mary L., born May 11, 1854, wife of Albert Redfield, of Virginia. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist church. In politics, the family are stanch Republicans.

James B. Brown was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, December 18, 1820, a son of James and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Brown, and a younger brother of Richard Brown. When a mere lad he went to work in a calico-printing mill, where he was employed up to 1839. He then enlisted in the United States navy, and soon after was chosen as one of 300 picked men to make the famous voyage around the world on board the United States man-of-war Boston. (This vessel was lost with all on board, off Key West, on the next voyage). On his return from this voyage, which lasted three and a half years, he went to Chenango county, New York, where he worked on a farm for a period. In 1845 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and found employment in the lumber woods, and later worked a year on a farm in Middlebury. In 1847 he bought eighty-eight acres of timber land north of Holiday, and some years later purchased 112 acres more, on which he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in agriculture pursuits. His wife, Hannah, was a daughter of William Spaulding, of Chatham Valley. She was born in Windham county, Vermont, March 5, 1829, and reared one son, Poleman E. Mr. Brown died December 16, 1894. His widow resides on the old homestead. By his own energy and industry, he created one of the finest farms in Middlebury township. An upright, Christian man, he was for years a deacon in the First Baptist church at Holiday, and a very liberal contributor towards that society. He was an active member of the Republican party, and filled the offices of supervisor, school director and collector at different periods.

Poleman E. Brown, only child of James B. Brown, was born on his present homestead in Middlebury township, Tioga county, March 20, 1849, and has spent his entire life on the home farm. He was married September 24, 1872, to Alice Potter, youngest child of Henry H. Potter. She was born at Middlebury Center, September 23, 1850, and is the mother of six children, viz: Roy, who died at the age of five years, Shirley A., James C., Earl H., Ross E. and Mary R. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the First Baptist church, and also of the P. of H. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and in politics, is an adherent of the Republican party.

Arvine Clarke was born near Bennington, Vermont, July 7, 1791, and re-

moved with his parents to Chenango county, New York, in 1805. His father was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and served with Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. Early in life he became interested in the lumber business, and in 1840 lumbered extensively on the Chemung river and its branches, extending his operations to the lands and mills on Crooked creek, near Tioga, known as the "Bill Willard" property, during which period he lived in Elmira. About 1848 he came to Tioga, becoming interested in several tracts of timber land, and built the first steam saw-mill in the county, on Crooked creek, near Hammond. He died in 1858 at the home of his son-in-law, H. M. Johnson, then president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Mr. Clarke married Eliza Higgins Clarke, of Chenango county, New York. She was born April 23, 1789, and died August 26, 1877, and is buried beside her husband at Milford, New York. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Clarissa Ann, widow of Timothy Rose; Lucena Eliza, who married H. M. Johnson, D. D., LL. D., and died March 4, 1890; Mary Ruth, who married Dr. Isaac Sullivan, of Mississippi, and died January 29, 1860; Sarah Mariah, widow of Hon. John Eddy; David Arvine, who died in Middlebury township; Harriet Calista, wife of L. D. McCabe, D. D., LL. D., vice-president of the Ohio Wesleyan University; William Edgar, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Marvin Emory, a resident of Philadelphia.

David Arvine Clarke was born at Sidney Plains, New York, March 7, 1823, and received a college preparatory education at Elmira, and Cazenovia Seminary. After coming to Tioga county, he embarked in the lumber business with his father, and also engaged in merchandising for a short time. In 1850 he bought the farm in Middlebury township on which his son, John E., now resides, and devoted a part of his time to agriculture. He was one of the well-known citizens of the community, and at his death, April 29, 1894, left a large circle of friends. He married Martha J. Lockwood, of Horseheads, New York, to whom were born five children, viz: John E., of Middlebury; Sarah F., a school teacher in Scranton; Milburn A., deceased; Mary E., a trained nurse residing in Philadelphia, and Anna C., a physician of Scranton, with whom Mrs. Clarke resides.

John E. Clarke, eldest child of David A. and Martha J. Clarke, and grandson of Arvine Clarke, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, November 9, 1853. He attended the common schools of his district, and subsequently the normal school at Cortland, New York, and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in Middlebury township. On April 4, 1882, he married Sarah J., a daughter of D. N. Lawrence, of Bradford county, where she was born July 2, 1854. They have three children: Arvine N., Daniel M. and Martha J. Mrs. Clarke is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Clarke is a Republican, and is also a member of the Grange.

William Gee, a native of New York state, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1824, and purchased a farm in Farmington township. Here both he and wife spent the balance of their lives. He died in 1838, and his wife in 1843. They were the parents of eight children, named as follows: Joshua, Thomas, Joseph, Daniel, John, Jane, Pattie and Sally, all of whom are dead.

Joseph Gee, second son of William Gee, was born in Orange county, New York,

in 1808, and was sixteen years of age when he and an elder brother came to Tioga county ahead of their parents and made the first clearings upon the old homestead in Farmington township, which he afterwards purchased. He was educated in the district schools, and after attaining his majority devoted his attention to farming, and was also engaged in lumbering on the Cowanesque river. He married Lavina Culver, who bore him eleven children, viz: Mary, wife of C. W. Barlow, of Wisconsin; Ephraim, Charles F. and Sallie, all deceased; Hannah, wife of Thomas Roe, of Middlebury; Joseph, deceased; Amasa, a resident of Delmar; Sabra, wife of Ali Briggs, of Middlebury, now deceased; Leander, of Middlebury; Walter, deceased, and Clark, a farmer of Middlebury township. Mr. Gee was burned to death in 1868, while attempting to rescue valuables from his burning house in Middlebury. His widow resides with her son, Leander, in that township.

Leander Gee was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, December 12, 1847, a son of Joseph Gee, and grandson of William Gee. He obtained a common school education, and has made farming his life vocation, now owning the homestead in Middlebury, which embraces 160 acres of well-improved land, located a short distance northeast of Keeneyville. He has devoted some attention to buying and selling live stock and wagons. April 24, 1872, Mr. Gee married Delia Leonard, a daughter of Justus and Nancy (Young) Leonard, of Farmington township. She was born May 26, 1855, and is the mother of two children, Leander L. and Ephraim S. They have also an adopted son, Frank Hoyt, whom they took when less than three years old, and legally adopted in July, 1895. Mrs. Gee and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, the family are Republicans, and are also connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Gee has served one term as school director, and is one of the prominent and successful farmers of Middlebury.

Newbury Cloos, youngest son of Newbury Cloos, Sr., was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, in 1827. He received a good common school education, and taught during his early manhood. He subsequently purchased a farm in Middlebury township, and for many years was one of the prominent and successful farmers of that locality. He married Cynthia Church, to which union were born eight children, viz: Amarilla, wife of Henry J. Shaff, of Middlebury township; Rhoda, wife of Hiram Kilbourne, of Wellsboro; Esther and Sophia, both deceased; Jane, widow of C. K. Palmer, of Middlebury; D. Wilmot and Julia, both deceased, and Luther N., a well-known physician of Keeneyville. Mr. Cloos died on his farm in Middlebury, February 22, 1875.

Luther Newbury Cloos, physician and surgeon, Keeneyville, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, May 5, 1860, and is the youngest child of Newbury and Cynthia Cloos, and grandson of Newbury Cloos, Sr. He received his primary education in the district schools of his native township, and later attended the State Normal School, at Mansfield, where he completed his studies. He read medicine under Dr. Augustus Niles, and graduated at the Baltimore Medical College in the spring of 1893. He soon afterwards purchased the residence and practice of his preceptor, and enjoys a large and lucrative business. Dr. Cloos makes a specialty of the diseases of women and of the eye and ear, in which he has been highly successful. On May 1, 1884, he married Cora L. Hazlett, a daughter of

Amariah Hazlett, of Middlebury Center, and has one son, David Wilmot. Mrs. Cloos is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Dr. Cloos is a Democrat, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. O. T. M., and the L. O. T. M., for all of which he is the local medical examiner.

Isaac Bryant, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Tioga county in 1850. His father, David Bryant, was one of the early settlers of the county. Isaac purchased the property in Middlebury township where his widow and son, James H., now reside, and followed farming up to September, 1863. He then enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the famous Bucktail regiment. He was a brave and gallant soldier, was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and died in Andersonville prison. His wife, Mary A., was a daughter of Henry Rogers, of Seneca county, New York. She was born October 7, 1819, and became the mother of six children, viz: Alonzo H., a farmer in Middlebury, who served in the Civil War; Melissa A., deceased; Albert T., also a soldier in the Rebellion, who died in Salisbury prison, South Carolina; Henry E., who served in the Union army, and has since died; Lizette J., who died in infancy, and James H., who cultivates the old homestead. Mrs. Bryant is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the intelligent, helpful women of her neighborhood. She is very active in good works, and is well preserved for a person of her advanced years. Her husband and three of her sons went out in defense of the flag, and two of the four laid down their lives that this free government might live.

George Westbrook, a native of Chemung county, New York, born in 1808, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and settled on a farm near Tioga. Three years later he purchased a large farm in Middlebury township, a portion of which is now owned by the widow of Horace F. Westbrook. In 1867 he traded for a farm on Crooked creek, a half mile below Holiday, and later moved to Middlebury Center, thence to Wellsboro, and finally to Chatham township, where he died. He married Lovisa B. Taylor, born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1808, who bore him a family of fifteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Polly, widow of Baitman Monroe, of Addison; Horace F., deceased; Ephraim, a resident of Mansfield; Jane, wife of Jason Prutsman, of Elmira; Stella, wife of Samuel Love, of Little Marsh; Benjamin, who lives in Mansfield; Hattie, wife of George Curran, of Knoxville, and James T., deceased. Mrs. Westbrook died October 18, 1887, aged seventy-nine years.

Horace Freeland Westbrook was born in Chemung county, New York, November 27, 1829, eldest son of George Westbrook. He lived with his parents until the family removed to Tioga county, when he purchased a half interest in the farm bought by his father in Middlebury township, where he was engaged in farming until the autumn of 1861. He then enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went to the front with the rank of orderly sergeant. He fought in every battle in which his regiment was engaged up to Malvern Hill, where he was killed, July 1, 1862. He married Rachel M. Prutsman, a daughter of Abram and Maria Prutsman, at Tioga, Tioga county, September 30, 1856. She was born at Tioga village, October 17, 1833, and bore him three children, viz: Willis H., who lives in Tioga; Edgar L., of Middlebury, and Ada B., wife of Otis L.

Coolidge, of Morris. Mrs. Westbrook resides on the old homestead. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

EDGAR L. WESTBROOK, youngest son of Horace F. Westbrook, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, August 29, 1859, and obtained his education in the district schools and the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Mansfield. He has remained on the home farm, assisting his mother in its cultivation. On November 3, 1881, he married Helen H. Johnson, a daughter of Dennis and Hester (Bates) Johnson, of Sullivan county, New York, to which union have been born three children, viz: Mamie A., Nida L., and Clarence J., the last deceased. Mr. Westbrook is an independent voter and is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. O. T. M. societies.

JAMES E. ANDREWS, a native of Cayuga county, New York, and a son of Obed Andrews, was born February 16, 1799. His father was a native of the same county, and a well-to-do farmer. James E. was the oldest in a family of nine children, viz: James, Parmelia, Lansing, Ephraim, Hulda, Harrison, Sarah, Serena and Obed. He obtained a common school education, and followed farming in his native county up to 1855, in which year he came to Tioga county and purchased the present Andrews farm in Middlebury township. Here he resided until his death, September 22, 1871. He married Clarissa Weeks, February 7, 1822. She was born in Cayuga county, New York, February 7, 1802, and bore him eight children, viz: Gardner K., who died in September, 1892, aged sixty-eight years; Sarah J., who died on April 14, 1877, aged fifty-two years; Eliza E., who died on August 22, 1858, aged thirty-one years; Matthias A., who died in California in May, 1871, aged forty-two years; Dennis, a farmer in Middlebury township; Obed H., who died while a soldier in the Union army, November 19, 1861, aged twenty-eight years; Alfred A., a resident of Middlebury, and Liscomb L., who resides in the west. All of this family except Dennis and Liscomb were school teachers. Mrs. Andrews died September 7, 1880, She was a member of the Methodist church.

DENNIS ANDREWS, a son of James E. Andrews, was born in Venice, Cayuga county, New York, April 10, 1831, and received a common school education. When eighteen years old he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed in his native county until the removal of the family to this county in 1855. He joined his father in the purchase of the present homestead, off which he sold 100 acres in January, 1896, retaining seventy-five acres, and has since devoted his attention to farming and lumbering in connection with his trade. Mr. Andrews was married June 21, 1857, to Charlotte M. Cady, a daughter of Samuel A. Cady, who has borne him six children, viz: Francis S., a carpenter of Wellsboro; Gardner L., who also follows that trade in Wellsboro; Eddie P., and Flora A., both of whom died in infancy; Robert S., who lives on the home farm, and Grace L., at home. In politics, Mr. Andrews is a Democrat, and has filled the office of township assessor. He, wife and daughter, Grace, are members of the Patrons of Husbandry. His sons, Gardner L. and Robert S., are members of the K. O. T. M.

HIRAM WARREN was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of the brother of General Warren of Revolutionary fame, and his father was a soldier in the Continental army, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. Hiram Warren was reared in Herkimer county, New York, and came to Tioga county about 1838,

locating in Charleston township. He was a shoemaker, and followed his trade until his death. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Ludwig Hart, of Charleston township, and bore him ten children, viz: James, a farmer of Nelson township; Mary, wife of Coleman Furman, of Wellsboro; Sylvester, who died in infancy; Nancy, deceased wife of Andrew Teachman; Elijah, a resident of Charleston township; Philo S., a farmer of Middlebury; Solon S., who lives in Wellsboro; Martha, who died at the age of seven years; Alonzo, a farmer of Chatham, and George, a resident of Delmar.

Philo S. Warren, son of Hiram Warren, was born in Herkimer county, New York, September 30, 1835, and was three years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He was reared in Charleston township, and worked as a farm hand until he was twenty-one years old, when he moved on a farm in Chatham township owned by his wife, a part of his present property. In 1865 he purchased the land adjoining, which he now owns, and has devoted his attention to farming. He worked in the lumber woods during the winter seasons for many years, with the exception of four months that he was employed by the United States government in a construction corps during the Rebellion. On February 10, 1856, he married Anna M. Chamberlain, a daughter of Simon S. and Mercy (Keeney) Chamberlain. She was born December 6, 1833, and is the only living descendant of the Chamberlain family in Tioga county. Two children have been born to this union, viz: Jasper C., a Free Will Baptist minister, located at Keeneyville, and Bion S. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

Bion Snyder Warren was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, December 25, 1859, and was educated in the district schools and the State Normal at Mansfield. He has remained upon the homestead farm, assisting in its cultivation. On July 13, 1881, he married Sarah J. Stewart, a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Ellison) Stewart, of Farmington township, and has three children, Earl M., Eppa M. and Pearl M. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Warren is a stanch Republican, and is connected with the I. O. O. F. society.

Simon Snyder Chamberlain was born in Belfast, Allegany county, New York, in 1804, a son of Calvin and Isabel (Ives) Chamberlain, and was reared there and in the Cowanesque valley. His father was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1771, the third son of Simon Chamberlain, one of three brothers who came from England to Roxbury, where he married a Miss Dodge and reared a family of four sons and five daughters. His mother was a daughter of Ambrose Ives, and a sister of Timothy, Titus and Benajah Ives, early settlers of Tioga. To Calvin and Isabel Chamberlain were born four children, viz: Chandler, Simon S., Ives and Deborah. The father came to the Cowanesque valley early in the century and spent the remaining years of his life in this part of the State, and New York state, dying in Middlebury township, at the home of his son, Simon S., in 1859, aged eighty-eight years. His wife died in Farmington township in 1834, aged seventy-one years. Simon S. came to Middlebury in 1824 and settled on Crooked creek, on land purchased from the Bingham estate. He married Mercy Keeney, a daughter of Deacon Thomas Keeney, a soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Keeney settled in Middlebury in 1815. He married Anna Parshall, a daughter of Israel and Ruth Parshall, of

Chemung county, New York. They were charter members of the First Baptist church of Tioga, organized in 1816. To Simon S. and Mercy Chamberlain were born two children, viz: Anna M., wife of Philo S. Warren, and Snyder K., deceased. Mrs. Chamberlain died July 29, 1889, and her husband, March 14, 1891.

Dwight Cummings, a native of Cayuga county, New York, born July 27, 1818, is a son of Gurdon and Abigail (Pettis) Cummings, natives of Connecticut, of Scotch-Irish extraction. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and for one year rented a farm in Chatham township and the following two years worked a rented farm in Middlebury. He then purchased seventy acres of land in Middlebury, to which he has added until he now owns 250 acres of well-improved land. On November 6, 1845, he married Sally Wormer, who was born July 15, 1827. Five children were the fruits of this union, viz: Frances E., wife of John Hagencamp, of Deerfield; Charles Gurdon, of Middlebury; Ellen J., wife of David French, of the same township; Burdett C., also a resident of Middlebury, and Abram W., a physician of Oswayo, Potter county. Mrs. Cummings died August 6, 1881. Politically, Mr. Cummings is a Republican, and is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Charles Gurdon Cummings, eldest son of Dwight Cummings, was born in Cayuga county, New York, December 16, 1847. Coming to this county with his parents when about ten years of age, he worked on the homestead farm until his majority, and then began working in the lumber woods in the winter seasons, and on farms in summer time, which he followed six years. At the end of this period he rented a farm in Chatham township, stayed there one year, and then moved to the farm in Middlebury township which he now owns. He worked it on shares for five years, and in August, 1880, bought the property, which embraces 116 acres. He has since purchased 349 acres more in Middlebury, and thus owns 465 acres of land. He erected his present fine home in 1888, and is one of the successful farmers of his township. Mr. Cummings married Emma J. Button, a daughter of Ralph Button, of Middlebury, November 15, 1874. Eight children have been born to this union, viz: Claude G., Earl D., George B., Roy E., Ella J., Lee W., Kate M., and William C., the last of whom died in infancy. In politics, the family affiliates with the Republicans, and Mr. Cummings is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a good example of what energy and perseverance can accomplish. Twenty years ago he was working as a farm hand, while to-day he is one of the largest property owners and most substantial citizens of Middlebury township.

Amos E. Rowley, inventor and cabinet maker, was born at Southampton, Massachusetts, January 4, 1825, a son of Chester and Rispa (Barnes) Rowley, natives of Massachusetts. His parents reared the following children: Horace, deceased; Mary, wife of Moses Thorpe, of California; Hayden, of Saginaw City, Michigan; Amos E., of Middlebury township; Elvira, wife of Henry Wells, of New Haven, Connecticut; Gensie, Lewis, Benjamin and James, all of whom reside in Connecticut. Amos E. learned the cabinet maker's trade in Massachusetts, and followed that business in the East up to 1859, when he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He settled at Keeneyville, and has since followed his trade in this county, with the exception of ten years spent in Wellsville, Corning and Sandy Hill, New York. He retired from active work in 1894, while a resident of Wellsboro, removing to his

farm in Middlebury township, where he devotes his attention to inventing, a business that has received a large portion of his time from early manhood. Among his principal inventions are the Rowley Car Coupler, the Rowley Power Mortising Chisel, which removes its own chips, the Rowley Bosom Board, the Rowley Weight Power, and the Rowley Rotating Churn Dash, all of which have been fairly successful. In 1844 he was married at Waterville, New York, to Ellen Tower, who bore him seven children, four of whom are living, viz: Alice, wife of Rev. Bain, of Edmeston, New York; Frank, a Methodist Episcopal minister, of Troupsburg, New York; Charles, a pattern maker of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Rose, wife of James Shaff, of Middlebury township. Mr. Rowley's second wife was Mrs. Mills, and his present wife, Mrs. Mary Brown, nee Shaff. In politics, he is an ardent Republican.

Sylvester E. Adamy, a son of Daniel and Catherine (Brink) Adamy, was born in Schuyler county, New York, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1853. He located near Tioga, where he worked in a saw-mill three years, and then removed to Wisconsin. Five years later he returned to Tioga county and purchased a farm near Keeneyville, but continued working in saw-mills until his death, in 1873. He married Roxina Brown, a daughter of Nathaniel Brown. Eight children were the fruits of this union, viz: George R., a merchant of Niles Valley; Almira, wife of Abram Lyon; Daniel, a train dispatcher at St. Paul, Minnesota; Dewitt, deceased; Clara B., wife of Henry Sweet, of Middlebury; Catherine A., wife of Versal Ives, of the same township; Minnie A., wife of William Ellison, also a resident of Middlebury, and Abram L., a resident of Galeton, Potter county.

George R. Adamy, merchant and proprietor of saw-mills at Niles Valley, is a native of New York state, born September 21, 1851. When twenty-one years old he went to Norfolk, Virginia, but returned to Tioga county one year later and found employment as an engineer in a saw-mill for three years. For the succeeding nine years he was engineer at the Niles Valley tannery, and later carried on the livery business in Elmira, New York. Returning to Niles Valley, he was foreman in the tannery four years. He then purchased his present home and mercantile business, which he has since successfully carried on, also operating a saw and shingle-mill. Besides his property at Niles Valley, he is the owner of a farm in Chatham township. Mr. Adamy was married July 25, 1875, to Mary A. Wedge, daughter of Samuel Wedge, of Niles Valley, and has six children, viz: May, Burt, Henry S., Georgianna, Louisa and Laura R. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Adamy is a Republican, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Jacob B. Conley was born at Lock, Cayuga county, New York, November 23, 1827. His father, Jacob Conley, was born in the same county about 1788, and died in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1884, while on a visit to his son. He was twice married and the father of fourteen children. His first wife, a Miss Howard, bore him twelve children, of whom Jacob B. was the fifth. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, whence he removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1854. He bought a farm in Chatham township, lived there up to 1860, then sold out and returned to New York. In 1865 he came back to this county and purchased a farm in Middlebury township, on the Chatham line, which he sold two years later and bought the present Conley farm of forty-one acres.

in the spring of 1867. While working in the lumber woods, he was killed by a rolling log, December 22, 1867. His wife, Martha J., whom he married January 1, 1850, was a daughter of Jefferson and Sophronia (Henderson) Bowker. She was born January 29, 1832, and bore him four children, viz: Amelia, wife of Charles Corkins, of Colorado; Ermina M., who married Ira Briggs; Jefferson B., a farmer in Middlebury, and Sophronia, wife of Alvin Rice, of Charleston township. Mrs. Conley was again married in 1870, to Silas Staples, who died June 3, 1888. His widow now resides with her son, Jefferson B., in Middlebury township.

JEFFERSON B. CONLEY, only son of Jacob B. and Martha J. Conley, was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, September 1, 1865. When fifteen years of age he commenced working out as a farm hand, at which he continued for three years. He then returned to the homestead farm, and bought the property, on which he has since resided. For five years he farmed on a small scale and engaged in selling wagons and farming implements and running a threshing machine. In 1888 he bought what is known as the Ralph Button property. Six years later he also purchased the George Weller place, and commenced farming on a larger scale, keeping quite a large dairy. In 1894 he was burned out, sustaining a heavy loss, but the same year he rebuilt. Mr. Conley was married April 12, 1879, to Alice West, a daughter of Philander West, who has borne him four children, viz: Lola E., deceased; Martha J., Nina E., and Wand V. Mr. and Mrs. Conley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. Politically, he is an independent voter, and is connected with the K. O. T. M. society.

THOMAS COLEGROVE, a native of Rhode Island, born February 22, 1785, was a son of Oliver Colegrove, a grandson of Eli Colgrove, and a great-grandson of Francis Colegrove, who came from England about 1667, and located at Warwick, Rhode Island. Thomas came to Tioga county in 1841, and settled in Lawrence township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, February 3, 1854. He was married in Rhode Island, to Polly Brightman, who bore him ten children, viz: Taber, Zachariah P., John N., Charlotte and Marilda, all of whom are dead; Willet S., a resident of Knoxville; Andrew J., who lives in Farmington; George T., of Middlebury; Henry B., a farmer in Lawrence township, and Aurilla, wife of Robert Babcock, of Lawrence. Mrs. Colegrove died in December, 1864, surviving her husband over ten years.

GEORGE THOMAS COLEGROVE was born in Troupsburg, New York, August 19, 1830, a son of Thomas and Polly Colegrove. He was eleven years old when his parents came to Tioga county, and he grew to manhood in Lawrence township. When twenty-three years of age he purchased land in Farmington township, lived there until 1865, and then bought a farm near Holiday, in Middlebury township, which he soon afterwards sold. In 1873 he bought his present farm of 145 acres, a part of which lies in Farmington township, and has since been engaged in cultivating it. In 1853 he married Clarissa E. Bradley, a daughter of Henry Bradley, of Farmington township. She was born July 27, 1837, and has borne him six children, viz: Eugene T., a farmer in Tioga township; Martha J., wife of Frank Lutz, of Middlebury; James E., who died September 18, 1887, aged twenty-seven years; Warren W., who lives in Steuben county, New York; Alma A., wife of Byron D. Paris, of Lawrence township, and Cora L., wife of Abram Ballman, of Middlebury.

Mrs. Colegrove is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Colegrove is a Republican, and a well-known, successful farmer.

GEORGE RUDE was born in Connecticut, in 1827, removed with his parents to Cayuga county, New York, when about two years of age, and there received a good education. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1853; remained eight years, and then returned to Cayuga county, New York. A few years later he returned to Tioga and purchased the present Rude farm in Middlebury township. Here he devoted his time and attention to agriculture for the succeeding thirty years, dying on the old homestead, April 17, 1893. He married Lucy A. Saxbury, a daughter of Adam Saxbury, of Chatham township, to which union were born four children, as follows: Abigail, wife of George Brimmer, of Osceola; Jonas, deceased; Orson, born July 7, 1859, and George, born May 7, 1869. Orson and George live upon the old homestead, which is owned by the latter. Their mother makes her home with them. They are engaged in the business of hay pressing, threshing, shingle sawing, wood cutting, and feed grinding, by steam power, own two large engines, and carry on a profitable trade. Both are adherents of the Republican party, and George is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOHN T. PURVIS, county surveyor, was born in Cumberland, Maine, June 10, 1822, a son of Adam and Ruth (Tibbets) Purvis, natives of Maine, and grandson of Adam Purvis, a native of Scotland. His father was a clothier, and died at Yarmouth, Maine, January 15, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. His mother died August 9, 1876, aged seventy-six years. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Andrew, deceased; John T., of Niles Valley; Julia, wife of Mr. Cobb, of Yarmouth, Maine; Susan, deceased; Ruthetta, wife of Andrew Leighton, of Yarmouth; and Anna, Jane and Mary, all of whom are dead. John T. received an academic education, graduating from Lewiston Falls Academy. He learned the cabinet maker's trade, and in 1842 went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in lumbering two years. He then located on Pine creek, near the site of Ansonia, Tioga county, and carried on a large lumber business for nine years. He next removed to Sinnamahoning, Cameron county, as superintendent for Phelps, Dodge & Company, extensive lumber operators, which position he filled seven years. In the meantime he had studied the art of surveying, and the last year he spent with Phelps, Dodge & Company he was employed in that capacity. Removing to Wellsboro, Tioga county, Mr. Purvis formed a partnership with Calvin Kelly and opened a general store, which they carried on two years. In 1867 he located at Niles Valley, in Middlebury township, purchased his present residence, and erected a store building, in which he conducted the mercantile business up to 1885. He has been station agent at Niles Valley since the Fall Brook railroad was built, but has devoted a great deal of his time to surveying, and is at present filling the office of county surveyor. Mr. Purvis was married February 11, 1855, to Harriet E. Herrington, a daughter of Reuben Herrington, one of the early settlers on Pine creek, where Mrs. Purvis was born April 17, 1830. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically, Mr. Purvis is a Democrat, is also a member of the F. & A. M., and is one of the prominent citizens of Middlebury.

AARON VANDERHOOF, a native of New Jersey, was born September 27, 1814, and grew to maturity in that State. He followed farming there up to 1867, when

he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased 103 acres of land in the western part of Middlebury township. Here he continued in agricultural pursuits until 1886, in which year he sold out to his son, George, and returned to New Jersey, where he died, February 25, 1893. His wife, Delila Wagner, was born in New Jersey, June 22, 1817, and reared five children, viz: Lydia A., wife of Theodore Paullison, of New Jersey; Susie, wife of John P. Lantz, of the same State; Ophelia, who died at the age of forty-three; Aaron, a farmer of Tioga township, and George, of Middlebury. Mrs. Vanderhoof is a resident of New Jersey.

George Vanderhoof was born in Passaic county, New Jersey, October 25, 1852, youngest child of Aaron Vanderhoof. He came to this county with his parents in 1867, and worked on the home farm up to 1881. He then moved to Hammond, where he first rented and afterwards purchased a farm. Five years later he bought the old homestead, and soon after sold his farm at Hammond. In 1891 he purchased fifty-three acres adjoining the home farm, upon which he has lived for the past ten years, devoting his attention to agriculture. Mr. Vanderhoof married Mary D. Spaulding, a daughter of Sem P. Spaulding, in 1876. She was born June 17, 1851, and is the mother of the following children: Sem P., a resident of New Jersey; Mary E., John, Monroe H., Susie L., Clyde, Jennie M., who died in childhood; Dorothy, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Vanderhoof is a member of the L. O .T. M., while her husband is connected with the K. O. T. M., and the P. of H. In politics, the family are adherents of the Republican party.

John B. Farr, Sr., a native of England, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1800, and finally settled on a farm in Sullivan township. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife, Lydia, was a native of Germany, and bore him the following children, viz: John B., William, Jacob, Josiah, Seely, a resident of Chemung county, New York; Czar, a resident of Jackson township; Polly, Lucy, Betsey and Lydia. Mr. Farr and wife died at the age of ninety-four and eighty-six years, respectively.

John B. Farr, eldest child of John B. Farr, Sr., was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. In early life he was a mail carrier and stage driver, and later engaged in the saw-mill business. He married Caroline Ives, who bore him the following children, viz: Adelaide, Jacob, Isaac and Sarah J., all of whom are dead; Lydia A., wife of Charles Dimmick, of Tioga; Lafayette, of Middlebury; Juliette and Samuel, both deceased; Barney and Albert, residents of Elkland, and Allen, deceased. Mr. Farr died in 1860, and his wife in 1891, aged eighty years.

Lafayette Farr was born at Seely Creek, New York, June 15, 1845, a son of John B. and Caroline Farr, and grandson of John B. Farr, Sr. In the autumn of 1863, when but eighteen years old, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Peach Bottom, Black Water, City Point, Johnson Farm, Ream's Station, Darbytown, Five Forks, Berksville Station, and was present at the surrender of Lee. He was discharged in September, 1865, at Philadelphia, and returned to his home in this county. He followed lumbering for a time, then learned the carpenter's trade, and finally engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation. He owns a farm of 115 acres near Hammond, which he has rented, and lives on the farm of A. C. Cole. Mr. Farr was married September 6, 1874, to Mary A. Reiger, and has two children, Jennie D. and Nida M. In poli-

tics, a Republican, he has served two terms as supervisor and one term as assistant assessor of his township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R. societies.

George W. Peckham was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, May 14, 1829, a son of Timothy and Zoa (Maxen) Peckham, natives of Rhode Island. His father, who died February 3, 1834, was a son of Philip Peckham, a soldier in the War of 1812, who owned and sold to the government the land on which Fort Adams stands, at Newport, Rhode Island. George W. is the fourth in a family of six children, viz: Cyrus, Sarah, Phoebe, George W., James, deceased, and Annie W. The mother died in 1879. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in his native town, and when nineteen years old went to Providence, where he learned the machinist's trade. He worked there up to 1859, and then went to Philadelphia and embarked in the printing business, but returned to Rhode Island two years later and engaged in farming. In 1881 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located on his present farm of 100 acres, then the property of Ezra Potter. Mr. Peckham married Matilda Potter, a daughter of Ezra and Eunice (Sweet) Potter, June 30, 1851. Nine children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Ida E., deceased wife of Charles Monroe, of Warren, Rhode Island; Zoa A., wife of R. A. Newman, of Bristol, same State; George E., proprietor of a book store in New York City; Albert S., mercantile agent of Brooklyn, New York; Josephine L., a trained nurse of New York City; Frank O., cashier and book-keeper in a wholesale grocery of New York; James S., deceased; William E., who lives at home, and Royal D., a merchant tailor of Wellsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham are members of the First Baptist church, and the P. of H., and in politics, adherents of the Republican party.

Louis Albert Potter was born at Albion, Orleans county, New York, October 11, 1837, a son of Dr. Stephen M. and Ann (Harding) Potter. Dr. Potter was born in Washington county, New York, in 1794, a son of Benjamin Potter, a sea captain. He studied medicine under Dr. H. P. Moore, of Manlius, New York, and commenced practice at Albion, whence he removed to Cazenovia, where he practiced his profession the greater part of his life. He served in the War of 1812, represented his county in the General Assembly in 1845, and was sheriff of Madison county, New York, three years. He was an ardent Democrat, a prominent physician, and a respected citizen. He died at Manlius, New York, October 4, 1885, aged ninety-one years. Dr. Potter was thrice married. His first wife, Polly Moore, bore him one daughter, Maria, deceased wife of John C. Remon, of Syracuse. His second wife, Hulda Collins, died without issue. His third wife, Ann Harding, was born at East Hampton, Connecticut, in August, 1810, a daughter of Daniel and Betsey Harding, and became the mother of eight children, six of whom died in infancy. The two surviving children are Louis A., of Middlebury township, and Charles L., who lives in Syracuse. Mrs. Dr. Potter died in 1892. Louis A. obtained a common school education, and adopted farming as his vocation. He first came to Tioga county in 1859, where he found employment with a lumber firm to scale logs and measure lumber. He settled permanently in this county in 1879, purchasing his present farm near Middlebury Center, to which he has since devoted his attention. In 1861 he married Julia A. Potter, a daughter of Henry H. and Malinda G. (Ste-

vens) Potter. She was born in Tioga in 1840, and has two sons, L. Clarence, a pattern maker, residing at Syracuse, and Jerome V., who lives with his parents. Politically, Mr. Potter is a stanch Democrat.

James Lewis Beers, physician and surgeon, Holiday, was born at Danby, Tompkins county, New York, November 18, 1859. His parents, Andrew J. and Jemima (Rightmyer) Beers, were natives of New York state. His father was a wagonmaker, and died at Danby, February 23, 1891, aged sixty-six years. His mother died May 17, 1885, aged forty-five years. James L. was the eldest in a family of four children, the others being Fred. E., a resident of Ithaca, New York; Anna, wife of Elbert Hill, of Danby, and George A., of Holiday, Middlebury township. After graduating from the Danby High School, the subject of this sketch commenced the study of medicine under Dr. W. H. Fisher, of Spencer, New York, later attended lectures at University Medical College, New York, and graduated from that institution in March, 1882. He began practice at Freeville, Tompkins county, New York, removed one year later to Sayre, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, practiced there one year, and then located at Willseyville, New York, where he remained eighteen months. At the end of this time he went to Colorado, followed his profession there for a year and a half, and then returned to Pennsylvania. He located at Holidaytown, Tioga county, where he has since built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Beers has been twice married. His first marriage occurred April 6, 1882, to Allie Shepard, a daughter of Salonious Shepard, of Spencer, New York, who bore him one daughter, Luella. His second marriage took place September 6, 1888, to Cora B. White, a daughter of M. G. White, of Holiday, Tioga county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, a Republican.

William T. Compton, a native of Ithaca, New York, and a son of John Compton, was born June 21, 1829, and learned the miller's and millwright's trades in his native State, which he followed there up to 1885. In that year he came to Tioga county, and with his son, Jesse, took charge of the Central Mills, at Holiday, at the mouth of Hill's creek, which he continued to operate until his death, July 6, 1890. Mr. Compton was a well-known and successful miller, and did a good business. On July 4, 1855, he married Jane Butcher, of Post Creek, New York, born December 30, 1832, to which union were born three children, viz: Robert A., who lives in Michigan; Luanna, wife of W. H. Hamilton, of Corning, and Jesse, of Holiday, Middlebury township Mrs. Compton died June 30, 1880.

Jesse Compton, manager of the Central Mills, Holiday, Middlebury township, Tioga county, was born at Cuba, Allegany county, New York, August 9, 1860. When sixteen years of age he went to work with his father to learn the millwright and miller's trade, and has followed that business up to the present, having been connected with the Central Mills since coming to Tioga county, in 1885. Mr. Compton was married December 18, 1887, to Cora E. Lyon, a daughter of Henry Lyon, of Charleston township, to which union have been born five children, viz: Jane L., Alta M., Pearl L., William T., and Henry L. In politics, Mr. Compton is a Republican. Since taking charge of the Central Mills, he has built up a good trade and increased their reputation among the people of Tioga county.

Lemuel Jackson was a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, born in 1797, there grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in his

native county until the forties. He then came to Tioga county and settled on a farm near Osceola, removing a few years later into Middlebury township, and finally to Chatham, where he died in 1891. He was twice married. By his first wife there were seven children born to him, viz: Smith and Isaiah, both residents of Bradford county; Miner, who lives in Chatham township; George H., of Nelson, Pennsylvania; Nancy, wife of Abisha Woodward, of Iowa; Paulina, wife of Edward Shepard, of Bradford county, and Jane Ann., wife of Mordecai Schoonover, of Bradford county. His second wife was Sarah Jane Clark, a native of Bradford county, who bore him nine children, as follows: Esther, wife of Joseph Crippen, of Nebraska; Isabella, wife of Albert Saxbury, of Chatham township; Lemuel W., a resident of Clymer; James and Jerry, both of whom live in Middlebury; Martin V., of Charleston; General H., of Chatham; Amos, who lives at Academy Corners, and Flora, wife of Jefferson Chappel, of Deerfield. Mrs. Jackson resides with her daughter, Mrs. Saxbury, in Chatham township.

Jerry Jackson was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, June 10, 1852, a son of Lemuel and Sarah Jane Jackson. He obtained a common school education, and on attaining his majority commenced learning the blacksmith's trade with M. L. Wilson, of Keeneyville, and has since worked at Mansfield, Holiday and Chatham Valley. In the spring of 1886 he removed from Chatham Valley to West Valley, where he has since built up a good business, making a specialty of horseshoeing. In 1880 he married Kittie Niles, a daughter of Wallace Niles, and has three children, viz: Cleve Merton, Nellie Myrtle and Fahy Homer. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Free Baptist church, in which he has filled the office of deacon, and is at present one of the trustees. He is also a member of the K. O. T. M., and in politics, a Prohibitionist.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

John C. Robb, a son of John Robb, was born in Muncy township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1809. His grandfather, Robert Robb, was an ensign in the French and Indian war, in 1758, and one of the first settlers of Muncy township. When about eleven years of age John C. came to Tioga county and lived for a time with Aaron Niles, at Niles Valley. He afterwards went to Lawrenceville and worked several years for Charles Ford. About 1831 he came into Farmington township, and soon after bought a farm, a part of the Bingham estate, in the Peter Mourey neighborhood, which had previously been occupied by a man named Compton, one of the first settlers of the township. Mr. Robb married Susan Locke, who became the mother of four children, viz: Rachel, deceased wife of Rev. Francis Rand, of West Berlin, Massachusetts; Levi R., deceased; Minerva, wife of Jeremiah E. Green, of Tioga, and James L., a resident of Wellsboro. Levi R. enlisted September 18, 1861, and was mustered in as sergeant of Company H, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and was promoted to second lieutenant January 24, 1865, and later to the rank of captain. He participated in many battles and engagements. In the Wilderness a part of his brigade was captured and marched off southward, but Lieutenant Robb determined to escape and broke for liberty. The guard fired on him and his clothes were pierced by thirty-two bullets, but he escaped safely and comparatively uninjured. Rejoining his regiment, he was mortally wounded at Fort Hell, in front of Peters-

burg, April 2, 1865, and died at City Point Hospital seven days later. John C. Robb remained on the homestead in Farmington until 1868, when he sold it to his son, James L., and removed to Tioga, where he died October 7, 1877. His wife survived until April 6, 1890, dying at the age of seventy-two years. In politics, he was a Democrat until 1860, when he became a Republican and voted for Abraham Lincoln. He served as a justice of the peace from 1840 to 1845, and as a county auditor from 1851 to 1854. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, and one of the organizers and leading members of the Presbyterian church of Farmington, in which body he served as an elder for many years.

WALTER VAN DUSEN, a native of Schoharie county, New York, settled in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, where he cleared and improved a farm of 120 acres. In 1870 he removed to Wellsboro, and died there in April, 1879, at the age of eighty-six years. He married Betsey Thorne, and they were the parents of eleven children, viz: Hannah, who married Jonas Seely; John, Maria, who married Ansel Wright; Catherine, who married Franklin Russell; William, Polly, who married E. D. Fish; Milo, Ann, who married Robert Potter; Stephen, Andrew, and James, who was killed April 2, 1865, in front of Petersburg, Virginia, while serving in the Union army.

WILLIAM VAN DUSEN was born in Schoharie county, New York, January 8, 1822, and came with his parents, Walter and Betsey Van Dusen, to Farmington township, Tioga county, in 1835. On attaining his majority he purchased a tract of fifty acres in Farmington, for which he went in debt $200, and before the principal was all paid, the interest amounted to $108. He subsequently added to his original purchase until he owned ninety acres, which he sold. In 1863 he bought the Lemuel Cady homestead of 100 acres, and subsequently added thereto 100 acres more. A good share of the last tract he cleared and improved, and resided upon this farm until his death. Mr. Van Dusen married Emily Cady, a daughter of Lemuel and Ruth (Gleason) Cady, to which union were born four children, viz: Oscar A., Josephine, deceased; Frank and Fred, the last two being twins. In politics, he was a stanch Republican, and in religious belief, a Methodist. He held many of the local offices in Farmington, was highly respected in the community, where he spent nearly sixty years of his life, and always took an active part in public affairs.

FRANK VAN DUSEN, son of William Van Dusen, and grandson of Walter Van Dusen, was born in Farmington township, September 29, 1863. He was reared upon the old homestead, and obtained a good education in the public schools, and the State Normal School at Mansfield, and graduated at Allen's Business College, Elmira, New York, in 1884. He then entered the employ of the Fall Brook Railroad Company, as station agent at Harrison Valley, Potter county, remaining there one year. He was afterwards one of the keepers in the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, which position he held nine months. In the autumn of 1887 he returned home, and taught one term of school. In 1888-89 he was constable of Farmington township, since which time he has been engaged in farming on the old homestead. It comprises 100 acres, and he also owns 107 acres known as the John Van Dusen farm. He is an ardent Republican, and during the session of 1892, he was door-keeper of the House at Harrisburg, and was a delegate to the state convention in the same city in 1894. On June 30, 1887, Mr. Van Dusen married Dell

Hall, a daughter of George M. and Sarah (Green) Hall, of Farmington, and has had two children, Gusta and Ruth, both deceased. Mr. Van Dusen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the enterprising citizens of his township.

Robert Casbeer, a son of William and Catherine (Jay) Casbeer, was born at Owego, Tioga county, New York, September 4, 1811, and was reared in Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, from the age of five years, in the family of Deacon Elihu Hill. On attaining manhood he worked Mr. Hill's farm five years, and for five years afterwards was engaged in farming in Woodhull, New York. In 1841 he settled in Farmington township, Tioga county, where he cleared and improved upwards of 300 acres of land, upon which he lived for many years, removing late in life to Osceola, and dying in 1892. His first wife was Susan House, and they were the parents of the following children: Ann, wife of Aaron E. Baker; Benjamin, deceased; Catherine J., wife of John R. Smith; Daniel E., Emily, wife of Jerome Spencer; Flora, wife of Benjamin Adams, and Gratia, wife of Fred Gaig. Mr. Casbeer was a man of positive character and decided views, and possessed a vigorous and energetic nature. He was ever ready to help the needy, often refusing to sell his farm produce for money, saying to the would-be purchaser, "You have money and can buy of others, while I have poor neighbors to whom I must sell and wait for my pay." His wife, Susan, was, in every sense of the word, a helpmeet. Brought up in an atmosphere of refinement, a school teacher before her marriage, and possessing a naturally self-reliant disposition, she was in every way qualified to help make a Christian home. She was an earnest member of the Presbyterian church. About two years after Mrs. Casbeer's death, Mr. Casbeer married for his second wife, Mrs. Maria Barker Fish, an estimable Christian woman, kind and efficient in all her ways. She survived him nearly two years. Mr. Casbeer was a member of the Presbyterian church, a sincere and consistent Christian, and did much to shape and mould the moral sentiment of the community in which he lived. He always took a prominent part in public affairs, and served as assessor of Farmington township seventeen successive terms. In politics, he was a Republican.

Daniel E. Casbeer was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, February 23, 1852, and is the only surviving son of Robert and Susan Casbeer. He grew to manhood upon the old homestead, and was educated in the common schools and at the Osceola High School. Farming has been his life vocation, and he has lived on his present farm of 140 acres since 1877. Mr. Casbeer was married November 8, 1876, to Sarah Peters, a daughter of James E. and Priscilla (Smith) Peters, of Farmington township. Four children are the fruits of this union, viz: Bennie L., Fred D., Grace E. and Charlie R. Mr. Casbeer has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty years, and is a trustee in the Pleasant Valley society. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the P. of H., and K. S. F. I.

Carlos House was born in Connecticut, November 8, 1812, son of Ansel and Nancy (Beel) House, early settlers of Farmington township. They located on the farm now occupied by W. C. House about 1830, and there spent the remaining years of their lives. Their children were as follows: Rockwell, Andrew, Carlos, and Eliza who married Daniel Mourey. Carlos assisted in clearing the old homestead, where

he resided until his death. He was instrumental in having a postoffice established at Farmington Center, of which he was the first incumbent, holding the office eight years. He was married October 3, 1853, to Adelia Lee—born July 28, 1824, in Milford, Otsego county, New York—a daughter of Barnes and Azubah (Sergrents) Lee, who bore him two sons, Willie C., and Clarence M., born May 8, 1855, and died in November, 1855. Mr. House died December 11, 1887.

Willie C. House, only living child of Carlos House, was born on the old homestead in Farmington township, Tioga county, December 15, 1857, and has spent his entire life upon the farm. He obtained a common school education, and has made farming his life vocation. On June 10, 1893, he married Bertha Dodge, born June 9, 1873, a daughter of Alpha W. and Mahala (Smith) Dodge, of Chatham township, and has two daughters, Helen L., born March 3, 1894, and Julia Zella, born September 24, 1895. Mr. House is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics, an adherent of the Democratic party.

Elisha Soule was born in Massachusetts, May 15, 1806, a son of Rowland and Mary (Phelps) Soule. In early life he removed to Truxton, Cortland county, New York, where he was married May 10, 1826, to Polly Colgrove, a daughter of William and Susannah (Brightman) Colgrove. She was born in Rhode Island, whence the family removed to New York state. Eleven children were the fruits of this union, viz: Cornelia S., wife of William P. Abbott, of Monroe county, Wisconsin; Sarah F., wife of James D. Abbott, of the same county; William L., who entered the United States service in March, 1863, and contracted typhoid fever, from which he died at his father's home in Farmington, October 2, following; Wesley V., a resident of Monroe county, Wisconsin; James R., who enlisted in Company H, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in September, 1861, and served with his regiment until the battle of Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864, where he was killed; Catherine E., widow of J. D. Greenfield; Perry R., who enlisted in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, in March, 1862, served with his regiment until 1864, when he was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville until December of the same year, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, where he died, December 31, 1864; Amanda M., wife of George W. Bowen, of Farmington; Omar H., who enlisted in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, in February, 1864, and served until the close of the war, and is now a resident of Steuben county, New York; Julia A., deceased wife of Charles Baker, of Lawrence township, and Lelia L., wife of Henry J. Weltroth, of Williamsport. In 1830 Mr. Soule settled in Farmington township, Tioga county, removing a few years later into Middlebury township. About 1839 he located near Keeneyville, on the Griffin farm. After living there seven years he sold it and returned to Farmington. In 1849 he purchased the farm where his son-in-law, George W. Bowen, now lives, upon which he resided until his death. By sturdy industry he cleared and improved this property, erecting substantial buildings, and bringing the land to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Soule was a stanch Republican, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist church. He died April 5, 1871, and his wife, November 21, 1885.

George W. Bowen was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, March 4, 1839, a son of David and Matilda (Winser) Bowen, formerly of Rhode Island.

From the age of two years he was reared in the family of Peter Mourey, of Farmington, with whom he remained working on the farm until his majority. On June 30, 1861, he married Amanda M. Soule, a daughter of Elisha and Polly Soule, to which union have been born seven children, viz: Stella F., Grant and Daisy, all of whom are dead; James R., a resident of Philadelphia; Wesley G., a resident of Corning; Votcott E. and Alfred. On September 2, 1864, Mr. Bowen enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment until the close of the war. In August, 1865, he bought the Preston farm in Farmington township, where he lived until 1873, in which year he located upon his father-in-law's homestead, which has since been his place of residence. He also owns a home in Tioga. Mr. Bowen is a member of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., of Tioga, and both he and his wife are charter members of Fair View Grange, No. 817, of Farmington. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are members of Farmington Hill Presbyterian church.

Henry Smith, a native of Jasper, Steuben county, New York, was born January 29, 1812, and came to Nelson, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, before attaining his majority, where he worked by the month. After his marriage he settled in Nelson township permanently. In early manhood he engaged in lumbering, in which business he continued several years, and later followed agriculture, clearing and improving the farm now occupied by his son-in-law, Jerome L. Bosard, upon which he resided until his death, in January, 1894. He married Phoebe M. Cook, a daughter of John Cook, of Nelson, to which union were born seven children, viz: Willard, Priscilla, widow of James E. Peters; Elizabeth, wife of Charles R. Howland; Maria, wife of Harry Baxter; John R., Alice, wife of Jerome L. Bosard, and Frances, wife of Walter Pease. Mr. Smith was an ardent Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John R. Smith was born in Nelson township, Tioga county, January 8, 1848, and is a son of Henry Smith. He was reared in his native township, and was educated in the public schools and Union Academy. Since 1870 he has been engaged in farming in Farmington township. On December 23, 1868, he married Catherine, a daughter of Robert and Susan (House) Casbeer, of Farmington, and has four children, viz: Henry B., Lena E., Susan H., and Phoebe M. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has served three years as constable and collector of his township. He is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and the P. of H. societies, and is one of the prominent farmers of this vicinity.

William Baxter, a native of Delaware county, New York, born in 1803, was a son of Nathan Baxter, a Revolutionary soldier, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1836. He settled in Nelson, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture for several years, but later located on a farm in Farmington township, where he resided until his death. His wife, Rachel, was a daughter of James Paul, of Delaware county, New York, and bore him four children, viz: Sarah A., who married Myron A. Johnson; Alva, William H., and Adeline, who married Henry Mourey. Mr. Baxter was a Democrat, and though not a member of any church, was a regular attendant at the services of the Methodist Episcopal society.

Alva Baxter, eldest son of William Baxter, was born in Delaware county, New York, July 6, 1829, and came to Tioga county with his parents when about

seven years old. He attended the common schools of Nelson, and later learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed more or less ever since. About 1862 he settled on the farm he now occupies in Farmington township, embracing 180 acres of land, the greater part of which he has cleared and improved. In 1855 he married Lorency Gleason, a daughter of Warren and Sarah A. (Treat) Gleason, of Farmington. Three children have been born to them, viz: Sarah A., Rachel, wife of Charles Davenport, and Edwin. Mr. Baxter is a Democrat, in politics, and has been assessor of Farmington several times. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the P. of H., and is one of the leading farmers of his township.

Julius A. Phelps was born in New England, April 19, 1802. His parents, Oliver and Roxanna Phelps, natives of New England, were pioneers of Nelson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where both resided until their death. They had six children, viz: Lydia, who married Gershom Clark; Julius A., Gilbert, Oliver, George W., and Fidelia, who married Joseph White. The subject of this sketch settled in Mansfield, Tioga county, in early manhood, and was engaged in farming in that locality up to 1842, when he removed to Farmington township, to the farm now owned by his son, Warren. He cleared and improved this property, and resided on it until his death, January 2, 1883. His wife, Clarissa, was a daughter of Benjamin Worden, of Potter county, Pennsylvania, and bore him five children, as follows: Maria, who married Charles Webster; Caroline, who became the wife of Benjamin Powers; Wesley, Orilla, wife of Ambrose Place, and Warren.

Warren Phelps, youngest child of Julius A. Phelps, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, October 9, 1838, and was reared on the old homestead in Farmington township. He attended the common schools of his district, and has lived upon his present farm, which was settled by his father, since he was three years old. February 24, 1858, he married Maria Teachman, a daughter of Abram and Louisa (Brimmer) Teachman, of Osceola. In politics, he is a Democrat, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the substantial farmers of his township.

Reuben H. Close was born at Locke, Cayuga county, New York, November 20, 1832, a son of Peter M. and Lucretia (Holmes) Close. He came with his parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled in the southeastern part of Farmington township, on the farm now occupied by E. W. Close. He remained at home until his majority, and for a few years after he was engaged in the nursery business at Elmira, New York. On September 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and soon after entering the service he was commissioned second lieutenant of that company. He was, however, taken sick and was honorably discharged for disability about a year later. Mr. Close was married February 16, 1864, to Esther O. Hurlbut, a daughter of Lyman and Caroline (Scoville) Hurlbut, of Lawrence township, to which union have been born the following children: Carrie H., wife of Frank M. Leonard, a lawyer of Wellsville, New York; Mary A., Randolph R., who died at the age of twenty-four; William E., Mead P., Fred, deceased, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Close was engaged in merchandising at Farmington Hill for a few years after the war, and later purchased a farm of 110 acres, where he has since resided, owning one of the best improved farms in the township. He devotes his whole attention to the cultivation and improvement of his land, and makes a specialty of fruit growing. He has served as a school

director for twenty-five years, being either secretary or treasurer of the board during this period, with the exception of one year, and has also filled the offices of assessor or assistant assessor for fifteen years and those of township clerk or treasurer for ten consecutive years. Mrs. Close is a member of Farmington Hill Presbyterian church. He is connected with the Masonic order, and is also a charter member of Wallace Bogart Post, No. 362, G. A. R., of Nelson.

JACOB B. DOAN was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and was a son of Joshua Doan. He came from Scipio, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and after drifting about the county for some years, finally settled in Chatham township, where he cleared and improved a farm, in the meantime working at the carpenter's trade. He died upon the homestead in 1887. His wife was Sally Churchill, and bore him seven children, viz: Andrew J., Elizabeth, who married Charles Lines; Eliza, wife of Nathan Bard; Sylvester, who married Polly Butler; Mary, wife of Albert Baker; Sally, wife of George Baker, and Jacob, who married Mary Owlett. Mr. Doan was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was originally an adherent of the Whig party, later a Republican, and finally an advocate of the Greenback doctrines.

ANDREW JACKSON DOAN was born in Scipio, New York, July 8, 1833, and came to Tioga county with his parents in 1841, where he has since lived. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that business for fifteen years. In 1868 he located in Farmington township, and since 1872 he has resided on the farm he now occupies, comprising 100 acres, the greater part of which he has cleared and improved. In 1857 he married Melissa E. Rowley, a daughter of Orlando and Jane Rowley, of Farmington, and has one daughter, Nellie R. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist; has been mercantile appraiser of Tioga county, and has served as justice of the peace four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of Farmington's progressive citizens.

CHARLES BLANCHARD, SR., a native of New England, settled in Lawrence township, Tioga county, about 1802, a few years later removing to Lancaster county, and thence to Harrisburg, where he died. He was widely known as a contractor on public works, and in the construction of public roads, canals, etc., during the early years of the century. His wife was a Miss Bigelow, and they were the parents of the following children: Ebenezer, Duodatus, Sylvanus, Charles, Hopestill, Hannah, who married Samuel Snow; Abigail, who married Hosea Ballou; Esther, Aurilla, Ira and Lodema.

CHARLES BLANCHARD was born in Whitehall, New York, April 11, 1795, a son of Charles Blanchard, Sr., and came to Tioga county with his parents when about seven years of age. Before attaining his majority he assisted in clearing and improving the farm in Lawrence township upon which his father settled, and there lived the remaining years of his life, dying July 11, 1878. He married Lovina Hammond, a daughter of Josiah Hammond, of Elkland, who became the mother of nine children, viz: Oliver H., Hopestill, Rebecca A., wife of Chester B. Hoyt; Calphurnia, wife of William Phelps; Jane E., wife of J. L. Hurlbut; Charles, Emily, wife of M. Randolph; Myra and Lewis. Mr. Blanchard was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church of Nelson, of which he was a deacon many years. In

politics, he supported the Republican party. He was a man of strict temperance habits, and a member of the first temperance society organized in Tioga county.

Oliver H. Blanchard, eldest child of Charles and Lovina Blanchard, was born in Lawrence township, Tioga county, March 4, 1822, and was reared to manhood on the old homestead. In 1850 he settled in Farmington township, and cut the first stick of timber on the farm he now occupies, and upon which he has lived for nearly half a century. Mr. Blanchard has been twice married. January 13, 1852, he married Emily J., daughter of Hopestill and Myra (Kirk) Blanchard, of Tioga county, who bore him five children, viz: Charles, deceased; Mary, wife of Dr. A. H. Forsythe; William P., Chester H. and Frank R. His second marriage occurred September 26, 1866, to Mary J. Mulford, a daughter of Benjamin S. and Rachel (Locke) Mulford, of Farmington, to which union have been born two children, Oliver B. and Charles R. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the I. O. O. F. In politics, a Republican, he was the first nominee of that party for the office of county treasurer of Tioga county, to which he was elected, and served a full term of two years.

Charles Ouderkirk was born in Onondaga county, New York, September 10, 1816, a son of Nicholas and Catharine Ouderkirk, and came of Dutch ancestry. In 1844 he located in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Farmington township in 1851, locating on the farm now occupied by his son, Linsford. This he cleared and improved, and erected all of the buildings. His wife, Ruby, was a daughter of Linsford and Mary (Taylor) Coates, pioneers of Elkland, who bore him four children, viz: Linsford, Kate, wife of Frank Tubbs; Morgan, and Diantha, wife of Frank L. Hood. Mr. Ouderkirk was a Republican, but took no active interest in public affairs. He died March 20, 1893, and his wife, Ruby, May 26, 1895. Both are buried in Highland cemetery, at Elkland.

Linsford Ouderkirk, eldest son of Charles Ouderkirk, was born in Hector, Potter county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1843, and was an infant when his parents came to Tioga county. He grew to manhood in this county, and obtained a good education in the Osceola High School and the State Normal School, at Mansfield. He has followed farming and teaching as his principal vocation, and has taught fall and winter terms for the past twenty years. Since 1851 he has lived upon the old homestead, which he now owns. In 1882 he was postal clerk on the Cowanesque division of the Fall Brook railroad. Politically, Mr. Ouderkirk is a Republican, and in religious belief, a close communion Baptist.

Rhodes W. Hall was born in Hancock, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 8, 1823, a son of Reuben Hall. On August 22, 1851, he married Jane A. Knight, and in the spring of 1852 settled in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and became a partner with his cousin, G. M. Hall, who still resides in that township. He purchased 100 acres of land of Hiram Merritt, which he cleared up. He then bought 100 acres of the Bingham estate. In 1872 he purchased from A. J. Fisk 186 acres and cleared 160 acres in one fallow. He died April 4, 1883. His wife, Jane A., was a daughter of Caleb Knight, of Rensselaer county, New York. She bore him six children, who grew to maturity, viz: Alpha, who died in 1874; Lyman, Emma, wife of Charles L. Beiver; Nettie, Anna, wife of G. L. Ashdown, and Jennie, wife of William Butler. Mrs. Hall died in September, 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Hall was an adherent of the Republican party.

Lyman Hall was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, June 23, 1859, and is a son of Rhodes W. and a grandson of Reuben Hall, pioneers of the same township. He obtained a common school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade, subsequently spending several years in Colorado. He also followed farming on the old homestead for eight years, a part of which he now owns, but since 1892 he has conducted a blacksmith shop in Nelson. On December 4, 1883, Mr. Hall married Katie M., a daughter of Alanson and Esther (Young) Buckbee, pioneers of Farmington township, and has four children living: Alta, Floyd, Bennie and Philip. Mr. Hall is a Republican, in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M.

Stephen Martin, Sr., was born in Richmond, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in 1802, a son of Wilderness Martin, the first white child born in that town. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in religious belief, a Quaker. Stephen was reared in New Hampshire, and from 1826 to 1855 was a resident of Vermont. In the latter year he settled in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming until 1882. He then removed to Westfield, where he died in 1889. His wife, Esther, was a daughter of Reuben Bemis, of Springfield, Vermont, and bore him six children, viz: Amy, who married Zimri Allen; Ansel H., Almon P., Louisa, wife of John Felker; Reuben B. and Stephen. Mr. Martin was a supporter of the Republican party.

Stephen Martin, youngest child of Stephen Martin, Sr., was born in Barton, Orleans county, Vermont, July 21, 1835, there grew to manhood, and received an academical education. He came to Tioga county with his parents in 1855, and for twenty years taught school during the winter seasons and followed farming in the summer. He lived in Farmington township until 1882, when he removed to Westfield, which has since been his home. On March 26, 1864, Mr. Martin enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the engagements in front of Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad. In September, 1864, his regiment was ordered to Philadelphia, where it remained until May 11, 1865, when his company was sent to McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, on detached duty, and was mustered out of service August 8, 1865. Mr. Martin married Ann Smith, a daughter of Philemon and Mahala (Beach) Smith, of Chatham township, June 10, 1857. Six children are the fruits of this marriage, viz: Armenia, deceased; Lawrence S., Clarence E., Philip Sheridan, Ernest and Fred. Politically, Mr. Martin is a Republican, and is a member of the K. of H., and the G. A. R. societies.

Lawrence S. Martin, eldest son of Stephen Martin, was born in Farmington township, on the farm where he now resides, November 16, 1859. With the exception of twelve years, he has always lived on the old homestead. On November 1, 1882, he married Jane Owlett, a daughter of Gilbert and Sarah (Temple) Owlett, of Middlebury township. Mr. Martin is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Lewis Beiver was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1827, and served an apprenticeship to the tanner's trade at Jonestown, Pennsylvania. About 1849

he came to Nelson, Tioga county, where he was employed in the Blackwell tannery up to 1862. He then purchased a farm in Farmington township, now owned and occupied by his son, Charles L., which he partially cleared and improved, and there died in February, 1885. His wife, Eliza, was a daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Chandler) Lugg, of Farmington, and was the mother of three children, two of whom grew to maturity, viz: Mary D., wife of E. W. Close, and Charles L. Mr. Beiver served in the army during the Rebellion, as a member of Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Politically, he was a Republican, was connected with the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. societies, and was a member of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES L. BEIVER, son of Lewis Beiver, was born in Nelson, Tioga county, March 5, 1859, and grew to manhood in Farmington township. He obtained a good education in the common schools and State Normal School, Mansfield. In 1881-82 he was book-keeper for a mining company at Hillsboro, New Mexico, and the balance of his life has been spent on the old homestead, where he has prosecuted farming quite successfully. Mr. Beiver was married October 31, 1883, to Emma Hall, a daughter of Rhodes W. and Jane A. (Knight) Hall, of Farmington, and has two sons, Claude H. and Clyde A. In politics, he is a Republican, has held the office of school director in his township, and has been secretary of the school board for nine years. He is one of the most intelligent and progressive citizens of his township.

NELSON BOROUGH.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, SR., a native of Scotland, came from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania, in 1810, locating in what is now Nelson borough, Tioga county, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Joseph D. Campbell, where he resided until his death. His wife was Mary Harper, and their children were as follows: John, Sally, who married Samuel Hazlett; Jane, who married John Hazlett; William, who died young; Joseph, Elizabeth, who married Richard Ellison; James, and Mary, who married a Mr. Gibson. Mr. Campbell was a very strict Presbyterian, and it is said that in maple-sugar season he would turn over his sap-buckets on Saturday night, and would not permit any work to be performed on the Sabbath day, even forbidding the cooking of food for family use. In politics, he was a Democrat.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, JR., son of Joseph Campbell, Sr., was born in Scotland in 1793, and came with his parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He soon after took up 250 acres of land in Nelson township, upon which he resided until his death, in 1864. In 1822 he married Anne Clinch, a daughter of Thomas Clinch. She was born in England, and became the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, viz: William, Sally, who married Benjamin D. Congdon; Mary A., who married Allen Seely; Eleanor, who married M. D. Bosard; Elizabeth, who married Daniel H. Hughey; Phoebe, who married William Hoyt; Jane, who became the wife of George Tubbs; John H., Joseph D., Maria, wife of James Loop, and Julia, wife of Edward Selph. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Presbyterian church at Nelson, which he assisted in organizing, and was a deacon and elder in that body. Politically, he was a Republican.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, son of Joseph Campbell, Jr., was born in Nelson town-

ship, Tioga county, January 12, 1836. He was educated in the common schools of his district, in the Wellsboro High School, and at Union Academy, and commenced his business life as a farmer in Farmington township. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the battles of Fort Steadman, Dutch Gap and Petersburg. In June, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Virginia. On his return home he engaged as a traveling salesman for a firm in Corning, New York, but since 1867 he has followed the general insurance business at Nelson. On February 10, 1858, Mr. Campbell married Calfurnia L. Bottum, a daughter of Nathan and Betsey (Lockwood) Bottum, of Tyrone, New York, and has two children, Adelbert E., and Luella B., wife of Philip E. Young. Mr. Campbell and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Nelson, and he is connected with the I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held various local offices.

Adelbert E. Campbell was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, December 19, 1859, and is the only son of John H. Campbell. He received a common school education, and engaged in the general insurance business with his father at Nelson, with whom he was in partnership five years. In 1886 he embarked in business for himself at Nelson, but removed to Elkland in the spring of 1891, where he conducted a successful insurance business until January 1, 1896, when he sold out and removed to Elmira, New York, where he is now engaged in the fire insurance business. On April 6, 1882, he married Carrie Sebring, a daughter of Siras and Almira (Fenno) Sebring, of Tyrone, New York, and has two children, J. Harvey and William S. In politics, Mr. Campbell is a Republican, and is recognized as an enterprising and progressive young business man.

Joseph D. Campbell was born in Nelson, Tioga county, December 29, 1839, and is the youngest son of Joseph Campbell, Jr. He was educated in the public schools and Union Academy, and remained working on the old homestead farm until 1866. For the succeeding five years he was in the mercantile business at Nelson. From 1871 to 1876, he was in partnership with his brother, John H., in the general insurance business, but since the latter year he has been a member of the firm of J. Bottom & Company, of Nelson, wholesale and retail dealers in coal, grain, pressed hay, etc. From 1879 to 1881, this firm had a large commission house in New York City, and from 1880 to 1883 were the proprietors of a wholesale grain and feed store at Elkland, Tioga county. They were afterwards proprietors of a general flour and feed store at Harrison Valley, Potter county, where, in 1883, they erected a building suitable for carrying on that business. This firm took an active part in securing the right of way for, and in building the Cowanesque branch of the Fall Brook railroad, of which Mr. Campbell has been station agent at Nelson since 1879. He was married December 2, 1862, to Dolly Bottom, a daughter of Charles and Phoebe (Pierce) Bottom, to which union have been born three children, viz: Grace, wife of G. W. Buck, of Elmira; Myra and Phoebe, the last two of whom are dead. Politically, Mr. Campbell is a Republican, and in religious faith, an adherent of the Presbyterian church. He is a charter member of Nelson Lodge, I. O. O. F., has held most of the offices in Nelson borough, including justice of the peace for ten years, and has served two terms as burgess. He is a gentleman of commendable enterprise and

public spirit, and has done his full share towards promoting the best interests of the Cowanesque valley.

WALTER BOTTOM, formerly spelled "Bottum," was a native of Connecticut, and settled in Nelson, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. He built a mill and was engaged in lumbering for many years, dying there at the age of seventy-five. His wife was Dolly Clark, and their children were as follows: Eliza, who married Gilbert Phelps; Walter, Dolly, who married Leander Culver; Charles, Sally, who married William Clark; Nathan, and Sophronia, who became the wife of Jacob Brooks.

CHARLES BOTTOM, son of Walter Bottom, was a native of Connecticut, and came with his parents to Nelson township, Tioga county, in 1827. On attaining his majority he settled in Farmington township, where he cleared and improved one of the largest farms in the township, upon which he lived upwards of thirty-five years, and then removed to Nelson, which has since been his home. His wife, Phoebe, is a daughter of Cromwell Pierce, of Farmington township. They are the parents of five children, three of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Dolly, wife of Joseph D. Campbell; Jerome, and Rebecca, widow of Robert Lugg. Mr. Bottom has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

JEROME BOTTOM was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, January 21, 1842, and is the only son of Charles Bottom. He was reared on the old homestead, and attended the public schools of his district in boyhood, also assisting his parents in the duties of the farm. In 1861 he commenced buying and shipping stock, in which he continued for some years. Since 1876 he has been the senior member of the firm of J. Bottom & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in coal, grain, pressed hay, etc. Mr. Bottom has been in business at Nelson since 1870, and a resident of the town since 1879. He was prominent and active in securing the right of way for, and in the construction of the Fall Brook railroad, and in 1875 shipped the first car load of pressed hay over that road to New York City. January 8, 1861, he married Mary Redfield, a daughter of Joseph B. and Ann (Lee) Redfield, of Farmington township. Mr. Bottom is a stanch Republican, and is recognized as one of the public-spirited and substantial business men of the Cowanesque valley.

SAMUEL RATHBUN, a native of Massachusetts, was an early settler of Nelson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, locating on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Mariam Rathbun, widow of his oldest son, Henry. He cleared and improved this property, and continued to reside there until his death, in 1845, and was buried on the homestead, where all of the deceased members of the Rathbun family have been interred. His wife, Jane Vroman, who died March 18, 1876, was a native of the Mohawk valley, and bore him eleven children, named as follows: Henry, Mary, who married Henry Dinninny; Eliza, second wife of William Heysham; John, Susan, who married Philip Perkins; Betsey, first wife of William Heysham; Orsemus, who died December 7, 1896; Samuel, Thomas, Job and G. M. Dallas. Mr. Rathbun was one of the leading citizens of his day in the Cowanesque valley, and in addition to farming, he was associated with Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, in the lumber business for some years. He assisted in clearing the land in Wellsboro whereon the present court house stands. In politics, he was a Democrat.

HENRY RATHBUN was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, March 6, 1816, and

was a son of Samuel Rathbun, who soon afterwards located in Nelson township, where Henry spent nearly all his life, engaged in farming. He married Mariam Owen, a daughter of Ambrose and Betsey (Wright) Owen, of Addison, New York, January 16, 1844, to which union were born nine children, who grew to maturity, named as follows: Rosetta, wife of Emory Bland; Elizabeth J., wife of Theodore Smith; Diantha, wife of John R. Mack; Lydia, wife of Frank Congdon; Julia, wife of William Cady; Cora, wife of Frank Rice; Tressa, deceased wife of William Rice; Carrie, wife of Herbert Dunning, and George Dell. Mr. Rathbun died August 19, 1871. He was an ardent Democrat, and served one term as treasurer of Tioga county. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the most respected citizens of the community in which he lived.

Job Rathbun was born in Nelson township, Tioga county, March 18, 1841, and is a son of Samuel Rathbun. He grew to manhood upon the old homestead, and attended the common schools and Union Academy during his boyhood days. For many years he was engaged in farming in Nelson township, and spent nine years in the west, where he followed lumbering in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. He has been a resident of Elkland since 1889, where for three years he conducted a milk route, but since 1893 he has been in the lumber business. He still owns a farm in Nelson township. Mr. Rathbun was married March 7, 1869, to Susie Tubbs, a daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Bowman) Tubbs, of Westfield, and has one son, Benjamin S. Mr. Rathbun is a member of the E. A. U., and in politics, an ardent Democrat.

George Henry Baxter was born in Tuscarora, Steuben county, New York, November 9, 1824, and is a son of Ira and Betsey (Manley) Baxter, and grandson of Rev. Aaron Baxter. The latter was born in Connecticut, in 1766, a son of Aaron Baxter, both of whom served in the War of the Revolution. Ira and his father removed from Connecticut to Schoharie county, New York, and subsequently to Chenango county, early in the present century. Ira afterwards settled in Steuben county, where for a number of years before his death, which occurred in 1838, he was a justice of the peace. George Henry Baxter was reared in his native town, and there received a common school education. In 1849 he located in Nelson, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in merchandising, which he followed the greater part of his time up to 1880. Mr. Baxter was twice married. In 1845 he married Clarissa Campbell, of Nelson. His second marriage occurred in 1850, to Clara Manley, a daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Wright) Manley, of Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Charles Wright, was a Revolutionary soldier, and her father a soldier in the War of 1812. She bore him five children, viz: Nora, Tella F., Eva, wife of J. E. Hazlett; Susan, wife of M. F. Cass, and Calvin S. Politically, he was a Republican, was postmaster at Nelson from 1860 to 1880, associate judge of Tioga county from 1880 to 1885, and from 1889 to 1892 he filled the office of jury commissioner. Mr. Baxter was a member of the Presbyterian church, and belonged to the I. O. O. F. After giving up merchandising he engaged in farming, which he followed the latter years of his life.

Calvin S. Baxter, physician and surgeon, is a son of Judge George Henry and Clara (Manley) Baxter, and was born in Tuscarora, New York, October 8, 1860.

He was reared in Nelson, Tioga county, and was educated in the public schools and at the literary institute of Franklin, New York. In 1878 he commenced his medical studies with Dr. A. M. Loop, of Nelson, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1882. For five years he practiced his profession in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, locating in Nelson in 1887, where he has since devoted his attention to its active duties and is recognized as an able physician. Dr. Baxter has been twice married. His first wife was Hattie Elderkin, a daughter of David and Hattie (Robinson) Elderkin, of Franklin, New York, who bore him two children, Clara and Florence. His second wife was Mary A. Renton, a daughter of James and Mary (Whitney) Renton, of Elmira, New York. The Doctor is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, also of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., and in politics, he is a Republican. Dr. Baxter lives on a part of the land settled and improved by his great grandfather, Rev. Aaron Baxter, whose wife, Abigail Webster, was a direct descendant of Gov. John Webster.

Jerome L. Bosard was born in Osceola, Tioga county, May 29, 1849, and is the third son of Andrew Keller Bosard, and grandson of Andrew Bosard. He was reared upon the homestead farm and obtained his education in the Osceola High School. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, which he has followed more or less since attaining his majority. With the exception of three years, from 1882 to 1885, that he spent in Dakota, he has been a resident of Nelson since 1871. Mr. Bosard was married May 9, 1871, to Alice M. Smith, a daughter of Henry and Phoebe M. (Cook) Smith, of Nelson, and has three children: Myra L., Andrew K. and Edith M. In politics, Mr. Bosard is a Republican, and in religion, a Presbyterian. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M. societies.

Charles M. Preston was born in Steuben county, New York, March 8, 1853. His father, Aaron O. Preston, a native of Massachusetts, married Ann Olcott, and in 1857 located in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on a hotel for several years. He was the father of three children, viz: Charles M., William O. and Emma L. He died in Elkland in 1884, aged sixty-five years. Charles M. was about four years old when his parents came to Tioga county, where he grew to manhood. In the spring of 1880 he went to Dakota, where he spent nine years, and then returned to Tioga county. He has since devoted his attention to farming, and is one of the substantial farmers of Nelson township. Mr. Preston was married December 22, 1887, to Ellen Tubbs, a daughter of Philip and Betsey (Spencer) Tubbs, of Nelson, and has two children, Otis and Ernest Politically, he is a Republican, and is at present serving as one of the school directors of Nelson.

William B. Stevens, physician and surgeon, was born at Campbell, Steuben county, New York, January 1, 1865, a son of Ralph and Margaret (Gilmore) Stevens, and is of English and Scotch extraction. He was reared in his native county, and there obtained a public school education. He entered a drug store at Campbell, New York, and served an apprenticeship of four years at that business. In 1884 he established a drug store at Elkland, Tioga county, which he carried on two years, and the following two years conducted a similar business at Harrison Valley, Potter county. In 1885 he began the study of medicine with Dr. M. R. Pritchard, of Harrison Valley, and in 1888 entered Jefferson Medical College, Phila-

delphia, where he graduated in April, 1891. He immediately located at Nelson, Tioga county, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has built up a successful business. Dr. Stevens was married September 28, 1887, to Anna M. Gray, a daughter of Robert T. and Fannie (Brown) Gray, of Corning, New York, and has two daughters, Fannie L. and Margaret. He is an ardent Republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles and measures of that party. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and the K. O. T. M. societies.

Rev. Hallock Armstrong, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Nelson, was born in Minisink, Orange county, New York, October 31, 1823. His parents, James T. and Ruth (Hallock) Armstrong, were natives of Orange county, his father's ancestors being Scotch-Irish, and those of his mother early settlers of Connecticut. During the Revolutionary War his paternal grandfather was confined for several months on a British prison ship in New York harbor. His father, a farmer by occupation, removed to Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1830, and thence to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1838. In his old age he located in Binghamton, New York, where he died in March, 1884. His mother died in February, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. The subject of this sketch was the second in a family of five children, viz: Frances Maria, deceased wife of Simeon Hanchett; Hallock, of Nelson; Mary Elizabeth, who died in childhood; James Horace, a contractor and builder, of Binghamton; Albert D., an attorney at law, who died in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1886. Mr. Armstrong was educated in the public schools and at Lafayette College, graduating from the latter institution in 1848. He then took a course in Princeton Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1851, and then entered the ministry. He began preaching at Wilkes-Barre, where he preached and taught three years, and then went to Bethany, Genesee county, New York, and taught in the Presbyterian Academy two years, preaching at Portage. He next preached and taught six years at Laporte and Dushore, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and served as county superintendent of schools in that county from 1858 to 1861. His next charge was at Monroetown, Bradford county, where he remained nineteen years, seventeen of which he spent in teaching, fourteen being passed in the same school room. In 1864 he was drafted into the army and mustered in as chaplain of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which capacity he served nearly a year. In 1881 he went to Aspinwall, Bradford county, where he had charge of a congregation for ten years. In July, 1891, he became pastor of the church at Nelson, which position he has since filled acceptably. Mr. Armstrong was married on September 2, 1851, to Mary Bronson, of Harford, New York, a daughter of Rev. Edwin and Mary H. Bronson. Her father died in November, 1893, aged ninety-three; her mother resides with our subject, at the ripe age of eighty-eight. The following children were born to this union: Mary Frances, wife of Charles Myer, of Athens, Bradford county; Charles E., of Troy, Bradford county; A. A., a physician, of Fair Haven, New Jersey; Ruth Hallock; William C., a physician, of Redbank, New Jersey, and James Edwin, a resident of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, in politics, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and G. A. R. societies. Since entering the ministry in 1851, he has lost but two

Sundays by reason of illness, and during the last thirty-four years has moved but twice. He is able and scholarly, and, notwithstanding his advanced years, an eloquent preacher.

ELKLAND BOROUGH.

LINTSFORD COATES, a native of Otsego county, New York, a son of Timothy and Content (Stuart) Coates, was of English and Scotch extraction. He settled at an early day in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, cleared and improved a farm, and was quite extensively engaged in lumbering. He resided there until his death. He married Mary A. Taylor, of Tioga county, and they were the parents of the following children: Betsey, who married Perry Daily; Timothy, David, Mahala, who married Daniel Parks; Harriet, Ruby, who married Charles Ouderkirk; John, Diana, who married John Daily, and Morgan.

TIMOTHY COATES, second child and eldest son of Lintsford Coates, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, July 20, 1812. He there grew to manhood and cleared a farm within the present limits of Elkland borough. The homestead is now occupied by his widow and children. Mr. Coates was in the mercantile trade at Elkland for many years, and was also extensively engaged in lumbering. He married Almira B. Johnson, a daughter of Moses and Betsey (Cole) Johnson, of Wellsboro, November 11, 1850. Six children were the issue of this union, viz: Mary E., Timothy I., Lintsford M., Franklin N., Edwin W. and Eva L. Mr. Coates was an advocate of temperance in all things, and was a very worthy citizen. He died August 9, 1891, in the eightieth year of his age. In politics, he was a Democrat, and filled the offices of councilman and burgess of Elkland.

LINTSFORD M. COATES, son of Timothy Coates, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, February 5, 1856, and attended the public schools of that town in boyhood. In 1879 he embarked in the livery business, which he continued up to 1886. In that year he formed a partnership with his brother, Edwin W., under the firm name of E. & L. Coates, and engaged in the general hardware, agricultural implement and harness business, which they have since successfully carried on, doing the leading business in this line in Elkland. Mr. Coates was married in June, 1888, to Ann Taylor, a daughter of Philip S. Taylor, of Osceola, and has one son, Roy T. In politics, he is a Democrat.

EDWIN W. COATES, of the firm of E. & L. Coates, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, June 23, 1862, and is a son of Timothy Coates. He received a good common school education, and at the age of seventeen taught one term in Nelson township. In 1886 he became a member of the firm of E. & L. Coates, of Elkland, general hardware and implement dealers, with which he has since been connected. From 1885 to 1887, he was collector of taxes for Elkland borough. In politics, he is an adherent of the Democratic party.

JOEL PARKHURST was born at Marlborough, New Hampshire, April 8, 1800, and received a good English education. When seventeen years of age he came to Pennsylvania and located at Loyalsock, Lycoming county, where he taught a term of school during the winter season. The next winter he taught at Long Reach, near Williamsport, and then removed to the vicinity of Painted Post, New York. During the winter of 1822 he taught at Mansfield and studied medicine during his spare hours, his father and several brothers being physicians. Not liking the pro-

fession, he gave up his studies and entered the government employ as a surveyor. While on Lake Erie, en route to Michigan to fulfill this engagement, the steamboat carrying him and others was overtaken by a storm and compelled to put into Cleveland for repairs. This delay caused him to change his plans, and he walked to Steubenville, Ohio, carrying his baggage on his shoulder. Here he purchased a horse and saddle, intending to return to his home in Richmond, New Hampshire, which he did, after a short stay in Pittsburg. He clerked two years for a merchant in Richmond, accepting goods to the value of $300 for his services. After buying a horse and wagon on credit, he loaded his goods and made his way to Mansfield, Pennsylvania, where his brother, Dr. Dexter Parkhurst, was engaged in the practice of medicine. This was in 1825. After remaining here a short time he went to Lawrenceville and there formed a mercantile partnership with his brother, Dr. Curtis Parkhurst. In 1828 this partnership was dissolved and he went to Elkland and entered into partnership with John Ryon and Robert Tubbs, whose interests he soon afterwards bought out, and continued the business alone. He was the second postmaster of the village and held the office several years. Mr. Parkhurst became the leading merchant of the Cowanesque valley, his business tact and ability enabling him to safely weather the panic and convulsions of 1837. Through the passing years he accumulated a large fortune and became one of the wealthy men of the northern tier. In 1867, in connection with John Parkhurst, he established the banking house of J. & J. Parkhurst, in Elkland, with which he was connected for several years. The Pattison National Bank of Elkland is the lineal successor of that institution. Mr. Parkhurst was also intimately identified with the principal manufacturing enterprises of Elkland during his business career, and did much to forward the growth and prosperity of the borough. Mr. Parkhurst was twice married. On November 16, 1835, he married Emeline R. Allen, at Cortland, New York. She was born in Bridgewater, New York, December 13, 1815, and bore him a family of eight children, as follows: Edward J., John C., Sarah M., Anna S., Mary, Frank, Curtis S. and Charles, all of whom died in childhood except Anna S., who became the wife of Charles L. Pattison. Mrs. Parkhurst died in Elkland October 29, 1854. On May 14, 1855, Mr. Parkhurst was again married at Lindley, New York, to Martha H. Steele, to which union were born two children, viz: Susan A., deceased wife of Rev. John B. Grier, and Benjamin H., of Elkland. Mr. Parkhurst died at his home in Elkland, December 6, 1884; his wife survived until February 17, 1889. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, and in politics, an active and influential supporter of the Republican party. He is one of the best remembered citizens of the Cowanesque valley, where he lived for more than half a century.

Charles L. Pattison was born in Chestertown, Warren county, New York, February 16, 1841, a son of Thurman and Susan W. (Bishop) Pattison. In 1847 he removed with his parents to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where his father was extensively engaged in the lumber business up to 1867. In that year Thurman Pattison removed to Lock Haven, Clinton county, where he continued the same business until 1872. He then retired from active life, and since 1882 he has been a resident of Wellsboro. To Thurman and Susan W. Pattison were born four children, viz: Orville, Charles L., Mary A. and John. The subject of this sketch was but six years of age when his parents came to Tioga county. He was reared in

Lawrenceville and there received an academical education. During his school days he occasionally assisted his father in rafting and lumbering. In August, 1860, he began clerking in the store of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Fall Brook, in whose employ he remained ten years, two years of which time he was paymaster and four years cashier. On October 21, 1868, Mr. Pattison married Anna S. Parkhurst, a daughter of Joel and Emeline (Allen) Parkhurst, of Elkland, and in October, 1869, he came to Elkland and obtained a half interest in the banking house of J. & J. Parkhurst, the name of which was then changed to J. Parkhurst & Company. It continued until August 1, 1889, when the title was changed to C. L. Pattison & Company, and from June 20, 1890, up to his death, Mr. and Mrs. Pattison were sole proprietors. The bank was well and favorably known throughout the Cowanesque valley and transacted a large business. It was succeeded by the Pattison National Bank, June 2, 1896, so named in honor of the dead financier. Mr. Pattison was secretary and treasurer of the Cowanesque Valley Railroad Company, since absorbed by the Fall Brook Company, and the chief promoter of the enterprise. He also organized and was president of the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which completed the section from Addison to Westfield in ninety days and ran a train of cars between those points within that period. He was president of the Pennsylvania division of the road during the last twelve years of his life. Another of his enterprises was the Elkland Furniture Factory, which he established in 1883 and kept in operation until its destruction by fire ten years later. Mr. Pattison studied law and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, September 7, 1888, but gave no attention to his profession aside from using his legal knowledge to avoid litigation and successfully guide and manage his many large and diversified interests. He was also a member of the bar association and one of its most liberal friends. He affiliated with the Democratic party up to 1890, since which year he was a Republican, though he took no active part in political affairs. He, however, served as burgess of Elkland from 1894 until his death, April 10, 1896.

The death of Mr. Pattison was a severe blow to the business interests of the Cowanesque valley, of which he was one of the foremost citizens. This sad event occurred at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where he had gone with the hope of obtaining relief through a surgical operation for disease of the stomach, but died soon after the operation was performed. The bar, of which he was a member, passed appropriate resolutions on his demise, and several of his legal friends, including the court, spoke warm words of praise on his many excellent qualities as a business man, citizen and friend. Mr. Pattison was a kind-hearted, generous and upright man, courteous in his social relations, and thorough and practical in his business methods. The accuracy and rapidity with which he transacted business, his wonderful capacity for work, his quiet reserve and dignity, and his absolute truthfulness were among the strongest traits of his character. In his death the church and the school lost a liberal supporter and the poor a benevolent friend, to whom suffering humanity never appealed in vain.

Dr. Edward L. Wilson, of New York, an old personal friend, pays the following tribute to the memory of Mr. Pattison in the June number (1896) of Wilson's Photographic Magazine:

Mr. Pattison was the head of the banking firm of C. L. Pattison & Company, at Elkland, and was connected with many business enterprises in Tioga and Potter counties. He was an enthusiastic friend and patron of photography. Besides owning a fine camera and assisting others in the practice of our art, he was able, owing to his peculiar opportunities, to do more than usually falls to the lot of the busy man, to create food, so to speak, for the camera. His home was situated at Elkland, in the beautiful Cowanesque valley, a few rods from the picturesque river of the same Indian name, where lovely views of hill and valley appear on every side. Mr. Pattison, we say, did more than any one to bring about these sublime combinations of natural scenery. He came into this valley nearly fifty years ago from Chester, New York, with his father (one of the most prominent early settlers)? Then the hills were covered with dense forests, and there were no thoroughfares along the Cowanesque. Since then the mines of coal have been developed; the woodsmen, the lumbermen, and the raftsmen have been and are gone; the forests have fallen; well-kept highways now zigzag along each side of the stream and wind over every hill. The rolling stock of two railways may be seen from any incline, ascending, descending, plunging through a valley lined by magnificent farms, the scene varied by many prosperous towns on the way. With the development of all this Charles L. Pattison had to do. His happy school-days were broken into occasionally by rafting experiences, many of which were related by him as we strolled together with the camera among the pictures which his industry and enterprise had helped to make. After serving a time as cashier of a great coal company, he in turn became operative farmer; manager of real estate; banker; a party to all sorts of enterprises; a member of the bar; a railroad president and a manufacturer. He never forgot the importance of keeping a photographic record of the many changes which contributed to making the valley of the Cowanesque prosperous and picturesque. He was a noble, warm-hearted, generous man. Prospered unusually, he took the unusual view that wealth was a blessing which should be used to assist others; and so it was his policy to keep his means employed in the development of the community in which he resided. Thus he brought much personal labor upon himself that he need not have undertaken; thus he became the great blessing he was to the people among whom he lived. So, it came about that those who best knew him, most loved him. His word was truth. No one ever thought of doubting what he said. He was manly and brave. One of his mottos (a legacy for all of us) was, "I never dread anything that I feel I ought to do." His passing away seems untimely; but as to that we may not judge. A great shadow hangs over all the pictures now; yet we may continue to gather sunshine and inspiration from his busy life.

Orville Pattison, president of the Pattison National Bank, of Elkland, Tioga county, was born in Chestertown, Warren county, New York, May 12, 1838, eldest son of Thurman and Susan W. Pattison. In the summer of 1847 he came with his parents to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, where he graduated from the public schools at the age of nineteen, and later took a course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College, Buffalo, New York. Returning home he clerked in a general store at Lawrenceville, and also had charge of the books, which he attended to in the evening after his day's work was done. In May, 1860, he entered the service of the Fall Brook Coal Company, in whose employ he remained more than twenty years. After spending two years at Fall Brook, he was promoted to the position of head book-keeper in the general office at Watkins, New York, where he continued until 1879, when because of failing health he was appointed agent of the company store at Antrim, Tioga county. In the spring of 1884 he located at Elkland and formed a partnership with his brother, Charles L., and engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He also assisted his brother in the private banking office of J. Parkhurst & Company. He continued in the furniture business until the factory was burned,

in January, 1893. In 1890 he entered the bank of C. L. Pattison & Company, of which institution he was cashier until the death of his brother necessitated a reorganization of the business. When the Pattison National Bank was organized, June 2, 1896, Mr. Pattison was elected president, a tribute to his financial ability and careful business methods. November 7, 1867, Mr. Pattison married Susie Bloore, daughter of Joshua and Catherine Bloore. Her father died at Waterford, New York, and her mother married Judge George C. Shearer. Her maternal grandfather was a surgeon in the United States navy, and his son was Rear Admiral John A. Livingstone, U. S. N. Mrs. Pattison is the mother of two sons, John Orville and Charles Lewis, twins. Mr. Pattison's early habits of industry and long association with careful business men have fitted him to fill the responsible position he now holds, and to continue the successful financial record established by his deceased brother.

George Dorrance was born in Columbia, Tolland county, Connecticut, October 10, 1802, and was a son of George Gershom and Mary (Crocker) Dorrance, and grandson of Col. George Dorrance. The ancestor of the American branch of the Dorrance family, was Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a Presbyterian clergyman, who came from Ireland in 1723, and had charge of the congregation at Voluntown, Connecticut, upwards of forty years. His son, George Dorrance, was born at Voluntown, March 4, 1736, and became a lieutenant colonel of militia in the Connecticut Line. He was one of the principal officers under Col. Zebulon Butler in his operations against the British and their savage allies. Colonel Dorrance took a leading part in the battle of Wyoming, fought July 3, 1778, and distinguished himself by his great bravery. He fell severely wounded, was taken prisoner and brutally slain by his Indian captors the following day. As he was highest in rank of the victims of this terrible slaughter, known in history as the Wyoming Massacre, his name is at the head of those inscribed upon the monument erected at Wyoming in 1843, in commemoration of their courage and patriotism. In the spring of 1829, the subject of this sketch came to Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, then almost a wilderness, and purchased about sixty acres of land, containing a small clearing, erected a little frame house and began farming in true pioneer fashion. He soon afterwards commenced lumbering, and, as the country grew older, he gradually enlarged his operations, until he became one of the most extensive lumbermen in the Cowanesque valley. He was one of the most successful business men in the county, occupied a prominent position in its affairs, and stamped upon the business interests of the community the impress of his own high character. Mr. Dorrance continued to reside upon the old homestead, and, as the years rolled on, he made additions to his farm until he owned 320 acres of well-improved land. In place of the old house, he erected one of more commodious dimensions, which to-day will compare favorably with any farm residence in the valley. In August, 1832, he married Susan Hammond, a daughter of David and Polly (Tubbs) Hammond, who were among the first settlers of Elkland. Seven children blessed this union, viz: Lester, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah, George G. and Charles. Throughout his life, Mr. Dorrance was a generous contributor to the support of all charities having for their object the relief of human suffering. He was honored and respected by all who knew him, and his purse-strings were ever open in assisting every good

work. He did no man intentional wrong, and his integrity and honesty were never questioned in the community where he spent the greater portion of his life. Politically, he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and during the dark days of civil strife his influence was ever on the side of the Union. He contributed freely towards the payments of bounties of volunteers and the support of their families while they were absent in the field. Mr. Dorrance was a practical farmer, of liberal and advanced ideas, and the farmers of the county have missed his good example in the various improvements which have made the Cowanesque valley one of the garden-spots of the State. He died at his home in Elkland, June 13, 1881, and his remains rest in the new cemetery on the hillside, which his own hands helped to beautify and adorn.

Hon. Benjamin Dorrance, second son of George Dorrance, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, May 3, 1836. He was reared on the old homestead, and received his primary education in the district schools. He later attended Union Academy, Tioga county, and Alfred University, Allegany county, New York, entering the junior class of the latter institution at the age of eighteen, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty, having, in the meantime, taught two or three terms of public school. In 1856 the Republican party placed John C. Fremont in the field as its first presidential candidate, while James Buchanan was the choice of the Democratic party. The campaign resulted in the success of the Democracy. Although still in his minority, Mr. Dorrance took an active part in behalf of the new party, attended mass meetings and torchlight processions, and did his full share towards defraying the expenses. Until the day of his death, he remained true to his early convictions, though all the other members of his family were Democrats. After the close of his school years, he took charge of his father's extensive lumber interests, making frequent trips down the river on rafts to the various markets, and in the summer seasons assisting in the farm duties. In the early sixties he entered the copartnership with J. G. Parkhurst and David Dunbar, in the mercantile business at Elkland, with whom he was associated until 1872, when the firm was dissolved. He then embarked in the drug business at Elkland, which he carried on five years. In 1877 he entered the political field as the Republican candidate for the legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Hugh Young. After a hard and spirited contest he received the nomination, which was ratified at the November election by a rousing majority. In the summer of 1878, he was a candidate for re-election, for a full term of two years. His party conceded him the nomination by acclamation, and in November following he was elected by an increased majority. The next session of the legislature was a lengthy and exhaustive one, and just before its close he was compelled to abandon his post on account of failing health. His disease being of a pulmonary character, he went to Colorado, where he spent nearly a year, seeking in vain for the restoration of his health. The winter and spring of 1880 was spent in the south, with the same futile result, and he arrived home in June, 1880. Here he spent the summer, and in the autumn went to Elmira, New York, for medical treatment, but science and skill were unable to cope with his disease, and he died in his rooms at Elmira, June 26, 1881. By strict attention to his business, and honorable dealing, he accumulated a competency of this world's goods, which he judiciously disposed of by will ere he died. His

death occurred while he was yet in the prime of manhood, with a future of great promise; but he had lived to good purpose, and his mission was already fulfilled according to the measure of his years.

George Gershom Dorrance, third son of George Dorrance, was born on the old homestead in Elkland township, Tioga county, September 21, 1849, and has spent his entire life in his native place. He obtained a good common school education, and has devoted his attention to farming. On February 5, 1890, he married Carrie Bulkley, a daughter of Charles and Mariette (Perry) Bulkley, of Osceola, and has two children: Susan Mariette and George. Mr. Dorrance is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Elkland. Like his father, he has always been a Democrat, and has filled various local offices, including that of burgess of Elkland one term, and assessor and councilman about fifteen years each. In 1890 he was nominated by his party for the legislature, and ran far ahead of the ticket, thus proving his popularity among the people of his native county.

Asahel Wright was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1789, and was a son of George and Betsey (Post) Wright. When quite young he removed to Greene county, New York, where he learned the miller's trade, and later owned and operated a mill there. In 1844 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, locating in Farmington township, where he cleared and improved a farm of 100 acres, during which period he also followed his vocation of miller in Lawrenceville and Nelson. After getting his farm in good shape, he sold it and went to Minnesota, where he invested his money in mortgages. After remaining there a number of years, he returned to Tioga county, and resided in Nelson until his death, at the age of seventy-five. His wife, Temperance Jones, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1789, and was a relative of John Paul Jones of Revolutionary fame. She became the mother of nine children, viz: Cordelia A., who married David Stevens; Washington R., Oscar F., Charles B., Chauncey P., William W., Almira A., wife of Alonzo Lee; Omar H. and Judson P.

William W. Wright, physician and surgeon, was born in Cairo, Greene county, New York, March 31, 1830, and is a son of Asahel and Temperance Wright. He came to Tioga county with his parents in 1844, and was educated in the High Schools of Wellsboro, Tioga county, and Tompkins county, New York. In 1848 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro, attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York, and was graduated in the class of 1849-50. In the latter year he commenced practice at Elkland, Tioga county, where, with the exception of four years' residence at Nelson, he has continued in the active duties of his profession for the past forty-seven years. Dr. Wright has been twice married. His first wife, Alice, was a daughter of David and Polly (Tubbs) Hammond, of Elkland; while his second wife was Agnes A. Whitney, of Ohio. He was a member of the old Tioga County Medical Society during its existence, and has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

John T. Wood was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1797, and in 1836 settled in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided until 1868. In that year he removed to what is now the State of South Dakota, where he died June 9, 1871. He was a son of Amos and Ruth Wood, of Otsego county, New York, and came of Quaker ancestry. His wife,

Phoebe, was a daughter of John T. and Betsey (Dartt) Benedict, formerly of Norwich, Connecticut, who settled in Otsego county, New York, in 1816. Eight children were born to them, viz: Eleazer, Edgar, Bligh, Robert T., Ruth, who married Samuel Hitchcock, Bucklin, Levantia, wife of George W. Benedict, and Lester.

Col. Robert T. Wood was born in Laurens township, Otsego county, New York, February 2, 1830, and is a son of John T. Wood. He was educated at Millville Academy, Orleans county, and Wilson College, Niagara county, New York. In 1850 he began the study of law with Hon. James Lowrey, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1869. With the exception of six years spent in what is now South Dakota, and the time he was in the army, he has continued to practice his profession at Elkland since his admission to the bar. In August, 1861, he raised Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and went to the front as captain of his company. On October 4, 1862, he resigned his commission, by reason of disability. But not contented to remain idle while the Nation's life was in danger, he re-enlisted, July 6, 1864, raised Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and again went to the front as captain of that company. On March 25, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of major, and was mustered out of service June 7, 1865, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was wounded in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. For six years he was district attorney of Bon Homme county, in what is now South Dakota. On December 10, 1851, he married Mary E. Culver, a daughter of Leander and Dolly (Bottum) Culver, of Elkland, and has two children, Leander and Jennie. Colonel Wood is a stanch Republican, was clerk in the House of Representatives in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and has always taken a deep interest in the success of his party. He has been commander of J. Edgar Parkhurst Post, No. 581, G. A. R., of Elkland, five successive terms, and is a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F. In religious faith he adheres to the Presbyterian church.

Lewis W. Fenton was born in Woodhull, Steuben county, New York, June 23, 1846, a son of Lewis and Jemima (Rowley) Fenton, and is of American and English descent. Until eleven years of age he resided with his mother, and came to Elkland, Tioga county, in 1858, where he worked for his board, clothes and schooling four years. On October 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, served until the fall of 1863, and then re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment. He was promoted to corporal in the spring of 1864, and June 28, 1865, was honorably discharged, after three years and ten months' service. He was taken prisoner by Mosby's command, near Fairfax Court House, Virginia, in 1864, and after six days detention was paroled. He took part in all the important engagements of his regiment, and was a good and brave soldier. After his discharge he returned to Elkland, and was employed on a farm as a teamster four years. In 1869 he went to Scranton, where for two years he was employed as a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. Since 1871 he has been a permanent resident of Elkland, and for fourteen years was engaged in the livery business. Mr. Fenton was married June 4, 1878, to Sarah Case, a daughter of William John Case, of Tompkins county, New York, and has one son, Lewis Raymond. Mrs. Fenton died March 13, 1896. On October 4, 1896, he married Mrs. Lottie Rockwell, nee Earl. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been

a member of the borough council of Elkland three years, and constable twenty-four years. He is a member of J. Edgar Parkhurst Post, No. 581, G. A. R.; the I. O. O. F., the K. O. T. M., and the K. of H. societies.

Windsor Gleason was born in Warren, Washington county, Vermont, August 26, 1827, and is a son of Windsor and Sophia (Clark) Gleason. He was reared in his native county until eighteen years of age, and attended the district schools of his neighborhood. In 1845 he located at Chester, New Hampshire, remaining there about five years, when he removed to Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming until 1863. In November of that year he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and participated in all the battles of the Wilderness Campaign. He was wounded near North Anna, Virginia, May 27, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. The same year he removed to Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1888, when he was elected a justice of the peace, to which office he was re-elected in 1893. On July 4, 1850, Mr. Gleason married Mary Angelia Powers, a daughter of David Powers, of Hardwick, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Mrs. Gleason was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, February 16, 1829. Of the six children born to this union, three are living, viz: Eugene H., Fred D., and Lottie L., wife of Morgan Ouderkirk. The mother died at her home in Elkland, March 30, 1897, dying, as she had lived, a faithful, consistent Christian. Mr. Gleason is an elder in the Presbyterian church of Elkland, and is a member of the G. A. R., the K. of H., and the E. A. U. societies. Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

Eugene H. Gleason, eldest son of Windsor Gleason, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, October 1, 1851, and was fourteen years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He obtained a good common school education, and since attaining his majority he has been engaged in lumbering, merchandising, dealing in real estate, and contracting and building. On December 27, 1873, he married Mary Cady, a daughter of Chester and Catherine (Baxter) Cady, of Farmington township, and has one child, Pearl M. Mr. Gleason is a Republican, in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Samuel Perry Babcock was born in Otsego county, New York, May 9, 1805, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, remaining one year at Lawrenceville. In 1840 he settled in Farmington township, where he had purchased 125 acres of land, and there made his home until his death, in 1878. He was twice married. His first wife, Maxamilla Tallman, became the mother of three children, viz: Lucretia, wife of Charles Weeks; Robert, and Hester A., wife of Luther Bradley. His second wife was Mary Ann Canniff, a daughter of William Canniff, of Broome county, New York. Ten children were born to this union, as follows: William, Oliver Perry, Juliaett, wife of Floyd Wiley; Buell R., Mercy J., Mary E., wife of J. D. Seely; Ann E., wife of Job Bronson; Eva, wife of Evlyn Shaw; Dolly, and Samuel R. Mr. Babcock was a Democrat, in politics, and in religion, a member of the Free Will Baptist church.

Oliver Perry Babcock was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, February 7, 1840, and is a son of Samuel Perry and Mary Ann (Canniff) Babcock. He was reared in his native township, there obtained a common school education, and began his business life as a farmer on the old homestead. In September, 1862, he en-

listed in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went into the war as second sergeant of his company. He participated in several skirmishes and minor engagements, and was honorably discharged in March, 1863. In September, 1864, he joined Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh regiment, was promoted to first sergeant, and served in the battles of Fort Steadman and Petersburg. He was wounded in the latter engagement; was sent to the hospital, and was honorably discharged from the service June 5, 1865. On his return home he purchased a farm in Woodhull, Steuben county, New York, lived there three years, and in 1869 bought his present homestead in Elkland borough, containing 150 acres, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Babcock has been twice married. On July 5, 1863, he married Mary Davenport, a daughter of Lemuel and Polly (Boardman) Davenport, of Elkland, who became the mother of two children, Charles L. and Oliver Perry. His second wife was Kate Johnson, a daughter of Newton and Elizabeth (Tipple) Johnson, of Wellsboro. Politically, Mr. Babcock is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the G. A. R., and I. O. O. F. societies.

Charles Levi Babcock, eldest child of Oliver Perry and Mary (Davenport) Babcock, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, April 21, 1864, and there grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools and State Normal School, Mansfield, and graduated at Lowell's Business College, Binghamton, New York, in 1882. He then began clerking in the general store of R. K. Skinner, of Elkland, where he was employed five years. In 1887 he engaged in the general mercantile business at Nelson, which he successfully conducted until the fall of 1896, when he was elected by the Republican voters to the office of register and recorder, which position he now occupies. Mr. Babcock was married October 21, 1885, to Mae Bell Skinner, a daughter of Richard K. and Ellen (Baker) Skinner, of Elkland. Three children have been born to them, viz: Portia, who died at the age of thirteen months; Genevieve, and Richard O. During his residence in Nelson, Mr. Babcock was the leading merchant and was well known as a gentleman of enterprise and public spirit. A stanch Republican, he has served the party in various official capacities. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M. societies.

Joseph Cornelius was born in Hampshire, England, May 4, 1815, and was a son of George and Mary Cornelius. He learned the tanner's trade in his native land, and immigrated to the United States in 1854, settling in Graysville, Herkimer county, New York, where he was superintendent of a tannery for ten years. In 1864 he removed to Aldenville, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he was superintendent of a tannery until 1873. In the fall of that year he located at Elkland, Tioga county, purchasing the Elkland tannery, which he enlarged from time to time to accommodate his increasing business, and conducted it with gratifying success until the autumn of 1893, when he retired from active business life, and died in Elkland, November 15, 1895. On August 6, 1853, he married Eliza J. Taylor, a daughter of John and Jane Taylor, of Hampshire, England, who survived him one month, dying December 12, 1895. Eleven children were born to this union, as follows: Alice E., wife of John H. Brock; Florence, wife of William Brock; Mary J., Fannie E., wife of Eugene G. Webb; Frank M., William T., George S., Byron G., Charles

H., Carrie B., wife of Fred T. Smith, and Thorne. Mr. Cornelius was a member of the Elkland Methodist Episcopal church, and the most liberal contributor towards the erection of the present church building. In politics, a Republican, he was one of the leading citizens of his adopted home and a prominent factor in the growth and development of Elkland.

FRANK M. CORNELIUS was born in Graysville, Herkimer county, New York, December 10, 1860, and is a son of Joseph and Eliza J. (Taylor) Cornelius, natives of England. He was reared in Wayne and Tioga counties, Pennsylvania, received a good education, and later began clerking in his father's tannery office in Elkland. In 1881-83 he was employed as book-keeper and assistant cashier in the banking house of Joel Parkhurst & Company, of Elkland. In the fall of 1883 he took the management of his father's tannery, and acted in that capacity until 1891, when he engaged in the wholesale lumber business, which he continued until May, 1893. He then became connected with the tannery interests of Proctor, Hunt & Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, as their agent and manager at Elkland, a position he still occupies. Mr. Cornelius was married September 26, 1888, to Myra Edwards, a daughter of Jacob C. and Ada (Carter) Edwards, of Elkland, and has three children, Guy E., Alice Margaret and Joseph. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Elkland, and he was chairman of the building committee in the construction of the Methodist church in that borough. He was one of the organizers of the I. O. O. F. lodge in Elkland, and has always taken a deep interest in that society. Mr. Cornelius is an ardent Republican, and has filled nearly all of the local offices of Elkland borough.

ELIJAH SMITH came from Delaware county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and followed the miller's trade in this county up to his death, in February, 1858, aged fifty-one years. He was caught in the machinery at the Davenport mill, in Elkland, and was so badly injured that he died within an hour. For three years prior to his death he had resided at Osceola. He married Maria A. Romaine, who bore him three children, viz: Diantha C., wife of John Tubbs; Augustus and Eugene B.

AUGUSTUS SMITH was born in Franklin, Delaware county, New York, June 27, 1838, and is a son of Elijah Smith. He was but two years old when his parents came to Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, and was educated in the public schools and Union Academy. He commenced clerking at Osceola in a general store, and later carried on the mercantile business there several years. Since July, 1883, he has been the agent at Osceola for the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Smith was married April 30, 1863, to Helen Taylor, a daughter of Col. Philip and Sally (Ryon) Taylor, of Osceola, and has two children, Eva L. and Fred T. In politics, he is a Republican.

FRED T. SMITH was born in Osceola, Tioga county, January 27, 1870, and is a son of Augustus Smith, and grandson of Elijah Smith. He was reared in his native town until sixteen years of age, and then located at Knoxville as telegraph operator for the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he filled six months. In June, 1887, he came to Elkland, where he held the position of railroad agent for the same company until January, 1894. In 1890 he engaged in the wholesale lumber business, in which he still continues, and since May,

1894, has also been sales agent for the lumber interests of C. L. Pattison. Mr. Smith was married November 12, 1890, to Carrie B. Cornelius, a daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Taylor) Cornelius, of Elkland, and has one son, Clayton C. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Presbyterian church, and is also connected with the I. O. O. F. He is one of the enterprising young business men of Elkland, and gives a hearty support to every worthy project.

Robert P. McCann was born in Bath, Steuben county, New York, August 16, 1847, a son of Jacob and Phoebe (Gregory) McCann. His paternal grandfather, John McCann, was a native of Ireland, while his maternal grandfather, Stephen Gregory, was from Connecticut, and a pioneer of Steuben county, New York. His father, Jacob McCann, was a native of Chemung county, New York, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. During the Rebellion, he served in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and was wounded in the side by a shell in the Red River campaign. After three years' service, he was honorably discharged, and died in 1873, from the effects of his wounds. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, was educated in the common schools, and from thirteen years of age was employed on a farm. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, and took part in the battle of Five Forks and other engagements. He was promoted to orderly sergeant in February, 1865, and the following May was mustered out with his regiment at Washington, D. C. After his return home, he learned the brick mason's and plasterer's trades, which he followed fifteen years. Since 1872 he has been a resident of Elkland, Tioga county, where he engaged in the general insurance business in 1889, which he still continues. In July, 1894, he was appointed postmaster of Elkland, which office he still occupies. In 1866, Mr. McCann married Mrs. Mary E. Strong, daughter of John E. Shott, of Waterloo, New York. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R. In politics, he is a Democrat, and served five years as justice of the peace of Elkland.

Joseph C. Dulso was born at Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, January 21, 1858, a son of Nicholas and Katherine E. (Ester) Dulso, and is of French and German descent. His father was a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion, and died in the hospital at Newberne, North Carolina, in 1864, from yellow fever. Our subject was reared in his native town, and there obtained a public school education. He served an apprenticeship of over three years at the barber's trade, in Seneca Falls, New York, and in 1875 he located at Elkland, Tioga county, where he embarked in business for himself. At that time he was the only barber in the Cowanesque valley, between Lawrenceville and the Potter county line. For the past twenty years he has continued to carry on the same business at Elkland, and has accumulated a competence. In 1893 he erected a substantial brick building for business purposes, fitted up with all modern improvements, including bath rooms. The building is conspicuous for its beauty, and would attract attention in a much larger town than Elkland, being no doubt the finest barber shop in Tioga county. Mr. Dulso was married May 27, 1877, to Sarah J. Cunningham, a daughter of John and Margaret Cunningham, of Campbell, Steuben county, New York, and has two children, Katie and Annie. In politics, Mr. Dulso is a Democrat, and in religious

belief, a Catholic. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and one of the enterprising citizens of the borough.

JOEL CHAMBERLAIN was born in Maryland, Otsego county, New York, in 1795, a son of Elisha and Deborah (Holdridge) Chamberlain, natives of New England and pioneers of Otsego county. In 1840 he came with his family to Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved a farm, subsequently removing to Farmington township, where he died at the residence of his son, Henry, February 1, 1869, in his seventy-fourth year. His wife, Eleanor, was a daughter of Henry Waite, of Otsego county, New York, and died in Chatham township, June 26, 1879, in her seventy-seventh year. Their children were as follows: David W., Henry E., Jonathan Ed., Martha A., who married Eli Beard; Sally D., who married Oscar Clark; William, Eleanor, who married Frank Andrews; Joel, and Esther M., who married Samuel Kendrick. Mr. Chamberlain was a member of the Christian church, while his wife was a Presbyterian. In politics, he supported the Republican party, and was a member of the Masonic order.

HENRY ELISHA CHAMBERLAIN, son of Joel Chamberlain, was born in Maryland, Otsego county, New York, March 14, 1827, and came to Chatham township with his parents when about thirteen years old. He assisted his father to clear the old homestead, and after his marriage, in 1849, he settled on a farm of fifty-five acres in Chatham, which he subsequently sold and purchased 105 acres in the same township, twenty of which he cleared. In 1882 he removed to Elkland borough, where he resided until his death, June 2, 1895. On April 8, 1849, he married Maria Gleason, a daughter of Nelson and Esther (Taylor) Gleason, whose paternal and maternal grandfathers, Paul Gleason and Ebenezer Taylor, were pioneers of Tioga county. Four children were born to this union, three of whom survive, viz: Sarah M., wife of Truman E. Pierce; George E., and Dora A., wife of E. A. Howland. On September 13, 1864, Mr. Chamberlain enlisted in Company C, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth regiment, and took part in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Clover Hill, Appomattox and Petersburg, and was honorably discharged, June 28, 1865. In religion, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, a Republican. He was connected with the G. A. R., and was a worthy, patriotic citizen.

LEMUEL CADY, a native of Connecticut, settled in Osceola, Tioga county, about 1810. In 1812 he removed to Farmington township and purchased 200 acres of land, which he soon afterwards sold and returned to Osceola. He was a carpenter, and worked at his trade up to 1823 in Osceola, when he bought 100 acres in Farmington adjoining his original purchase. He cleared and improved this property and resided upon it many years. In later life he removed to Iowa, and died in that State at the age of eighty-four years. He married Ruth Gleason, of Connecticut, who bore him eleven children, viz: Chester, Abner, Lemuel, William, Simeon, Selina, who married I. D. Foote; Polly, who married Lucius Daly; Emma, who married William Van Dusen; George, Charles and Erastus. In religion, Mr. Cady was an adherent of the Christian church, and in politics, a Republican.

SIMEON CADY, fourth son of Lemuel and Ruth Cady, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, January 27, 1822, was reared in Farmington township, and attended the common schools in boyhood. He made farming his life vocation, first clearing

up fifty acres in Farmington, which he later exchanged for 156 acres in the same township. This he also cleared and improved, and owned it at the time of his death. He resided on his farm until 1886, when he removed to Elkland, and died in that borough, March 10, 1896, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Cady was married May 24, 1843, to Jemima Baxter, a daughter of John and Phoebe Baxter, of Farmington township, who bore him a family of six children, as follows: Melvin, deceased, who married Elizabeth Edwards; Edwin, who married Addie Upton; Marietta, wife of Ira Keeney; Marcus, who married Ella Beard; Milton, who married Lillian Shelly, and John, who married Bertha Bolt. Mrs. Cady died January 23, 1894. Mr. Cady was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church half a century, and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party. His life was an example of honesty and industry, as well as kindly charity towards his fellowmen.

George C. Signor, proprietor of the Hotel Signor, was born at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, February 15, 1858, and is a son of Capt. David A. and Sarah M. (DeBell) Signor. His paternal grandfather, Jacob I. Signor, son of David Abiel Signor, was a prominent citizen of Ulster county, of which at one time he was sheriff. His paternal grandmother was Catherine Hasbrouck. His maternal grandparents, Daniel and Phoebe A. (Fairchild) DeBell, were also residents of Ulster county, New York. Our subject was reared in that State, and was educated in the Ithaca public schools and the State Normal School, at Cortland, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. After leaving school he studied law for a year and a half, for the purpose of fitting himself for business. He next spent three years in Kansas, as overseer and manager of a large cattle ranch. In 1880 he located at Knoxville, Tioga county, where he conducted the Eagle House for one year. The following three years he spent in Virginia, in the real estate business, and in 1884 purchased the National Hotel at Corning, New York, which he conducted one year. He then sold out and bought the Westlake Hotel, at Addison, New York, which he carried on one year, and then sold it. In 1886 he purchased the hotel property in Elkland, Tioga county, since known as the Hotel Signor. Here he has built up a successful business, and conducts one of the model hotels of the Cowanesque valley. Mr. Signor was married September 8, 1880, to Etta Ray, a daughter of Nelson G. and Hattie (Howland) Ray, of Knoxville, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Ray. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., and the S. F. I.

Asa Crandall, a native of Rhode Island, was one of the first settlers of Covington, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the manufacture of furniture a number of years. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors being members of the Clan McCannan. His wife, Matilda, was a daughter of Captain Saunders, an Englishman, who was lost at sea while on a whaling expedition. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall were the parents of the following children: John, Eliza, who married George Backus; Mary, who married George Frink; Asa, Artemesia, who married a Mr. Booth; Sarah, who married Deacon Kinney; Hannah, who married Chauncy Johnson, and Charles M. Mr. Crandall and wife were members of the Baptist church, and in politics, he was a Whig. He died in Covington about 1850, and is there buried.

Charles M. Crandall, youngest son of Asa and Matilda (Saunders) Crandall,

was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1834, and was reared in Tioga county. In early life he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Indiana, but during the war, he returned east and located at Montrose, Susquehanna county, where he was engaged in the manufacture of toys and novelties from 1861 to 1883. In the latter year he removed to Waverly, New York, where he has since carried on the same business. Mr. Crandall has been twice married. His first wife was Susan, a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Wilcox) Kress, of Bradford county. Her grandfather was an expert silversmith, and stole his passage to America because of an English law prohibiting silversmiths leaving that country. Four children were born to this union, viz: Fred W., Benjamin J., Jesse M. and Fannie. His second wife was Annie F. Austin, a daughter of Dana Austin, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, who bore him five children, viz: Bessie, Charlie, Florence, Mable and Dorothea. Mr. Crandall is an adherent of the Republican party, and in religion, a member of the Presbyterian church.

Fred W. Crandall, eldest child of Charles M. and Susan (Kress) Crandall, was born at Laporte, Indiana, March 29, 1855. When six years old he removed with his parents to Montrose, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools, and at the State Normal School, Millersville, and when fifteen years of age he entered his father's factory at Montrose. He served as manager for two years, and on attaining his majority he took entire charge of the factory under contract, occupying that position until 1880. A stock company was then organized, with a capital stock of $100,000, our subject taking one-fourth of the amount. He continued as manager of the manufacturing branch of the business up to 1883, when the stock company was wound up, Mr. Crandall purchasing the business and continuing it under the firm name of F. W. Crandall & Company, until August 26, 1886. On that date the plant was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $40,000. Two weeks later he resumed business in rented rooms, using power from the agricultural works at that place, and in January, 1887, he removed to Elkland, Tioga county, purchasing the plant of the Elkland Chair Company. He has since added substantial buildings to accommodate his increasing business in the manufacture of toys and novelties, and gives employment to from fifty to seventy-five hands, doing an annual business of $30,000. He has also been engaged in lumbering since 1894, and is one of the enterprising and substantial citizens of the borough. Mr. Crandall was married at Montrose, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1876, to Augusta A. Seymour, a daughter of James and Ann E. (Howell) Seymour. They are the parents of four children, viz: Susie K., Mary H., Fannie M. and Helen A. Mrs. Crandall died March 14, 1893. Politically, he is a Republican, has served on the school board and common council of Elkland, and is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church.

Clark B. Bailey, a son of Clark W. and Vesta (Judd) Bailey, and grandson of Roswell Bailey, a pioneer of Charleston township, Tioga county, was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, September 30, 1851. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Mansfield, where he obtained his education at the State Normal School. In 1884 he purchased a foundry plant at Knoxville, which was burned in 1888, and in January, 1890, he erected a plant at Elkland. This was burned in December following, and he immediately rebuilt in 1891, which he

still owns, but leases. From August, 1893, up to March, 1896, he operated the Elkland Basket Works, of which he was four-fifths owner, and gave employment to seventy-five hands. On the latter date he sold to the Davidge Manufacturing Company, in which he is a stockholder, and the works were removed to Coudersport, Potter county. Mr. Bailey is general agent for the McCormick Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, for the sale of their machines in Tioga and adjoining counties, which position he has held since 1888. He has built up an extensive business, increasing his sales from twelve machines the first year to 300 in 1895. On March 15, 1882, Mr. Bailey married Nettie Bixby, a daughter of Gilbert H. and Louisa Bixby, of Waverly, New York. They are the parents of four children: Roy J., Clara V., Gertrude B. and Harold C. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, is a Republican.

Prof. Marion F. Cass, principal of the Elkland public schools, was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1850, a son of Willard and Esther (Cass) Cass, both natives of New Hampshire, and of Scotch extraction. His parents settled in Farmington township about 1847, where his father resided until his death in 1894. Marion F. was reared on the old homestead until thirteen years of age, when he went to Elkland and entered the employ of Joel Parkhurst, with whom he remained three years. He then returned to Farmington, and worked on a farm in summer, while he taught school during the winter seasons, for several years. He graduated at the State Normal School, Mansfield, in 1872, and subsequently taught six years at Nelson and three years at Lawrenceville. He was county superintendent of schools for nine successive years, and filled the office with credit and ability. In 1890 he was principal of the Elkland public schools, and since 1891 he has filled the same position, being to-day one of the most popular teachers in the county. Professor Cass was married May 17, 1876, to Susan M. Baxter, a daughter of G. Henry and Clara (Manley) Baxter, of Nelson township, and has two children, George W. and Eva E. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

Carl E. Bailey was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1865, and is a son of Robert B. and Julia (Hager) Bailey, a sketch of whom appears in this work. He was educated in the public schools of his native township and at Charleston High School. In 1882 he went to Herkimer county, New York, continuing there for nearly seven years, during which period he learned his present business. In 1889 he located at Elkland, Tioga county, where he purchased a meat market, and has since successfully carried on a wholesale and retail business, the leading business of the kind in this vicinity. He also owns and operates the largest cold storage plant in Tioga county, and is the proprietor of the only ice business in Elkland. Mr. Bailey was married April 22, 1891, to Viola Cross, a daughter of Nathan and Adelia (Smith) Cross, of Little Falls, New York. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also connected with Elkland Lodge, No. 800, I. O. O. F., and is one of the progressive young business men of that borough.

John Wakely (originally spelled "Waklee"), born in Otsego county, New York, in 1796, was a son of John and Elizabeth (Cummings) Wakely, pioneers of Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. In 1827 he removed to Brookfield town-

ship, where he cleared and improved a farm of 136 acres. In the spring of 1864 he sold out and removed to Troupsburg, New York, where he died March 28, of that year, aged sixty-eight. He was twice married. His first wife, Dinah, was a daughter of Rufus and Mary Cook, of Otsego county, New York, and became the mother of six children. His second wife was Mary A. Murdock. During his residence in Deerfield township, Mr. Wakely served as constable for several years, and for twelve years he was a justice of the peace in Brookfield township. In 1837 he was elected sheriff of Tioga county, which office he filled for three years. In 1841 he was elected to the legislature and served in that body with marked ability. Mr. Wakely was a member of the Masonic order, and also of the I. O. O. F.

William O. Wakely, son of John and Mary A. (Murdock) Wakely, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, June 5, 1840, and was educated in the common schools and Union Academy. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was slightly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and after nine months' service was honorably discharged. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. For twelve years afterwards he dealt in horses, during which time he resided in Westfield, and from 1882 to 1884, he followed the same business in Wisconsin. Since that time he has been employed as a salesman of agricultural implements in Tioga county and vicinity, his residence being at Elkland since April, 1894. Mr. Wakely has been twice married. His first wife, Mrs. Kate Secord, was a daughter of John Losey, of West Pike, Potter county, Pennsylvania, who left one son by her former husband, Sheridan J. Secord. His second wife was Cassie Sherwood, a daughter of Orrin and Lucy A. (Seely) Sherwood, of Brookfield township. Mr Wakely is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party.

Charles Sandbach, son of William and Catherine Sandbach, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 13, 1842, and immigrated to New York City in 1850. He there learned and followed the occupation of a feeder of cylinder presses. In 1864 he married Maria Wiesner, of that city, and the same year located in Germania, Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he became the proprietor of the Germania Hotel, which he conducted until 1880. In 1881 he purchased the Baldwin House, at Wellsboro, Tioga county, changed the name to the Sandbach House, thoroughly refitted and refurnished it, and has since successfully carried it on. Mr. Sandbach and wife are the parents of five children, viz: Robert W., Richard E., Emily M., wife of Dr. F. L. Dolbeare, of Brooklyn, New York; Martha and Elsa. In politics, Mr. Sandbach is a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic order.

Richard E. Sandbach, second son of Charles Sandbach, was born in Germania, Potter county, October 29, 1866, and was reared in Potter and Tioga counties. In 1884 he went to New York City, where he was employed as entry clerk and assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house until 1887, during which period he passed a civil service examination for a clerkship in the appraisers' department of the United States Custom House, which position he filled from January 18, 1887, until March 6, 1890. On April 1, 1890, he returned to Wellsboro, Tioga county, where he clerked in his father's hotel three months, and then assumed management of the same until January 1, 1891. In October of the latter year, he went to Ocosta,

Washington, where he was engaged in the brewing business for two years and a half. In May, 1894, he removed his brewery to Reno, Nevada, but sold out in October and returned to Tioga county. His mother having purchased the Coles Hotel, at Elkland, he became proprietor of the same, and since November 1, 1894, he has since conducted it under the name of the Sandbach House. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P., and in politics, an ardent Democrat.

Willard C. Griffiths was born in Elmira, New York, February 28, 1867, a son of William E. and Mary C. (Gould) Griffiths, and is of Welsh descent. He was reared in New York state, and was educated in the Addison Union school and academy. On August 14, 1881, he entered the office of the Addison *Advertiser*, to serve an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, and remained there six years. In November, 1887, he went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he worked on different papers, and finally held an important position in a large job printing and book publishing house of that city four years In 1891 he located at Elkland, Tioga county, purchasing the plant of the Elkland *Journal*, which paper he conducted until September, 1896, when it suspended publication. Mr. Griffiths was married February 25, 1892, to Jennie M. Hammond, a daughter of John W. and Addie (Delamater) Hammond, of Osceola, and has two daughters, Helen M. and Florence A. Politically, Mr. Griffiths is a Republican.

OSCEOLA BOROUGH.

Israel Bulkley was one of the first settlers in the Cowanesque valley, locating in Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1800. The Bulkley family is of ancient English lineage. Ten generations can be traced on English soil down to Rev. Peter Bulkley, of Odell, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, who immigrated to America in 1634, and settled at Concord, Massachusetts. From the Rev. Peter Bulkley, the line of descent runs through the Rev. Gershom and Rev. John Bulkley, to Peter Bulkley, of Colchester, Connecticut, who married Susannah Newton, and was the father of Israel Bulkley, the pioneer of the family in Tioga county. Israel was born January 22, 1762, and served a brief time in Capt. N. Waterman's company, in the Revolution, when the British burned New London. He married Lucy Chapin, born November 22, 1767. Their children were as follows: Ralph, born December 19, 1794; George, November 27, 1796, who died young; Lucy, March 29, 1799, who married Col. Lemuel Davenport; George (2nd), October 2, 1801, the first of the family born in Tioga county; Ira, March 3, 1804; Hiram, September 17, 1806; Newton, April 24, 1809, and Charles, September 18, 1812, who died in early youth. At the time of his removal to this county, Mr. Bulkley possessed considerable property, and was recognized as one of the leading spirits in the Cowanesque valley. He brought with him an improved breed of cattle and other live stock, cleared the farm upon which his grandson, Charles Bulkley, now resides, established a blacksmith shop, dealt in merchandise, built a grist-mill, carding-mill and distillery, and was a land surveyor and agent for the Strawbridge estate. He planted a nursery of fruit trees upon his farm, from which was raised the first orchards in Tioga county. His plantation was a central point in the pioneer settlements, and meetings, elections and general training-days were held at his place for several years. He died January 18, 1828, and was succeeded by his son, Ira, who then took charge of the homestead farm.

Ira Bulkley was born in Osceola, Tioga county, March 3, 1804, grew to manhood on the homestead, and limited his business operations almost entirely to farming. He brought his farm under a high state of cultivation, and was awarded the prize of the Tioga County Agricultural Society several times for possessing the best improved farm in the county. One of the attractions of the place for many years was a well-stocked deer park. Mr. Bulkley was twice married. On October 4, 1826, he married Harriet Belding, a daughter of Cyprian and Harriet (Belding) Wright, to whom were born three children, viz: Charles, born November 25, 1827; Esther, June 13, 1829, and Harriet, December 13, 1831, the last two of whom died young. He was again married November 24, 1833, to Esther Maria Wright, born in 1812, who died September 18, 1895. Mr. Bulkley died November 19, 1876.

Charles Bulkley, only living child of Ira Bulkley, was born on the homestead, November 25, 1827. He was educated in the common schools and at Union Academy. He succeeded to the home farm, and has acquired by successive purchase the larger part of his grandfather's real estate, until to-day he is the owner of over 500 acres of highly improved farming land. He has held many local offices with much acceptance to those he served. He has been twice married. On November 26, 1856, he married Marietta, a daughter of Lloyd and Maria (Reynolds) Perry. Their children were: Perry, born August 29, 1857, who died young; Myra, November 15, 1858, wife of Henry Tubbs, and Carrie, September 24, 1867, wife of George Gershom Dorrance. He was again married August 26, 1885, to Mrs. Clarissa Mannigan, who died November 10, 1896.

George Newton Bulkley was born in Osceola, Tioga county, October 8, 1845, and resided on the Newton Bulkley homestead in Osceola borough until his death, January 7, 1885. He was a son of Newton and Phoebe Ann (Barker) Bulkley, and a grandson of Israel and Lucy (Chapin) Bulkley. His father was born in Osceola, April 24, 1809, married Phoebe Ann Barker, and lived and died upon the farm now occupied by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Baker. The subject of this sketch was married March 19, 1867, to Hannah Eudora Brader, a daughter of George and Mary (Chapin) Brader, of Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, who bore him two children: Thomas B., deceased, and Phoebe Frances, wife of Robert C. Baker. Mr. Bulkley was a florist and market gardner, took a deep interest in horticulture, and won many prizes at county fairs and exhibits. He owned 235 acres of land, of which 160 acres is in the old homestead. In politics, he was an ardent Republican, and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church.

Abner Gleason was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, December 6, 1745, a son of Joseph and Lydia (Tarbox) Gleason. He came from Charlton, Massachusetts, to what is now Osceola, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and worked at the cooper's trade. He was twice married. His first wife, Abigail Rich, bore him six children, viz: David, Rachel, Paul, Abigail, Abner and William. His second wife, Deborah Baker, was the mother of two children: Ruth, who married Lemuel Cady, and Polly, who married Simon Nicholas. Mr. Gleason died in 1816, and his remains were the first interred in Osceola cemetery.

Paul Gleason, son of Abner and Abigail Gleason, was born in Charlton, Massachusetts, January 12, 1778, and came with his parents to Osceola, Tioga county, in 1809, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade and also engaged in

farming. On February 16, 1802, he married Judith, a daughter of John and Catherine Warren. Seven children were the fruits of this union, viz: Nelson, Julia, who married Armon Cloos; Warren, John W., George R., Anna, who married James Tubbs, and Mancir. Mr. Gleason was the first constable of Elkland, and held several other local offices at different periods. He died June 28, 1842.

Mancir Gleason, youngest child of Paul and Judith Gleason, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, July 14, 1824, and in early manhood began working in the lumber woods, and also on a farm. He later spent two years as a jobber in clearing land in Chatham township. In 1844 he purchased the farm in Osceola upon which he now resides, where he has lived for more than half a century. Mr. Gleason was married November 9, 1851, to Mary Van Zile, a daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Mills) Van Zile, of Osceola, and has three children: Ezra, James and Metta. Mrs. Gleason died November 6, 1896. In politics, he is a Republican, and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Ezra Gleason, eldest child of Mancir Gleason, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, September 22, 1852, grew to manhood upon the old homestead, and was educated in the public schools of Elkland and Osceola. In 1877 he purchased ninety acres of the old farm, most of which he has cleared and improved, and has since added sixty-six acres to his original purchase. On March 22, 1877, he married Sarah S. Perkins, a daughter of Samuel and Marietta (Brown) Perkins, of Steuben county, New York. They are the parents of four children: Judd, Bertha, Samuel and Harry. Mr. Gleason is a member of the P. of H., and the K. & L. of H. He is a Republican, in politics, and is one of the school directors of Osceola.

Ebenezer Taylor was born on the Delaware river, in either Pennsylvania or New Jersey, November 15, 1767, a son of Ebenezer and Permelia Taylor. He settled in what is now Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, removing to what is now Osceola in 1811. He was a hunter of considerable note, and when not out on the chase, devoted his attention to farming. He married Polly Cook, a daughter of Reuben Cook, the pioneer, who died at Osceola, June 25, 1829. Their children were as follows: Sally, who married John Mascho; Samuel, Permelia, who married Samuel Tubbs; Philip, Polly, who married Benjamin Tubbs; Margaret, who married Abel Cloos; Esther, who became the wife of Nelson Gleason; Catherine, who married Asahel Morey; Lavina, who married William Weeks; Lucinda, who married John W. Gleason, and Elvira C., who became the wife of David M. Van Zile. Mr. Taylor died November 14, 1850.

Col. Philip Taylor, son of Ebenezer and Polly Taylor, is a well-remembered farmer of Osceola, where he cleared and improved the farm now owned by Charles B. Hoyt. He was married by Nathaniel Seely, Esq., June 2, 1825, to Sally Ryon, a daughter of Judge John and Susannah Ryon, who settled on the site of Elkland in the spring of 1811. She was born in Newtown, now a part of Elmira, New York, December 28, 1808, the eldest in a family of twelve children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Taylor became the mother of eight children, seven of whom survive, as follows: Polly, who married Jeremiah Stoddard; Charlotte R., widow of Prof. I. G. Hoyt; Hiram, Susan, who married J. B. Payne; Helen M., who married Augustus Smith; Charles R., and Permelia, who married P. G. Wass. Mr. Taylor was a colonel in the militia prior to the Rebellion, hence his title. He filled several

local offices in the township at different periods, and took an active interest in public affairs. Colonel Taylor and wife united with the Presbyterian church of Elkland, March 12, 1859, and remained consistent members until their death. He died in 1866. His wife survived him thirty years, dying in Osceola, Sunday morning, March 1, 1896, in the eighty-eighth year of her age, one of the last links that bound the historic past to the eventful and changing present.

Capt. Charles Ryon Taylor was born in what is now Osceola borough, Tioga county, August 9, 1840, a son of Col. Philip and Sally Taylor. He was reared in his native town, and was educated in the public schools and Union Academy. He commenced his business life as a clerk in a general store at Academy Corners. October 8, 1861, he entered Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, as first lieutenant, and was promoted to captain November 1, 1862. He participated with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Wolfton, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, New Baltimore, Little Washington, Berryville, Occoquan, Gloucester Point, Frying Pan, Gettysburg, Culpepper, Bristoe Station, Brentsville, Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Mine Run, Beaver Dam, Meadow Bridge, Hawe's Shop, Trevillian Station, White House Landing, St. Mary's Church, Jerusalem Plank Road, Deep Bottom, Lee's Mills and Ream's Station, where he received a gun-shot wound in the right hand, August 23, 1864, and was mustered out of the service November 5, of that year. Captain Taylor returned to Osceola, and in 1871 embarked in the mercantile business in that borough, which he continued three years. He was constable of Osceola for thirteen years, and has held the office of justice of the peace since 1886. On February 17, 1870, he married Stella A. Seely, a daughter of Morgan and Harriet (Beebe) Seely, of Osceola. In politics, Captain Taylor is a stanch Republican, and is also a member of the F. & A. M., and the G. A. R.

Samuel Tubbs, Sr., a son of Lebbeus and Bathsheba (Hamilton) Tubbs, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1755. In 1773 he came with his parents from New London, Connecticut, to Pennsylvania, and settled at Wyoming. August 26, 1776, he enlisted in Capt. Robert Durkee's Independent Company, which was attached to Col. John Durkee's regiment of the Connecticut Line. He remained in the service until the close of the Revolution, participating in the battles of Bound Brook, Mill Stone River, Mud Creek, Brandywine and Germantown. He wintered with the army at Valley Forge, and served in Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians of the Genesee valley in 1779. His father and the other members of the family were in the fort at Wyoming during the massacre, but escaped unhurt. His command was on its way to the valley at the time and stopped the night before at Shoup's Tavern, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In 1787 he removed to Newtown, now Elmira, New York, where he remained until March, 1811, when he came to Tioga county and settled at Elkland, on a tract of land the original warrant for which was issued to Dr. Henry Lattimer, of Wilmington, Delaware. Here he remained until his death, September 7, 1841. Mr. Tubbs married Sarah Susannah Dorrance, eldest child of Lieut. Col. George and Mary (Wilson) Dorrance. Colonel Dorrance was killed in the Wyoming Massacre. Mrs. Tubbs was born in 1760, and died August 16, 1838. She was the mother of eleven children, as follows: A son born in 1778, who died in childhood; Robert, born March 24, 1780, married Clara Hoyt, and died August 9, 1865; Cynthia, born May 11, 1782, married Samuel Jenkins, and

died March 6, 1860; Betsey, born in 1786, married Jonathan Jenkins, and died March 28, 1817; Polly, born September 15, 1789, married David Hammond, and died January 21, 1867; George, born in 1790, and died in 1792; Susannah, born January 10, 1794, married John Ryon, Jr., and died March 5, 1881; Samuel, born December 15, 1794, married Permelia Taylor, and died May 15, 1870; Benjamin, born December 19, 1796, married Polly Taylor, and died August 19, 1873; James, born in January, 1800, married Sally Coates, and died November 20, 1823, and Hannah, born December 25, 1802, married Martin Stevens, and died May 24, 1850.

Samuel Tubbs, Jr., son of Samuel Tubbs, Sr., was born at Newtown, New York, December 15, 1794, and was in his seventeenth year when his parents located at Elkland. In 1815 he married Permelia Taylor, a daughter of Capt. Ebenezer and Polly (Cook) Taylor, to which union were born six children, viz: Polly, who married Benson Tubbs; James, of Osceola; Clara, who lives with her youngest brother, George; Sally, who married Lyman P. Hoyt; Philip, whose first wife was Sarepta Crandall, and second wife, Betsey Spencer, and George, who married Jane Campbell. Mr. Tubbs lived nearly all his life in Osceola. In 1840 he built the house now occupied by Morgan Seely, and died at the home of his son, George, May 15, 1870. His wife died on July 21, 1851.

James Tubbs, eldest son of Samuel Tubbs, Jr., was born in Osceola, Tioga county, February 12, 1818, there grew to maturity, and made farming his principal vocation. In early manhood he taught school in Elkland and other places in the Cowanesque valley. He was married May 9, 1841, to Anna Gleason, born December 19, 1819, a daughter of Paul and Judith (Warren) Gleason, to which union were born two children, viz: Charles and Henry, both residents of Osceola. Mrs. Tubbs died April 29, 1879, and her husband makes his home with his son, Charles. He was a captain of militia from 1841 to 1850, a school director for thirty years, a supervisor for fifteen years, and has also served as burgess of Osceola. In politics, he is a Republican.

George Tubbs was born in Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1829, and is a son of Samuel and Permelia (Taylor) Tubbs. With the exception of three years that he lived in Elkland, he has spent his entire life in his native township. He attended the common schools in boyhood, and has since been engaged in farming, having assisted in clearing several farms, including a part of the old homestead. On April 10, 1852, he married Jane Campbell, a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Clinch) Campbell, of Nelson township, and has three children, viz: Frank, Ann, wife of O. A. Van Dusen, and Minnie, wife of W. H. Clark. Mr. Tubbs is a stanch Republican, and has held various local offices, such as supervisor and collector, and has been a school director of Osceola ten years. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and takes a deep interest in the growth and progress of that society.

John Tubbs, son of Robert and Clara (Hoyt) Tubbs, was born and reared in Osceola, Tioga county. He cleared a farm of 150 acres, now owned by his son, Edward R., and was also extensively engaged in the lumber business. His wife, Rebecca, was a daughter of James and Nancy (Robb) Atherton, of Elkland, and bore him two children, Edward R., and Lizzie A., wife of Russell Wentworth. Mr. Tubbs was a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the Masonic order, and

in politics, a Republican. He died January 9, 1892. His wife died June 3, 1872, at the age of thirty-seven years.

EDWARD R. TUBBS, only son of John and Rebecca Tubbs, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, July 19, 1857, attended the public schools of his township in boyhood, and later the State Normal School, at Mansfield. He has always been a resident of Osceola, and is engaged in farming and in buying and shipping live stock for the New York markets. Mr. Tubbs has been twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Della G. Pratt, a daughter of Philip Fridley, of Seneca county, New York, who bore him one son, John R. His second wife was Alice Perry, a daughter of Albert and Fannie (Coykendall) Perry, of Steuben county. In politics, Mr. Tubbs is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic order.

NATHANIEL SEELY was a native of Southport, Chemung county, New York, born November 20, 1788, a son of Nathaniel Seely, Sr. He settled in what is now Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, where he engaged in farming up to 1830, also kept an inn for the accommodation of travelers, and for twenty years was a justice of the peace. He was married February 16, 1809, to Lucy Kelsey, a daughter of Abner and Ann (Eaton) Kelsey, who became the mother of thirteen children, only seven of whom grew to maturity, viz: Jonas B., George G., Morgan, Henry, Jane E., who married Russell Crandall; Ann K., who married A. W. Lugg, and Allen. Mrs. Seely was born August 31, 1791. Both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at his home in Osceola, October 15, 1866. His wife survived him until September 15, 1873.

MORGAN SEELY, banker, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, May 15, 1816, and is a son of Nathaniel and Lucy Seely. He was reared to manhood in his native town, and completed his education at Wellsboro Academy. He commenced his business career as a clerk in the store of the late Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, with whom he remained several years. In 1845 he embarked in the mercantile business at Elkland, where he carried on merchandising one year. He subsequently conducted the same line of business at Nelson and Osceola, his mercantile career extending over a period of thirty years. In 1869, as a member of the firm of Seely, Coates & Company, he established a bank at Knoxville, which existed for eight years. In 1877 he founded a bank at Osceola, which he has carried on successfully up to the present. In 1885, as a member of the firm of Tucker & Seely, he established the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, of Westfield. This partnership existed until November, 1892, when he was succeeded by his son, Frank J. Mr. Seely was married in February, 1847, to Harriet Beebe, a daughter of Anson and Lucy (Lincoln) Beebe, of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, and is the father of four children, viz: Mrs. Stella A. Taylor, Ida V., deceased wife of Dr. C. H. Bosworth; Frank J., and Ed. M. Politically, Mr. Seely is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Presbyterian church.

FRANK J. SEELY was born in Osceola, Tioga county, November 14, 1854, and is the third child and eldest son of Morgan Seely. He was reared in Osceola, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native town and Wellsboro High School. In 1875 he engaged in merchandising at Nelson, where he continued in business until 1884. He then entered the banking house of his father, at Osceola, and filled the office of cashier until November, 1892, when he removed to Westfield

to accept the same position in the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, succeeding his father as a member of the firm of Tucker & Seely. He is also a member of C. W. Morgan & Company, wholesale dealers in hay, grain, etc., established at Osceola in 1889, to which place he returned in the spring of 1897. On October 20, 1880, he married Maria Augusta Phelps, a daughter of Volcut C. and Diantha (Smith) Phelps, of Osceola, and has two children, Gertrude and Sara. Mr. Seely is an ardent Republican, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with the F. & A. M., and K. & L. of H.

Ed. M. Seely, youngest son of Morgan Seely, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, May 15, 1861. He obtained his education at the public schools and at the State Normal School, Mansfield, and received a preliminary banking training in New York, and in 1880 entered his father's bank in Osceola. He was cashier of that institution from 1882 to 1885. November 1, 1885, he was transferred to the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, of Westfield, of which he was cashier until November, 1892, when he returned to Osceola and resumed his old position as cashier of his father's bank, which he still retains. Mr. Seely was married July 4, 1892, to Kittie M. Strawn, a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Curran) Strawn, of Chatham township. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

Andrew Bosard, one of the early settlers of Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, was born on the old Bosard homestead, in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1780. His grandfather, Johan Philip Bossert, immigrated from Alsace, Germany, in 1729 and settled at Bossardsville, Monroe county, immediately below the Delaware Water Gap, in 1745, where he purchased a tract of land from the sons of William Penn. Andrew there grew to manhood, and learned the trade of cabinet-making. On February 22, 1804, he married Nancy Hammond, a sister of the late John Hammond, of Elkland, and settled upon a farm about two miles from Bossardsville, where he remained until 1809, when he removed to Chemung county, New York, locating near Elmira. In 1813 he came to the Cowanesque valley and settled on the Bosard homestead, in Osceola, where he practiced the arts of husbandry for many years. In 1814, during the War of 1812, he enlisted in the army, but was never mustered into actual service. He died in Osceola on August 20, 1858. His wife, Nancy Hammond, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 4, 1784, and died in Osceola on November 24, 1839. Their children were as follows: James Huntington, Alvers, Emma, Maria, Arthur F., Andrew Keller, Melchior De Pui, Nancy and Peter. Alvers Bosard succeeded to the homestead, and his widow and daughter now occupy the same. James Huntington, Emma and Nancy died in 1834, 1831 and 1836, respectively. Maria married Henry C. Bosworth, in 1843, and lived for some time at Smithfield, Pennsylvania, but removed to Osceola about 1852, and resided there until her death, in 1870.

Andrew Keller Bosard was born in Osceola, Tioga county, December 27, 1819, a son of Andrew and Nancy Bosard. He was educated in the common schools and at the Wellsboro Academy, which he attended for a short time. He learned the trades of a cabinet-maker and carpenter, and also taught school four or five years in early manhood, subsequently devoting his attention to working on his farm and at his trade. In October, 1843, he married Hetty Cilly, a daughter of John and

Marcia (Goodwin) Cilly, of Osceola. His wife died November 22, 1865, and in 1867 he married Anne Sherman. He resided at Osceola until his death, which occurred March 12, 1877. His second wife survived until 1882. Mr. Bosard reared a family of ten children, seven by his first wife and three by his second, as follows: James Huntington, born in 1845, a lawyer of Grand Forks, North Dakota; George Leroy, born in 1847, a carpenter and farmer, who married Mary Beagle, a daughter of the late Cornelius Beagle, of Elkland, and died in 1878; Jerome Leon, born in 1849, a carpenter residing in Nelson; Florence Hortense, born in 1851, who married Willis R. Bierly, of Williamsport, in 1872, and died in that city in 1873; Sara Louise, born in 1853, who married Willis R. Bierly, in 1874, and resides at Grand Forks, North Dakota, where her husband is a newspaper man; Willie Burns, who married Carrie Fical, in 1878, and in 1880 removed to North Dakota, and now resides at Emerado; Maria, born in 1859, wife of Herbert B. Mitchell, of Rock Island, Illinois, a son of Judge John I. Mitchell, of Wellsboro; Emma, born in 1867, wife of J. B. Redfield, of Farmington; Stella M., born in 1869, wife of Fred Allison, of Mills, Potter county, and Lizzie, born in 1874, wife of Jesse O. Treat. In the days of the State Militia, before the war, Mr. Bosard was colonel of his regiment, and was active on muster days at military encampments. During the Rebellion he was employed by the township as recruiting agent, and represented Osceola at Williamsport, Harrisburg and Carlisle. In politics, he was first a Whig of the Henry Clay school, and was one of the first to join the ranks of the Republican party at its organization. True to the instinct and teaching of his mother, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and lived and died in that faith. He was also connected with the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M., in which societies he always manifested a deep interest.

Stennett Crandall was born in Rhode Island, November 1, 1767, resided in Madison county, New York, for many years, whence he removed to what is now Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, settling on the farm originally occupied by David Jay. He engaged in farming, and also worked at the shoemaker's trade, having his shop in his dwelling house. His wife, Caty Greenman, born June 10, 1773, bore him a family of eleven children, viz: Silas, Joel, Rhoda, who married Stephen Card; Truman, Jairus, Barney, Stanton, William, Henry, Russell, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Crandall died August 17, 1837, and her husband, November 13, 1853.

Russell Crandall was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, August 9, 1817, and is the youngest son of Stennett Crandall. He was about six years old when his parents located at Osceola, where he attended the pioneer schools of the neighborhood, obtaining but a limited education. At the age of seventeen he commenced life for himself, as a farm hand, working in that capacity eight years. In 1841 he engaged in general merchandising at Osceola, which he followed successfully up to 1890, a period of nearly fifty years, when he retired. Mr. Crandall was twice married. His first marriage occurred March 12, 1844, to Jane Seely, a daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Kelsey) Seely, pioneers of Osceola. Of the four children born to this union, three grew to maturity, viz: Francis M., deceased; Vine and Albert S. His second wife was Mrs. Julia Scott, nee Carr, of Milesburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Crandall is one of the leading citizens of Osceola, with which bor-

ough he has been prominently connected for more than half a century. He took an active part in establishing the Osceola High School, in 1860, served as a school director for twenty-five years, and was treasurer for nearly as long. In politics, he is a Republican.

Francis Marion Crandall, eldest son of Russell and Jane Crandall, was a native of Osceola, where he followed the mercantile business from 1868 until 1880, when he removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota. He there continued merchandising until his death, which occurred in 1881. His wife was Orcelia C., a daughter of Charles and Maria (King) Toles, of Tioga county, who bore him one son, Charles L. During Lee's invasion, in 1863, he served three months with the Emergency Men. In politics, he was a Republican, and was connected with the Masonic order.

Vine Crandall, second son of Russell and Jane Crandall, was born at Osceola, Tioga county, September 17, 1846, and obtained a good education in the Osceola High School. In 1866 he entered the general mercantile business with Philetus Crandall, under the firm name of P. Crandall & Company, in which he continued until 1869. He then located at Knoxville, where, as a member of the firm of Seely, Coates & Company, he was engaged in the banking business a number of years. In 1878 he returned to Osceola, where he has since devoted his attention to lumbering. Mr. Crandall was married December 15, 1869, to Sarah A. Kinney, a daughter of Rev. Chester D. and Eliza (Northrup) Kinney, of Osceola, and has one son, Henry K., born April 15, 1879. In politics, Mr. Crandall is a Republican, is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a trustee in the Presbyterian church. He is one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of Osceola.

Truman Crandall, third son of Stennett Crandall, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, February 5, 1796, and settled in what is now Osceola township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, taking up 130 acres of land, which he cleared and improved. In 1850, he embarked in the general mercantile business at Osceola, in which he was engaged for many years. He married Nancy Card, a daughter of Judge Card, of Madison county, New York. She died November 12, 1863. To this union were born seven children, named as follows: Philetus, Sarepta, who married Philip Tubbs; Lydia, who married Henry Seely; Silas G., Phoebe, Charles and Rebecca. Mr. Crandall died March 23, 1882, in his eighty-seventh year.

Silas G. Crandall, son of Truman and Nancy Crandall, was born in what is now Osceola township, Tioga county, May 12, 1827, was reared upon the old homestead, and obtained a limited education in the public schools. He followed farming until 1850, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Osceola with his father and brother, under the firm name of P. Crandall & Brother. He also built, in connection with others, a tannery at Osceola, which he operated for several years. In 1859 he removed to Nelson, where he was engaged in farming up to 1883. In that year he located at Knoxville, which has since been his home, where he conducted the hardware business for a number of years. Mr. Crandall was married January 24, 1858, to Mary Weeks, a daughter of William and Lovina (Taylor) Weeks, of Osceola township, and has two children: Eva G., wife of James C. Goodspeed, and Lettie, wife of George W. Bottum. In politics, Mr. Crandall is a Republican, and is a member of the E. A. U.

James Works, a native of Exeter, New Hampshire, settled in what is now

Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. In 1814 he removed to what is known as the Ouderkirk farm, in Farmington township, and thence to Troupsburg, New York, where he died and was buried. His first wife was Rachel Cass, of Exeter, New Hampshire, who bore him six children, viz: James F., Matilda, who married Hosea Aldrich; Loncy, who married George Champlin; Sally, who married a Mr. Clark; Jane, who married a Mr. Brooks, and Asa. His second wife was a Miss Whitaker, to which union was born one son, Leonidas.

James F. Works was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, February 13, 1808, and removed with his parents, James and Rachel Works, to Tioga county when about five years old. He was reared by the Bulkley family, of Osceola, with whom he lived twenty-eight years, and obtained a limited common school education. In 1841 he purchased seventy-five acres of land on Holden creek, in Osceola township, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred December 22, 1894, in his eighty-seventh year. His wife, Jane, was a daughter of Selas and Elizabeth (Horton) Taylor, of Osceola, and bore him three children, viz: Esther M., wife of A. L. Brant; Benjamin, deceased, and Justus M. R. Mr. Works was of a retiring disposition, temperate in all things, and was one of the last of the original settlers in this section of the county to pass to the great beyond. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat, but never took any active interest in public affairs.

Justus M. R. Works, son of James F. and Jane Works, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, August 12, 1860. He obtained his education in the public schools and Woodhull Academy, and has made farming his vocation, having spent his entire life upon the old homestead, where he was born and reared. In politics, he is a Democrat, has held various local offices in Osceola borough, and is at present a school director.

John Hazlett, Sr., son of Robert Hazlett, was born in the North of Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in 1810. The same year he settled in Nelson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his descendants, upon which he died. On April 11, 1811, he married Jane Campbell, a daughter of Joseph Campbell, of Nelson township, and their children were as follows: Rachel, who married James Cook; Mary, who married John Flint; Samuel, who married Catherine Knapp; Archibald, Jane, John, Eliza Ann, who married William Merritt; Sally J., who married Charles Horsley, and Maria, wife of Washington Richardson.

John Hazlett, son of John and Jane Hazlett, was born on the homestead farm in Nelson township, Tioga county, and spent his entire life there, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married March 25, 1855, to Lucy Dunham, a daughter of James and Nancy (Brown) Dunham, of Farmington township. Six children were born to this marriage, viz: Frank R., Nancy, wife of William Pepper; Edward, Ella, deceased; Fannie, wife of William Monroe, and Herbert. Mr. Hazlett died March 15, 1892. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and an adherent of the Republican party.

Frank R. Hazlett was born in Nelson township, Tioga county, April 2, 1856, and is the eldest son of John and Lucy Hazlett. He was reared in his native township, and completed his education in the Corning High School. He began his business career as a clerk in the largest grocery house in Ithaca, New York, and fol-

lowed that occupation five years. He was subsequently in the employ of the Fall Brook Railroad Company at Academy Corners for eleven months. In 1885 he embarked in general merchandising at Osceola, which business he has since continued, and by judicious management and strict attention to the details of his business he has built up one of the largest trades in the Cowanesque valley, though he conducts his establishment on a strictly cash basis. In 1894 he built a store in Elmira Heights which is conducted by Hazlett, Monroe & Company. On December 22, 1888, Mr. Hazlett married Eula M. Taylor, a daughter of Hiram Taylor, of Osceola, and has three children: Clinton E., John H. and R. Blaine. Politically, he is a Republican, and is now serving as a justice of the peace. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is also connected with the K. of H., the K. & L. of H., and the K. O. T. M.

Henry C. Bosworth, M. D., was born in Vernon, New York, March 8, 1811, and was a son of Reed and Amarilla (Peck) Bosworth. He was reared in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and in 1837 was graduated from Geneva Medical College, New York. For thirteen years he practiced his profession at Smithfield, Bradford county. In 1850 he removed to Deerfield, Tioga county, where he engaged in farming for two years, and also in general merchandising at Academy Corners. In 1852 he removed to Osceola, where he continued the mercantile business up to his death, December 5, 1870. His wife, Maria, was a daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Hammond) Bosard, pioneers of Osceola, and bore him three children: Edward E., Urbane A. and Charles H. Dr. Bosworth was a man of genial disposition and possessed hosts of friends. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics, a Republican, he served as postmaster of Osceola from 1861 to his death.

Charles H. Bosworth, physician and surgeon, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, November 22, 1851, and is the youngest child of Dr. Henry C. and Maria Bosworth. He was educated at Union and Woodhull Academies, commenced reading medicine in 1879, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1881. From 1870 to 1890, he was engaged in general merchandising at Osceola, and was postmaster of that borough from 1879 to 1886. He began the active practice of his profession at Osceola in 1890, to which he has since devoted his whole attention. Dr. Bosworth was married September 2, 1872, to Ida V. Seely, a daughter of Morgan and Harriet (Beebe) Seely, of Osceola, and has two children: Ford E. and Reed S. Mrs. Bosworth died April 14, 1896. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, is a member of the Masonic order, and an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

Prof. Isaac Gunn Hoyt was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1826, a son of Levi and Sarah (Gunn) Hoyt. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Hoyt, a son of Comfort and Anna (Beach) Hoyt, of Danbury, Connecticut, settled in Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1795. His maternal grandfather, Abel Gunn, was a direct descendant of one of the Scottish chiefs, who was head of a clan in the Highlands of Scotland. He came to America prior to the Revolution, and served in that war as a member of Washington's body-guard. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Kingston graded schools, Wyoming Seminary and Poughkeepsie Seminary, and studied music at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie, New York, and the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston,

Massachusetts. For several seasons he attended the annual sessions of the New England Institutes of music, thus availing himself of the advantages to be obtained by these courses under the best musical directors. He devoted his life to the musical profession, and to the cultivation of music as an art. His method of teaching was the same as that used by the New England Conservatory of Music, obtained from L. Franklin Snow, secretary of the Conservatory, and consisted of studies from Bach, Moschelles, Kohler, Beethoven and others of the old masters. In 1853 Professor Hoyt located at Osceola and entered upon his life-work as a musical instructor. He taught here one year, and in 1854, at Ithaca, New York. From 1856 to 1859 he was musical instructor at Osceola and Union Academy; from 1859 to 1861 at Greensboro Synodical Female College, Atlanta, Georgia; from 1861 to 1865 in the Osceola High School, and from 1866 to 1871 at the State Normal School, Mansfield. In 1872 he opened the Osceola School of Musical Instruction, which he conducted successfully four years. In 1884 he was again called to take charge of the Musical Department of the State Normal School at Mansfield, which position he filled until 1887. He resigned and returned to Osceola, where he was engaged in giving musical instruction and dealing in musical instruments up to his death, November 12, 1895. In 1859 Professor Hoyt married Charlotte R. Taylor, a daughter of Philip and Sally Taylor, of Osceola. They reared an adopted daughter, Leah Louise. Professor Hoyt was a member of the F. & A. M., and was an adherent of the Republican party from its organization.

Sylvanus S. Baker was born in Otsego county, New York, November 28, 1813, a son of George and Susan (Knapp) Baker. He was reared in his native county, whence he removed in 1844 to Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and a year later settled in Westfield township, where he cleared and improved a farm, upon which he died in the winter of 1895. In May, 1834, he married Sally Guiles, a daughter of Ray and Molly (Hodge) Guiles, of Otsego county, New York. Nine children were born to this union, viz: Leroy, Molly, who married Anderson Burdick; George, Susan, who married Samuel Pierce; Aaron E., Lester, Arsula, who married Albert Gament; Annie, wife of Dana Learn, and Allen. Mr. Baker was a member of the Westfield Methodist church, and in politics, a Republican. Mrs. Baker was an able and willing helper, bearing cheerfully a large part in providing for her family. She was one of whom those who knew her could say only good.

Aaron E. Baker, son of Sylvanus S. Baker, was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, May 25, 1844, and was reared to manhood in Westfield township. In 1867 he located on his present farm situated on the line of Osceola and Farmington townships, and lived on the Farmington side up to 1884, when he moved to his new residence in Osceola. Mr. Baker was married December 25, 1866, to Ann Casbeer, a daughter of Robert and Susan (House) Casbeer, who were among the pioneers of Farmington township. Of the five children born to this union, four are living, viz: Robert C., Raymond E., Victor H., and S. Lelia. Mr. Baker and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is superintendent of the Sunday-school, also a class leader. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Robert Casbeer Baker, eldest son of Aaron E. Baker, was born in Farming-

ton township, Tioga county, August 30, 1868, was reared beneath the parental roof, and obtained his education in the Osceola public schools. With the exception of four years that he clerked in a general store at Osceola, farming has been his occupation, and he has lived on his present farm since the fall of 1888. Mr. Baker was married to Phoebe Frances Bulkley, a daughter of George Newton and Hannah Eudora (Brader) Bulkley, September 11, 1888. Mrs. Baker is a grand-daughter of Newton and Phoebe Ann (Barker) Bulkley, and great-grand-daughter of Israel Bulkley, who settled in what is now Osceola in the year 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children living, Frances Edna and Anna C. They reside upon the old Newton Bulkley homestead. Mr. Baker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is an adherent of the Presbyterian faith. In politics, he is a Republican.

Gaylord G. Colvin was born in Herkimer county, New York, and was a son of Joshua Colvin, and a grandson of Joseph Colvin, pioneers of Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Joshua Colvin improved upwards of 300 acres of land near Academy Corners, in which work he was assisted by our subject. The Colvins were of Rhode Island Quaker stock. Joseph was a son of Joseph, a grandson of Thomas, a great-grandson of Samuel, and a great-great-grandson of John Colvin, the first of the family to settle in America. The children of Joseph and Ruth Colvin, the pioneers of Deerfield, were as follows: Wealthy, who married Nehemiah Robinson; Joseph, Betsey, who married Daniel Cummings; Lydia, who married Jonathan Matteson; Joshua, Christopher and Thomas. Of these Joshua and Christopher were the father and father-in-law, respectively of our subject. Gaylord G. Colvin came with his parents to Deerfield township, Tioga county, and was successively a farmer and merchant. In later life he removed to Osceola, where he died May 8, 1883, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Ruth, was a daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Hills) Colvin, of Herkimer county, New York. She became the mother of seventeen children, only three of whom grew to maturity, viz: Benjamin F., Daniel C., and Mary C., wife of Charles L. Hoyt.

Benjamin F. Colvin was born in Herkimer county, New York, January 10, 1826, a son of Gaylord G. and Ruth Colvin. From the age of seven years, he was reared in Spring Mills, New York. In 1848 he removed to Bingham, Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1871. In that year he removed to Osceola, Tioga county, where he was engaged in farming until 1883, when he retired from active business. On January 31, 1862, Mr. Colvin enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. In May following he was injured in a railroad wreck, between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, Virginia, and was honorably discharged from the service January 31, 1865. In October, 1865, he married Jennie Crissman, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Colvin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is also connected with the Masonic order and the G. A. R. In politics, he is an advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party.

John Brown was born in Sweden, January 2, 1847, a son of Johannes and Kate (Andrus) Brown. He was reared to manhood in his native country, there received a common school education, and came to the United States in 1869. He remained in Hartford, Connecticut, eight months, coming to Fall Brook, Tioga county,

Pennsylvania, in 1870, where he found employment in the mines five years. In 1875 he removed to Elkland, entering the employ of Joel Parkhurst, and in 1876 engaged in farming, which business he has since continued. He lived in Elkland up to April 1, 1894, when he removed to Osceola, which was his home until the spring of 1897 when he took charge of one of the Pattison estate farms in Elkland. During his former residence at Elkland, he was buyer for a large wholesale tobacco house of New York City. On January 24, 1874, he was married in Fall Brook to Christina Hunson, a native of Sweden, and has three children, viz: Anna, Charlie and Emma. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican, was burgess of Elkland three terms, school director three years and assistant assessor three years.

Horace Eldridge, a native of Saratoga county, New York, was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Graham) Eldridge, natives of Vermont, and New York states, respectively, who settled in Clymer township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. Horace assisted his father in clearing a farm, and in 1861 returned to Saratoga Springs, New York. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Weldon Railroad, near Culpepper, Virginia, in May, 1864. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Sylvester Hall, of Saratoga, New York, and bore him two children: Elizabeth, wife of William Baker, of Woodhull, New York, and John Edward, of Osceola, Tioga county.

John Edward Eldridge was born in Clymer township, Tioga county, September 21, 1849, and is the only son of Horace and Mary Eldridge. He was educated in the common schools of his native township and at Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, New York. He followed clerking in a general store for two years, and from 1866 to 1880 clerked in various hotels, including the Marvin House, Saratoga Springs, New York; Sun Hotel, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Frasier House, Elmira, New York. Since 1880 he has been employed in the Osceola tannery, and for the past ten years has held the important position of superintendent of the liquor department, being in charge of the liquid used in tanning leather. Mr. Eldridge was married October 4, 1874, to Mary Gleason, a daughter of John and Mary Gleason, of Elmira, New York. They have four children, viz: George, Frances, Walter and Gertrude. In politics, Mr. Eldridge is a Democrat, and is a member of the K. of H.

Prof. Artemus Edwards was born at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, October 31, 1843, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah A. (Brookins) Edwards. He was educated at Professor Kenyon's academy, Troupsburg, New York, and Alfred University, Alfred, New York, and began his career as a teacher at seventeen years of age. He taught twenty terms in the common schools of New York state. On March 27, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, was with General Banks on the Red River Expedition, and took part in the battles of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He was honorably discharged at Tallahassee, Florida, November 17, 1865, and returned to his home in New York, where he resumed teaching. In 1882 he located at Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was principal of the graded schools six years. In 1888 he became principal of the Osceola High School, a position he filled in a very creditable manner and to the satisfaction of the people up to the spring of 1896. In the autumn of that year he took charge of the schools at Potter Brook, which position

he still occupies. On March 14, 1867, he married Maria Brown, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Bartles) Brown, of Oxford, New York, and had three children by this union: Fred E., Edith M. and Paul J. His second wife was May Northrop, a daughter of Dr. G. W. and W. Ellen (De Wolf) Northrop, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, who is the mother of two children: George A. and Ellen M. Professor Edwards is a Democrat, in politics, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a R. A. M. in the Masonic order, and is also connected with the G. A. R.

George Reber was born in Locust Valley, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1824, and is a son of George and Mary (Knittle) Reber. His paternal grandfather, George Reber, was a native of Schuylkill county, where he kept a hotel for many years, and was an extensive owner of coal lands. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Knittle, was a prominent farmer of that county. The subject of this sketch was reared in Schuylkill county, and received a meagre common school education. He served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he completed in 1851, and followed that vocation upwards of thirty years. In 1885 he located at Academy Corners, Tioga county, where he was engaged in quarrying stone for three years. He quarried the first flag-stone from the Ingham quarry, near Academy Corners, and also from the Westfield quarry. In 1888 he located at Osceola, where for the past nine years he has been engaged in quarrying a fine grade of flag-stone from a quarry which he leased at that place. Mr. Reber has been twice married. His first wife, Mary Jane Cavenaugh, was a daughter of James and Mary (Clark) Cavanaugh, of Elmira, New York, and bore him five children, viz: James, George, Charles, Ella and Wilson. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, nee Fuller. Mr. Reber is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, a Republican.

Edwin E. Clark, physician and surgeon, was born in Woodhull, Steuben county, New York, May 15, 1866, and is a son of Eleazer and Julia A. (Johnson) Clark, and is of New England ancestry. He was reared in New York state, and was educated in the common schools and Starkey Seminary. In 1889 he commenced the study of medicine, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in April, 1893. In May of that year he located at Osceola, where he has gradually built up a good practice, and has secured the confidence and esteem of the community. Dr. Clark was married October 17, 1894, to Bertha May Duley, a daughter of John G. and Alice (Ives) Duley, of Osceola. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics, a Republican.

Lewis J. Clark was born at Scio, Allegany county, New York, July 10, 1867, and is a son of John and Sarah (Russell) Clark. His maternal grandparents, Hamilton and Sarah (Van Zile) Russell, were pioneers of Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where his grandfather was a miller and merchant, and died in that place. Lewis J. was reared in his native county, and began his business life clerking in a general store at Allentown, New York, in which capacity he served one year. He then learned telegraphy and was an operator on the Bradford, Eldred and Cuba railroad, and also carried on a variety store at Allentown four years. For a short time he was employed as a traveling salesman, and for two years was a band leader and director of music in Allegany county, New York, and Potter

county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1895 he opened a grocery and variety store at Osceola, Tioga county, and has since built up a good trade. On February 20, 1895, he married Ruth, a daughter of O. B. and Mary Van Velzor, of Wirt Centre, Allegany county, New York. In politics, he is a Populist, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Jr. O. U. A. M., the Knights of St. John and Malta, and the College of Ancients.

W. Rensselaer Colvin was born in Woodhull, Steuben county, New York, May 29, 1870, a son of DeLancey and Mary (Brooks) Colvin. He was educated at Woodhull Union school, where he graduated in 1889. Mr. Colvin began life as a merchant, which he continued five years, and subsequently was a buyer of live stock for the New York markets. In the fall of 1894 he embarked in the hotel business at Osceola, where he has since conducted one of the best hotels in Tioga county, known as the Osceola Hotel. On December 24, 1890, he married Cora Wildrick, a daughter of William and Susannah (Tubbs) Wildrick, of Woodhull, New York, who died November 15, 1896. Mr. Colvin is a member of the K. O. T. M., and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party.

CHAPTER LXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Deerfield Township and Knoxville Borough—Westfield Township and Borough—Brookfield Township.

William Knox, formerly a resident of the Mohawk valley, New York, settled in what is now Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, on the lands now owned by William J., George W. and John W. Knox. With the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved a farm here, upon which he resided until his death. His wife was Margaret Colton, and their children were as follows: John, William, Archibald, James, Colton, Betsey, who married Charles Carpenter, and Dolly, who married John E. White. Mr. Knox died in the prime of life, but left numerous descendants to perpetuate his name and revere his memory.

James Knox, son of William Knox, was the first white male child born in what is now Deerfield township, Tioga county, his birth occurring March 28, 1800. He spent his whole life in Deerfield, was an extensive land owner and a prominent farmer. The homestead farm is now owned and occupied by his sons, Minzo W. and Aaron. The house built by Mr. Knox in 1836, is now the home of the former. He married Ann Faulkner, a daughter of Joseph Faulkner, of Deerfield, and their

children are as follows: Archibald D., Franklin W., Harriet, wife of Peter Bosard; Eleanor, Angeline, wife of John Husted; Aaron, and Minzo W. Mr. Knox died September 20, 1881, in his eighty-second year.

Archibald D. Knox, eldest son of James Knox, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, October 3, 1821, was reared upon the homestead farm, and cleared a portion of the farm now owned by his son, Edward L., as well as that owned by his son, George H., settling on the latter in 1852. He was twice married. His first wife was Abigail Ann Rushmore, a daughter of Peter and Millie Rushmore, of Clymer township, Tioga county, who bore him one daughter, Mary, wife of F. V. Balch. His second wife was Julia A. White, a native of Erie county, New York, and a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Horton) White. Seven children were born to this union, five of whom grew to maturity, viz: Abbie C., wife of E. A. Bean; Helen A., wife of Linden Case; Laura M., wife of J. C. White; Edward L. and George H. Mr. Knox died June 25, 1892. He was a Republican, in politics, was superintendent of the Tioga county poor house for one year, and was a well-known, representative farmer.

Edward L. Knox, son of Archibald D. and Julia A. (White) Knox, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, July 4, 1855. He was reared in this county, and received his education in the common schools and Union Academy. Farming has been his life vocation, and since 1877, with the exception of two years, he has lived on his present farm in Deerfield township. In September, 1878, he married Mary Vredenburg, a daughter of George and Malinda (Leinaburg) Vredenburg, of Knoxville. Three children were born to this union, all of whom are dead. Mr. Knox is a member of the P. of H., and in politics, a Republican.

George H. Knox, son of Archibald D. and Julia A. (White) Knox, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, April 8, 1860. He was educated in the common schools and at Williamsport Commercial College, and since attaining his majority he has been engaged in farming the old homestead. Mr. Knox was married April 25, 1883, to Carrie A. Everitt, a daughter of Noah and Catherine (Winfield) Everitt, of Deerfield township, and has two children, C. LaRue and Lulu B. In politics, he is a Republican, has served two terms as school director, and three terms as auditor of the township. He is also a member of the Grange.

Ebenezer Seelye was born in Connecticut, and served throughout the Revolutionary War in Sheldon's Light Horse, a Connecticut company, a portion of the time under Washington. He was married in Connecticut to Mehetabel Todd, and later removed with his family to Lindley, Steuben county, New York, where he improved a large tract of land. In March, 1799, they removed from New York to what is now Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled immediately east of Academy Corners. Here Mr. Seelye erected a saw-mill in 1810, one of the first in the Cowanesque valley. He died June 23, 1837, in the eighty-second year of his age. His wife died May 27, 1839, in her eighty-third year. Their children were as follows: Mehetabel, Anna, Lucina, Laura, Julius, Elanson, Harvey, Eleazer, and Sally, who was born May 4, 1800—the first female child born in Deerfield township—and married Prince King. Mr. Seelye was a Quaker in religion, an upright man, and a good neighbor and citizen. Many of his descendants are among the leading people of Tioga county.

Elanson Seelye was born in Connecticut, and married Mercy Howland, a native of Rhode Island, and one of the early teachers of Tioga county. Her parents, John and Lois (Eddy) Howland, came with their son, Dr. Eddy Howland, to Deerfield township in 1803. To Elanson and Mercy Seelye were born fourteen children, as follows: Willard, Ebenezer, John, Mercy, Hulda, Lois, David, Eddy, Chloe, Susan, Roby, Elanson, Malvin and Franklin. Of these Eddy, Elanson, Malvin, Lois and Roby survive. Mr. Seelye died on the old homestead in Deerfield, December 29, 1866, in his seventy-fourth year. His wife died November 25, 1867, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Like his father, Mr. Seelye was a stanch Democrat, was an adherent of the Quaker faith, and an honored and respected citizen.

Dr. Eddy Howland was a son of John Howland, a descendant of John Howland, one of three brothers who came to America in the Mayflower in 1620. The Doctor and his father were among the pioneers of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, locating in what is now Deerfield township in 1803. His father is said to have raised the first tobacco in the Cowanesque valley. Dr. Howland took up a large tract of land, a part of which is still owned by his descendants, which he cleared and improved with the assistance of his sons. He erected a saw-mill in 1804, established a store in 1814, and built a cider-mill in 1817. He spent the remaining years of his life upon the old homestead, and at his death was buried thereon. He married Molly Parker, a native of Massachusetts, and their children were as follows: Roby, who married Benjamin Smith; Reuben, Eunice, second wife of Benjamin Smith; John, Joseph, Polly, Eddy, Prince, and Olive, who married Charles Hackett.

Eddy Howland, son of Dr. Eddy Howland, was born on the old homestead in Deerfield township, Tioga county, March 12, 1808, and resided there until his death, October 23, 1892. He married Charlotte Rexford, a daughter of Dr. John Rexford, of Troupsburg, New York, August 5, 1832, and reared a family of three children, viz: Harriet, wife of Nelson Ray; Charles R., and Maria, wife of William Wagner. Of Quaker ancestry, Mr. Howland always lived up to that creed, and was an estimable and worthy citizen. In politics, he was a Democrat, held the office of commissioner of Tioga county two terms, and for many years was a justice of the peace. It is said that none of his decisions were ever reversed by a higher court.

Charles R. Howland, son of Eddy Howland, was born on the old homestead in Deerfield township, Tioga county, August 5, 1836, and obtained his education in the common schools and Union Academy. Farming has been his principal occupation since early manhood, though for fourteen years he followed merchandising at Academy Corners, and has also been extensively engaged in shipping baled hay to eastern markets, having shipped as many as 223 carloads in one winter to one man, besides other large shipments. On October 16, 1859, Mr. Howland married Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Henry and Phoebe (Cook) Smith, of Nelson township, and has three sons: Ray, Harry and Arthur. In politics, he is an ardent Democrat, has filled various local offices, and was postmaster at Academy Corners one term. Mr. Howland is the owner of two fine farms in Deerfield township, and is one of the progressive farmers of the county.

Emmer Bowen, Sr., a son of Ezra Bowen, and a native of Massachusetts, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and settled in Deerfield township, where

he cleared and improved what is known as the old Bowen homestead. Here he resided until his death, May 3, 1841, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Huldah Howland, was a direct descendant of John Howland, who came to America in the Mayflower. She died July 9, 1847, aged seventy-two years. Their children were as follows: Lois, who married Elisha Train; Orpha, who married Garner Monroe; Cynthia, who married Abram Pease; Samuel, who married Polly Cook; Miriam, who married Ashbel Monroe; Otis D., who married Melinda Luce; Benjamin S., who married Hannah Whitaker; Susannah, who married Theodore Doty; Emmer, who married Nancy A. Clark; Patience, who married Leonard Daniels, and Huldah, who became the wife of Oliver Pease. All the children are dead. The grandchildren of Emmer Bowen, Sr., number over 100, while his descendants by intermarriage are far more numerous. Mr. Bowen was a Quaker, in religion, and a man of strong character and strict integrity.

Emmer Bowen was born on the old homestead in Deerfield township, Tioga county, May 27, 1815, a son of Emmer and Huldah Bowen. He was reared midst scenes of pioneer life, and attended the common school of his district. He remained on the old farm up to 1880, when he removed to the home of his son, Enoch E., where he resided until his death, February 7, 1896, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-one years. On December 13, 1837, he married Nancy A. Clark, a daughter of Eleazer and Abigail (Armstrong) Clark, of Deerfield township. She was born in Rhode Island, in 1815, and bore him four children, two of whom grew to maturity, viz: Enoch E., deceased, and Abbie C., wife of Henry E. Hayes, of Brooklyn, New York. The widow lived with her son, Enoch E., in Deerfield township, until his death. In 1840 Mr. Bowen and his brother, Benjamin, in company with a few capitalists, built a large woolen factory in Deerfield township, of which they soon afterwards became sole proprietors. They carried on the business successfully until 1847, when the plant was burned. With characteristic enterprise they immediately rebuilt the mill and continued the business until January, 1863, when it was purchased by the late Joseph Ingham, and is now operated by J. S. Ingham & Sons. Throughout this period Mr. Bowen was also engaged in lumbering and farming. He was a man of strong convictions and inflexible principles, thoroughly unselfish, and possessing unbounded faith and confidence in his fellowmen. He was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the community in which his entire life was passed, and his jovial manners and lovable traits caused him to be widely known by the title of "Uncle Emmer." Mr. Bowen was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a pioneer in the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. societies. In politics, he was originally a Whig, and a Republican from the birth of that party.

Enoch E. Bowen, son of Emmer and Nancy A. Bowen, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, October 6, 1838, there grew to manhood, and spent his entire life near the place of his birth. He lived on the old homestead up to 1880, when he purchased a farm in the same township, on which he died, April 17, 1896. Mr. Bowen was married to Addie Guinnip, a daughter of R. H. and Adeline (Canan) Guinnip, of Elmira, May 7, 1874. Politically, he was an ardent Republican. He was a quiet, unpretentious man, a good neighbor, and an affectionate son.

Benjamin S. Bowen, a son of Emmer Bowen, Sr., was born in Deerfield town-

ship, Tioga county, in 1807, and spent his entire life on the old homestead. He married Hannah C., a daughter of Jabez B. and Thankful (Champlin) Whitaker, who came from Rhode Island. Mrs. Bowen's brother, John C. Whitaker, was a leading physician of Tioga county, and also filled the office of associate judge. She became the mother of ten children, viz: Laura, who married J. D. Ray; John, Samuel B., Mary, who married J. W. Allen; George C., Benjamin F., Sarah M., wife of Dr. A. J. Heggie; Emmer H., Ezra R. and William H. Mr. Bowen died in 1889, aged eighty-two years. From early manhood he was a member of the Free Baptist church, and in politics, a Republican.

GEORGE C. BOWEN, son of Benjamin S. and Hannah C. Bowen, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, November 11, 1838, and was reared in his native township. He was educated in the common schools and at Union Academy, then under the charge of Samuel B. Price, its founder. In 1859 he commenced clerking, and followed that vocation until 1874. Politically, he has always been a Republican. In the winter of 1874-75, he was doorkeeper of the Senate at Harrisburg. In 1875 he was elected register and recorder of Tioga county, and was re-elected three times in succession, filling the office four terms. During President Harrison's administration, he was private secretary for the Commissioner of Customs two years, at Washington, D. C. Since 1892 he has made his home in Elmira, New York, and is at present a commercial traveler. In 1860, Mr. Bowen married Hannah P. Stebbins, a daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Pierce) Stebbins, of Jamestown, New York, and has three children: Charles R., Martha S., wife of G. J. Stewart, and Anna P. Mr. Bowen is a member of the I. O. O. F.,and the K. of H.

JOHN GOODSPEED, SR., was born in Vermont, in 1801, a son of Cornelius and Phoebe Goodspeed, and grandson of Anthony and Abigail Goodspeed. In 1813 the family came to Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where the parents spent the remaining years of their lives. John grew to manhood amidst the scenes of pioneer days and acquired a good education for that period. He taught school and also followed surveying, being employed by the Bingham estate as one of their land agents and surveyors up to 1836. In that capacity he became widely known throughout the Cowanesque valley. About this time he engaged in merchandising at Knoxville, which business he followed many years, and also dealt quite extensively in lumber. His long residence in Knoxville and his business enterprise entitles him to recognition as one of its leading pioneers. Mr. Goodspeed died in that town, August 26, 1864, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His wife, Orril(Scott) Goodspeed, a daughter of Luke Scott, survived him one year, dying August 13, 1865, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. They were the parents of seven children, named as follows: Francis, John, Charles, Emily, Samuel, Charlotte and James.

JOHN GOODSPEED, JR., was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, November 15, 1822, second son of John Goodspeed, Sr. He was reared in his native town and there engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until his removal to Sabinsville, where he died August 23, 1895. He married Melissa A. Phillips, a native of Shippen township, Tioga county. She was born June 21, 1828, a daughter of Richard and Amity Phillips, a grand-daughter of Sylvester and Rachel Phillips, and great-grand-daughter of Richard and Mercy Phillips, and died in Sabinsville, Janu-

ary 5, 1894. They were the parents of four children, viz: John Francis, James C., Mary and Ella.

JOHN F. GOODSPEED was born in Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1854, and is the eldest son of John and Melissa A. (Phillips) Goodspeed. He was reared in Deerfield township, and educated in the public schools of Knoxville, Pennsylvania, and Elmira, New York. For two years he was engaged in the grocery trade at Knoxville, and in 1884 located at Sabinsville, where for ten years he was manager of a general store. In 1894 he embarked in the grocery, and boot and shoe business at Sabinsville, which he continued up to the spring of 1896. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the office of treasurer of Clymer township since 1891. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the K. of H. Mr. Goodspeed was married January 30, 1877, to Ida Johnson, a daughter of Joel and Caroline (Ives) Johnson, of Knoxville. They are the parents of three children, named as follows: Leon F., Charles L. and James G.

JAMES C. GOODSPEED, now a prominent insurance man of Rochester, New York, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1858, the second son of John and Melissa A. (Phillips) Goodspeed, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the county. He was reared in Deerfield, attended the public schools of that township, and later the Elmira Academy, and graduated from Warner's Business College, Elmira, New York, in the class of 1879. In 1881 he embarked in the general insurance business at Knoxville, which he successfully prosecuted here in connection with dealing in real estate, until his removal to Rochester, New York. Mr. Goodspeed was married December 15, 1880, to Gertrude Crandall, a daughter of Silas G. and Mary (Weeks) Crandall, of Nelson township, Tioga county. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Mary M., Eva G., Helen C., Grace, Gertrude, Irving and Jeannie S. In politics, Mr. Goodspeed is a Democrat, and has filled several local offices in Knoxville. He is a R. A. M. in the Masonic order, also a K. T. of Tyagaghton Commandery.

CHARLES CARPENTER, a native of New England, was one of the first settlers of the Cowanesque valley. He located on the site of Osceola, but a few years later removed to Deerfield township and settled on the farm now occupied by the widow of Lorentes Carpenter, which he partially cleared and improved. He died upon that farm, as did also his parents, who came with him to Tioga county. His wife was Lucy Darling, and they had a family of six children, viz: James, Abijah, Charles, Sylvia, who married N. P. Robinson; Lyman, and Samuel.

LYMAN CARPENTER, a son of Charles Carpenter, was born May 5, 1796, and was reared to manhood in Deerfield township. After his father's death, he succeeded to the homestead farm, but later in life sold it and moved to Brookfield township and thence to Farmington, where he died February 19, 1873. He was twice married. His first wife was Almira Cook, a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Calkins) Cook, who bore him a family of twelve children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Curtis Tiffany; Lorentes, Arthur, Polly, whose first husband was Eldridge Rathbone, and second husband John Casner; Levi, Celestia, who married Caleb Stadon; Sylvia, who married Charles Cronrath; Charles, Valores B., Maxey B., Samantha, who first married Wallace Green and afterwards Norman Bovee, and George B. Mr. Carpenter's second wife was Mrs. Alta Elwood.

Lorentes Carpenter, eldest son of Lyman and Almira Carpenter, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, April 4, 1822. He was reared on the homestead, and during the sixties located on the farm now the home of his son, Willard S., where he resided six years. He then purchased the Carpenter homestead, and lived there until his death, October 7, 1893. He married Lois Seelye, a daughter of Elanson and Mercy (Howland) Seelye, May 14, 1846. On the paternal side, she was a grand-daughter of Ebenezer and Mahetabel (Todd) Seelye, and on the maternal side, of John and Lois (Eddy) Howland, all pioneers of Tioga county. She bore him the following children: Mercy S., deceased; Willard S., A. Delphine, who married Ephraim Shaut; Della, who married Grant Seely; Hattie, Belle, widow of C. Ellsworth Clark; Clara, deceased wife of John Northrop; Frank, and Frances, twins. Frank married Mamie Harrison, and Frances is dead. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and in politics, a Democrat. His widow lives on the old homestead.

Willard S. Carpenter, eldest son of Lorentes Carpenter, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, November 24, 1848. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and obtained his education in the public schools and Union Academy. He has spent his entire life in Deerfield township, and has resided upon his present farm of 225 acres since 1886, sixty acres of which he cleared. Mr. Carpenter was married May 14, 1873, to Emma Daniels, a daughter of Henry F. and Esther (Close) Daniels, of Deerfield township, who has had four children, viz: Leah, wife of Frank J. Doan; Fred L., Ada E., and Walter L., deceased. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion, a member of the Baptist church. He is one of the representative farmers of Deerfield township, as well as a descendant of two of the oldest families of Tioga county.

Eleazer Clark was born in Burrellsville, Rhode Island, October 6, 1788, a son of Capt. Eleazer and Prudence Clark. His father was a farmer and cooper, was captain of a company during the Revolution, and lived and died in Rhode Island. Our subject was reared in that State, was a cooper by trade, and came to Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1817, locating on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Elias H. It embraces 200 acres, which he cleared and improved. He followed his trade in connection with agriculture for upwards of forty years, and was regarded as the best mechanic in his line for miles around. Mr. Clark was twice married. His first wife was Abigail Armstrong, of Rhode Island, who became the mother of five children, viz: Nancy, who married Emmer Bowen; Roswell, William, Eleazer, and Abigail, who married Enoch Steere. His second wife of Rosamond Salisbury, a daughter of John Salisbury, of Elkland, Tioga county. Five children were born to this union, viz: Erastus, George W., Sarah J., wife of Franklin Fairchilds; Elias H. and Susan H. Mr. Clark died on the old homestead in Deerfield township, October 7, 1862, being one day over seventy-four years old. He was an enterprising and progressive farmer, a good citizen and kind neighbor. In politics, he was a Democrat, and always took a commendable interest in public affairs.

Elias H. Clark, youngest son of Eleazer and Rosamond Clark, was born on the old homestead in Deerfield township, Tioga county, April 28, 1836, and obtained his education in the common schools and Union Academy. He has spent

his entire life upon the old homestead, which he inherited from his father. He has been an extensive tobacco grower since 1882, and is a breeder of Holstein cattle, and has been a breeder of Hambletonian and Percheron horses. Mr. Clark was married May 11, 1862, to Marietta Close, a daughter of David and Maria (Sweet) Close, of Westfield, Tioga county. Six children have blessed this union, viz: Byron L., Cecil A., Rosamond M., Clare E. and Horton E. In politics, Mr. Clark is a Republican, is connected with the E. A. U., and is recognized as a progressive and enterprising farmer.

Cecil A. Clark, son of Elias H. and Marietta (Close) Clark, was born on the old Clark homestead in Deerfield township, Tioga county, February 13, 1864, where he also grew to manhood. He was educated at the Osceola High School, and since attaining his majority has been engaged in farming. In 1884 he removed to Brookfield township, remaining there until 1894, when he located in Westfield township, where he has since been engaged in farming, making a specialty of raising potatoes and buying and selling stock. Mr. Clark was married December 21, 1885, to Ida Grist, a daughter of Chester and Amanda (Bowman) Grist, of Athens, Pennsylvania, and has four children, viz: Earl E., Marietta, Ivan L., and Manning. In politics, he is a Republican; is a member of the F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and is one of the successful farmers of the township.

C. Elsworth Clark was born in Osceola, Tioga county, August 25, 1861, a son of Eleazer and Julia (Johnson) Clark, of Steuben county, New York. His father was a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, a son of Eleazer Clark, Sr. Elsworth was educated in Osceola and at the business college in Elmira, New York, graduating in both places. He later took charge of the old Clark homestead in Steuben county, and afterwards of the old Carpenter homestead in Tioga county, and was a thrifty, prosperous farmer. He married Belle Carpenter, a daughter of Lorentes and Lois Carpenter, who survives him. Mr. Clark died November 29, 1893, leaving two children, Clarence E. and Loren C.

Joseph Falkner, Sr., a native of New York state, was one of the early settlers of Deerfield township, Tioga county, where he cleared and improved a farm now the home of the widow of his sons, William and Joseph. Here he died in 1838. He married Phoebe Monroe, and reared a large family, eight of whom grew to maturity. William served in the Civil War and died in a hospital at Washington, D. C., June 21, 1864; Margaret, married William Hoskins; Levi, died in Knoxville; Elizabeth, married Silas Finch; Mary J., married John Cook; Lucinda, married Smith Cornell; Joseph, died in Deerfield township, and Phoebe, married Miles Finch.

Joseph Falkner, Jr., was born on the old homestead in Deerfield township, Tioga county, April 25, 1829, and spent the greater portion of his life thereon, making farming his vocation. On June 29, 1865, he married Mrs. Eleanor Falkner, widow of his brother, William, and daughter of William and Polly (Humphrey) Wass, pioneers of Chatham township. Mrs. Falkner was born near Elmira, New York, but was reared in Chatham township, Tioga county. She was married at her father's home to William Falkner, after whose death she became the wife of his brother, Joseph, who died March 16, 1895. In politics, Mr. Falkner was a Democrat.

LEVI FAULKNER was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1814, and died at Knoxville, January 20, 1889, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a son of Joseph and Phoebe (Monroe) Faulkner, of New York, who were among the early settlers of Tioga county. He was reared in Deerfield, and after his parents' death had charge of the homestead farm until his marriage, when he started out in life for himself, settling on a farm immediately east of Knoxville, which is yet in possession of his widow. Mr. Faulkner was twice married. His first wife was Polly Butler, of Otsego county, New York. She died September 1, 1863, in her fiftieth year. In September, 1864, he married Miss Sarah A. Dearman, a daughter of George and Olive (Beach) Dearman, and sister of Albert and Justus Dearman, a sketch of whom appears in this chapter. She is the mother of two children: Mary L., and Wilson, the latter of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Faulkner resides in Knoxville. Mr. Faulkner dealt quite extensively in live stock, was a careful, honest business man, and was respected most by those who knew him best.

SILAS BILLINGS took a conspicuous part in the lumbering business on the Cowanesque river and Pine creek in early days, and for many years was one of the leading operators in this section of the State. He was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, May 23, 1790, and in 1820 settled on Seely creek, in Southport township, Chemung county, New York, where he operated a linseed oil and wool-carding mill. In 1822 he sold his factory and removed to Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, purchasing large tracts of timber lands on the Cowanesque. Here he built an extensive pearl ashery in 1823, and the same year he and his brother-in-law, Col. Hiram Freeborn, erected a distillery, which business he carried on several years. He also opened a store in the village and was the leading merchant of Knoxville for a long period. In 1824 he erected a linseed-oil mill, and the following year a grist-mill; operated several saw-mills and a tannery at different periods, and conducted a hotel for the accommodation of travelers from 1826 to 1840, thus setting an example of business enterprise to the people of the valley. During this period he made extensive purchases of timber lands on Pine creek, operated saw-mills in what is now Gaines township, and rafted the lumber down Pine creek to Harrisburg and other southern markets. Mr. Billings was one of the most prompt and reliable lumbermen that did business on the Susquehanna in those days. In many respects he was quite eccentric, but was frank, outspoken and scrupulously honest. When he came into Tioga county the forest along Pine creek was almost unbroken, and no man of his day in the county made a better record in the development of its great lumber interests. For seventeen years he labored in the mill, in the woods and on the river, getting his lumber and timber to market. In 1840 he removed from Knoxville to Elmira, New York, and purchased the first brick building erected in that city, in which he lived the remaining years of his life, dying August 28, 1853, in his sixty-fourth year. While residing in Elmira he still kept an eye on his business affairs in Tioga county, and after recuperating his broken health, he returned occasionally to Gaines township, where his sons, Silas X. and Charles F., and son-in-law, P. S. S. McNeil, were living, and prosecuted his business with increased vigor up to the time of his death. Mr. Billings was married four times. His first wife was Lauriette Freeborn, a daughter of

David Freeborn, of Cazenovia, Madison county, New York. She died in Cazenovia, leaving three children, viz: Lauriette, David and Nancy. His second wife was Abby Freeborn, his first wife's sister, who became the mother of Silas X., Abbie B., widow of P. S. S. McNeil, who lives in Elmira, and Charles F., a resident of the same city. Mrs. Billings died at Knoxville, February 16, 1831, and he was again married to Rosette Chapman, who bore him one daughter, Mary, now the widow of John Dexter. His last wife was Rachel Sloan, a native of Philadelphia, who survived her husband three years.

Silas X. Billings, for many years one of the most prominent and successful citizens of Tioga county, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1826, a son of Silas and Abby (Freeborn) Billings. His father was an extensive lumberman on the Cowanesque river and Pine creek, and Silas X. thus became acquainted with the details of the lumber business. In 1840 his father removed to Elmira, New York, where our subject acquired a good English education in the Elmira Academy. In 1847 he was sent to take charge of the timber lands owned by his father in Gaines and Elk townships, located on Pine creek, and Cedar and Slate runs. Here a steam saw-mill was erected under the management of Mr. Billings and P. S. S. McNeil. In 1853 his father died, and Silas X. was appointed one of the administrators to settle the estate, which he successfully carried out at the end of two years, taking his own share of the estate in wild lands in Tioga county. In 1855 he located permanently at Gaines, where he continued to reside until his death. January 5, 1865, he married Miss Sarah M. Locke, a daughter of Jesse and Lura Locke, who survives him, and now resides in Wellsboro. Mr. Billings was a man of great energy, methodical business habits, and unsullied integrity. He purchased large tracts of coal and timber lands, erected mills, stores, tanneries and hotels, and was eminently successful in all his undertakings. He was prominently associated with the early struggles to obtain and keep alive the charter for the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railroad (now the Pine Creek), which in the face of great opposition succeeded, though he did not live to see the road built. A few months before his death, he was prevailed upon by his friends to seek medical relief and repose, and went to New York City to consult eminent physicians. On his return, while visiting his sister, Mrs. McNeil, at Elmira, New York, he was stricken with an attack of Bright's disease, from which, however, he rallied and returned to his home in Gaines. Some three weeks later he was again prostrated by the same insidious disease, and on the morning of October 13, 1879, his spirit took its flight. His remains were interred in the Wellsboro Cemetery, where a beautiful granite monument, erected by his loving wife, marks his last resting place. Politically, he was a life-long Democrat, but aside from performing the duties of citizenship, took no active interest in public affairs. Mr. Billings was a genial companion, a true and steadfast friend, an affectionate husband, generous and open hearted to the poor and suffering, and ever ready to give his encouragement and support to the upbuilding of the social and material interests of his native county.

Charles Freeborn Billings was born in the old Billings homestead at Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, erected by his father in 1823, and yet standing in the western limits of the borough, February 16, 1831, and is the young-

est son of Silas and Abby Billings. He spent his childhood in his native town. and removed with his father to Elmira, New York, in 1840, where he attended school until sixteen years of age. He then returned to Tioga county to assist his brother, Silas X., in the lumber business established by their father, where his delicate constitution rapidly improved, drinking in the pure air of the pine forest and eating the homely fare of camp life. After becoming familiar with the lumber business, he had charge of various departments, finally returning to Elmira and spending two years at school. After his father's death he gave his attention to the farming interests of the large estate, while his brother had charge of the lumber business. In the winter of 1858 Mr. Billings met Miss Helena Sweet, fourth daughter of Rev. Elisha Sweet, a Methodist Episcopal minister then laboring in the circuit embracing Knoxville, and September 13, 1859, the young couple were married and settled on a fine farm of 225 acres on Troup's creek, in Deerfield township, a short distance from Knoxville. Here they resided some twenty years, when the death of his brother placed an estate of about 40,000 acres of timber, coal and farm lands, lying in Tioga and Potter counties, under his control, besides one-half of the personal property. Removing to Elmira, he has since devoted his attention principally to the management of the property which then came to himself and sister, Mrs. McNeil. Mr. Billings has been identified with the development of his native county since early manhood, and usually spends the summer months in Knoxville. He assisted in securing the construction of the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad, which has proven a great benefit to the Cowanesque valley and the vast lumbering and coal interests of western Tioga. Mr. and Mrs. Billings are the parents of four daughters, viz: Carrie, wife of Preston Gilbert, of New York City; Jessie, wife of Willis Beach, of Knoxville; Abbie, wife of Horace Brewster, of Elmira, and Louise, wife of Edward T. Youmans, a resident of the same city. Politically, Mr. Billings voted with the Republican party until after the presidential election of 1876, when believing that Samuel J. Tilden was the legally-elected president of the United States, and was defrauded out of the office by the Republican leaders, he left that party and has since been an independent voter, though he generally supports the Democracy on state and national issues. Possessing large means, he gives liberally to religious, charitable and educational objects. The Billings Park at Knoxville is one of his gifts to the people of his native village.

Col. Hiram Freeborn was born in Cazenovia, New York, in 1799, a son of David Freeborn, and there grew to manhood. He came to Tioga county in 1822 with Silas Billings, his brother-in-law, and located at Knoxville, where he became a partner of Mr. Billings in a distillery, which he subsequently carried on by himself for many years. He also engaged in farming, clearing up the land now occupied by his son, D. L., upon which he lived and died. He married Cynthia Lorinda Thompson, a daughter of Joseph Thompson, and a native of Otsego county, New York. To this union were born three children, viz: Levantia W., who married Levi B. Reynolds; DeLancy, of Knoxville, and Viola, who married William Mead. Colonel Freeborn held various township offices, and was prominent in the militia during the early years of the county's history. He was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, when he became a Republican. In religion, he was a

member of the Congregational church, and died in that faith in 1889, in the ninetieth year of his age. Throughout the greater portion of his residence in Knoxville, Colonel Freeborn was one of its prominent and influential citizens, and his name is closely interwoven with the history of the town.

Levi B. Reynolds was a native of Rhode Island, and a son of William and Lydia (Church) Reynolds, of that State. When Levi B. was about seven years old his parents removed to Spring Mills, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and learned the mercantile business with Judge Gaylord Colvin. He later became a merchant at Burus, New York, in partnership with Ira Davenport, of Bath, who furnished the capital against young Reynolds' business experience. In 1847 the firm located in Knoxville, Tioga county, where the business was continued, under the firm name of Levi B. Reynolds, in a store building owned by his father-in-law, Col. Hiram Freeborn. After his marriage to Levantia W. Freeborn, Mr. Reynolds bought his partner's interest and continued the business up to 1870. In that year he removed to Wellsboro, where he followed merchandising until 1874, when his store was destroyed by fire. Returning to Knoxville he again embarked in merchandising, which he carried on until he was succeeded by his son, William D., and his son-in-law, H. T. Gilbert. He then devoted his attention to his real estate interests until his death, October 31, 1891, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Reynolds was a careful and honest business man, and highly respected for his many sterling qualities. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the I. O. O. F. and E. A. U. societies. He filled the office of postmaster at Knoxville, as well as other local positions. His widow and three children survive him, viz: Mrs. Ella C. Gilbert and William D., both residents of Elmira, New York, and Mrs. Effie L. Beach, of Knoxville.

Hiram Gilbert was born in New England, March 6, 1796, and came to Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He later engaged in the boot and shoe business at Knoxville, which he carried on there upwards of thirty years. He then purchased a couple of farms in Deerfield township, now owned and occupied by his sons, Wallace and George, and died on that occupied by the former, June 10, 1871, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife was Eunice Powers, of Cuba, New York, who bore him six children, as follows: Wallace, Mortimer, George, Eleanor, Truman and Emmett.

George Gilbert, third son of Hiram Gilbert, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, June 27, 1829, there grew to manhood, and was educated in the public schools and at Union Academy. Soon after attaining his majority, he engaged in farming in Deerfield township, which vocation he has since continued, and for twenty-five years he also followed cattle droving. During the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, known as Emergency Men, who were called out for the purpose of repelling Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. On October 3, 1854, Mr. Gilbert married Emeline Butler, a daughter of John and Anna (Guy) Butler, of Otsego county, New York, and has three sons living: Frank L., Eugene and Jerome. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the E, A. U., and in politics, is an adherent of the Republican party.

Frank L. Gilbert, eldest son of George Gilbert, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, September 9, 1856. He was educated in the public schools

of Knoxville and at the State Normal School, Mansfield, after which he taught for two terms. In 1877 he embarked in the drug business at Knoxville, in which he has continued up to the present, being recognized to-day as the leading druggist of the borough. Mr. Gilbert was married March 14, 1879, to Eva M. Buckbee, a daughter of Daniel H. and Emeline (Hammond) Buckbee, of Knoxville. They are the parents of three children: Maud, Dora and Arthur B. In politics, Mr. Gilbert is a stanch Republican, and was postmaster of Knoxville for four years during Harrison's administration. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and the I. O. R. M.

John E. White was born in Wyndham county, Connecticut, May 26, 1809, a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Bottum) White. His father was born in Connecticut, June 8, 1780, and died December 18, 1866. He was married four times. His first wife was Sarah Bottum, whom he married October 1, 1801. She was born November 18, 1776, and died August 21, 1813. Their children were Malinda, Joseph M., John E., Mary Ann and Sarah. His second wife was Elizabeth Bottum, who bore him two children, Sumner P. and Sophronia. His third wife was Alice Hartson, who became the mother of seven children, named as follows: George A., Freeman, Earl A., Angeline, Sophronia, Charles and Henry. His fourth wife was Anna Parkhurst, to which union were born four children, viz: Lester, Eliza Ann, Sarah A., and Lucian. John E. White came with his brother, Joseph M., to Nelson, Tioga county, in 1831, where they worked at blacksmithing, which business they had learned in Connecticut. In 1833 John E. removed to Knoxville, where he continued working at his trade. His brother remained at Nelson, where he afterwards filled the office of postmaster for many years. The subject of this sketch was twice married. His first wife was Minerva C. Baker, a daughter of Abisha and Martha (Lytle) Baker, of Nelson, Tioga county, whom he married September 23, 1832. She became the mother of three children, viz: Sumner P., Susan B. and Malvina D., who married Enos Nichols. Mrs. Minerva C. White died June 18, 1849. On September 16, 1850, he married Dolly Knox, a daughter of William Knox, who settled in Deerfield township, Tioga county, in 1798, and a sister of John C. Knox, a distinguished jurist, at one time a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. She died April 19, 1875. Four children were born to this marriage, viz: John C., James B., Newell R., and Emily K., wife of Richard Hill. Mr. White was an ardent Republican, and filled the office of justice of the peace in Knoxville for thirty-three years. He was a member of the Baptist church, also of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the well-remembered pioneers of the borough, where the greater portion of his life was passed. He died in Knoxville, January 31, 1884.

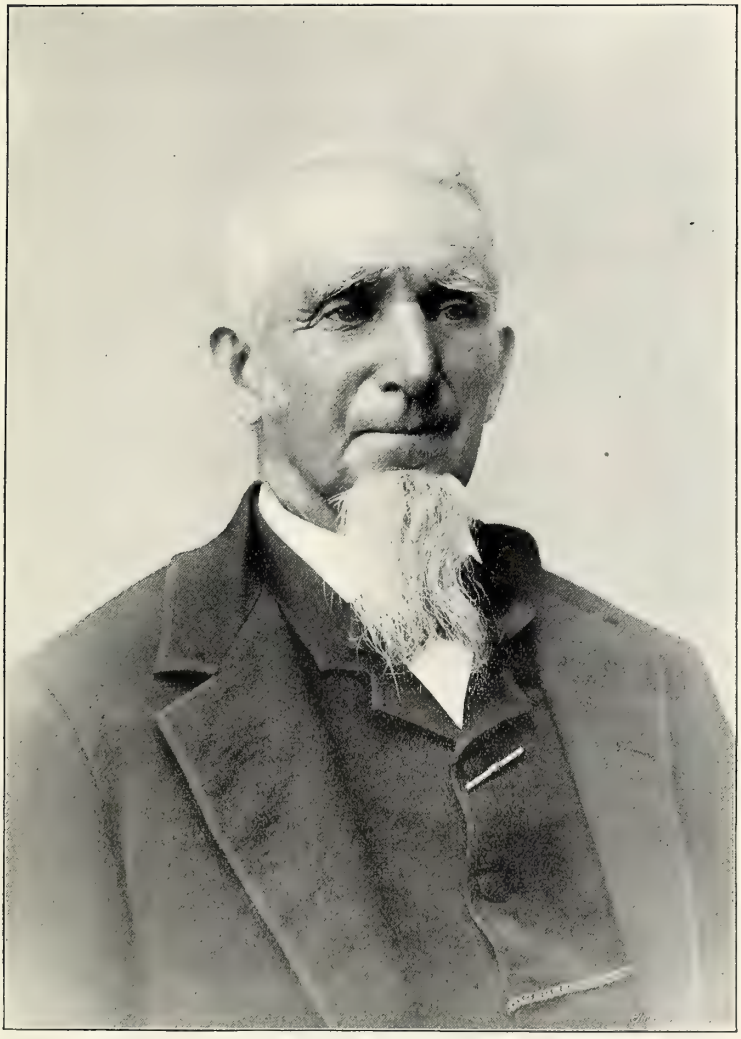
John C. White, son of John E. and Dolly (Knox) White, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, October 11, 1851. He was reared in his native village, and obtained his education in the public schools and Union Academy. On attaining his majority, he followed the vocation of a painter and paper-hanger several years, and for nine years was constable and collector of Knoxville. Since 1885 he has been the clerk of the Adams House at Knoxville, and has been manager of the same since the fall of 1893. Mr. White was married June 23, 1878, to Laura M. Knox, a daughter of Archibald and Julia A. (White) Knox, of Deerfield township. Mrs. White was born in that township June 20, 1853, and has one son, J. Archie, born September 3, 1887. Mr. White is a member of the F. & A. M., the K. of H., the K. & L. of H.,

and the I. F.A. In politics, he is a Republican, has been a member of the borough council six years, and president of the board for two years.

Newell R. White, son of John E. and Dolly White, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, May 30, 1860. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native town. From 1880 to 1884 he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company as a member of the pipe-line force. During the next three years he was in the employ of the American House at Westfield. In 1890 he leased the Park Hotel at Tioga and conducted that house for a year and a half. He then located in Wellsboro and for four years was engaged in the manufacture of cider and vinegar. Since September, 1895, he has been employed in the Coles House. Mr. White was married March 2, 1889, to Margaret E. Lane, a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Lane, of Westfield, and has three children, viz: William Francis, John C., deceased, and Marguerite. In politics, Mr. White is a Democrat, and was elected an inspector of election in Wellsboro in February, 1896. He is a member of Tioga Lodge, No. 374, F. & A. M., Tioga, and of Wellsboro Lodge, No. 273, K. of P.

Daniel Angell was born in the town of New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, March 24, 1809, a son of Daniel and Cynthia (Burlingame) Angell. He was reared in his native county, and learned the tanner's and shoemaker's trades. In 1842 he located in Nelson township, Tioga county, where he worked for Joel Campbell two years. In 1844 he came to Knoxville, and the same year erected a tannery, with which he was actively connected up to 1859, manufacturing mostly finished leather in calf, kipp, upper and some sole leather. During this time he also ran a shoe shop, and nearly all the leather made in the tannery was made up into boots and shoes for the surrounding country, thus giving employment to a large number of men. In 1859 he sold the tannery to A. D. Knox in exchange for a farm about two miles west of Knoxville, where for the next twelve years, or until about 1871, he was actively engaged in farming and clearing land. In this line of work he also gave employment to a number of men. In 1868 he again became the owner of the tannery, which he thoroughly repaired, putting in steam power and many modern improvements, and in addition to his farm business, he, in connection with his sons, Delos D. and William Darius, carried on the tanning business until the spring of 1872, when he sold the tannery to his son William Darius and the balance of his property to other parties, and moved to Grafton, Fillmore county, Nebraska, where he worked at farming until the spring of 1896, when he sold out and returned to Knoxville, where he now resides. He was always one of the leading business men of the community in which he lived. He married Mary A. Tiffany, a daughter of Humphrey and Hannah (Mathewson) Tiffany, of Norwich, New York. She bore him six children, viz: Daniel Delos, born March 15, 1839; William D., September 14, 1844; Adelbert L., August 27, 1846; Orrin, October 20, 1848; Edward, May 18, 1854, who died December 4, 1890, and Albert, May 18, 1854, who died in childhood. Mrs. Angell died July 20, 1890. Mr. Angell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, a Republican.

William Darius Angell, second son of Daniel Angell, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pa., September 14, 1844, and has spent his entire life in his native place. He was educated in the common schools and at Union Academy, and began his business career on a farm. He engaged in the tanning business in



Philip Erway

1868, followed it for ten years, and then embarked in general merchandising, which he still continues. Mr. Angell was married December 24, 1865, to Jennie E. Howland, a daughter of Willard and Minerva (Luce) Howland, of Deerfield township, and has three living children, viz: Bertha M., born February 3, 1868, wife of George H. Fowler; Ellen I., born February 6, 1870, and Ruth M., June 18, 1878. Melvin D., born October 8, 1874, died August 15, 1876. Mr. Angell is a member of the E. A. U. and K. of H., and is an ardent supporter of the Democratic Free Silver party.

Willard Howland was born in Exeter, New York, March 15, 1806, a son of Willard and Polly (Munyan) Howland, and grandson of John Howland. His father was an operator in the cotton mills of Webster, Massachusetts; a deacon in the Baptist church, and reared a family of twenty children. The subject of this sketch married Minerva Luce, a daughter of Jonathan and Mahetabel (Bates) Luce, and in 1836 came to Tioga county and found employment in the woolen factory in Deerfield township. He returned to Massachusetts twice, coming to this county the last time in 1861, and dying September 18, 1889. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-nine years. She is the mother of five children, named as follows: Henry W., born June 21, 1831; Erastus J., May 23, 1833; Mary M., May 8, 1835, who died January 11, 1894; Melvin, February 9, 1838, and Jennie E., June 24, 1842, now the wife of W. D. Angell. Erastus J. went to Kansas in 1867, when the free soil and pro-slavery trouble was the issue there, and was actively engaged in it. His friends in the east had letters from him for some time afterward, when they ceased, since which the most earnest efforts have failed to find any trace of him. Melvin enlisted in the Fifteenth Volunteer Cavalry, July 12, 1861, in the War of the Rebellion, and died in the hospital at Poolsville, Maryland, August 27, 1861, having been in the United States service only a little over a month. Henry W. is now living in Camden, New Jersey, and is engaged in the mercantile business.

George H. Fowler, son of Charles W. and Lucy A. (Harney) Fowler, was born in Jacksonville, Tompkins county, New York, September 18, 1867. He received a common school education; afterward studied pharmacy, and has since followed the business of a druggist. He was married June 25, 1890, to Bertha M., eldest daughter of W. D. and Jennie E. Angell. They are the parents of one daughter, Irma, born June 30, 1892. Mr. Fowler is a resident of Knoxville.

Albert and Justus Dearman, sons of George and Olive (Beach) Dearman, were born in Groton, Tomkins county, New York, the former October 12, 1824, and the latter September 8, 1829. Their father was a son of George and Sally Dearman, and was a skillful mechanic and an artist of considerable ability. He died in Knoxville, December 7, 1867, aged sixty-nine years. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a temperate, industrious, good citizen. His wife died August 12, 1833. They were the parents of four children, viz: Albert, Sarah A., Justus and Jane, the last two of whom are dead. In early manhood Albert worked with his father at the house-painter's trade. In 1844 he came to Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of his uncle, O. P. Beach, in whose store he clerked for one-half year, when his uncle took him into partnership under the firm name of Beach & Dearman. In 1849 the firm dissolved, and Justus Dearman then came to Knoxville and formed a partnership with his brother, for the

sale of merchandise, the combined capital not exceeding $1,000. The firm of A. & J. Dearman existed for fifteen years, and by fair dealing and strict attention to business prospered beyond their expectations. At the end of that period the firm dissolved by mutual consent, Justus continuing the business at the old stand. In 1871 his store was destroyed by fire, and in 1873 he erected the substantial business house which he occupied until his death, December 14, 1880. Justus Dearman never married. He possessed great taste and pride in his home and surroundings, and his store and grounds were arranged and ornamented under his personal supervision. He was a liberal contributor towards any project for the benefit of his adopted town, while he was known as one of the most lenient creditors. He is buried in Fairview Cemetery, at Osceola, in a lot which has been beautifully fitted up with all the attention brotherly affection could suggest. Albert Dearman remains as he has been for many years, one of the leading merchants of Knoxville, and is probably the oldest merchant in Tioga county in continuous business. He married October 1, 1861, Jennie Sutliff, a daughter of Case and Jane (Dearman) Sutliff, of Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, and has two children living: Charlie G. and Everett J. Mr. Dearman is a Republican, and has been burgess of Knoxville fifteen years, being last re-elected in 1894 for a term of three years. He has also served several terms as a school director. In religious belief, he is a Free-Thinker.

William Markham was born in England, July 6, 1817, a son of John Markham, who came to the United States in 1823 and located near Ithaca, New York, whence the family removed to Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. John Markham was one of the early settlers of Deerfield, where he cleared a farm of over 200 acres. Towards the close of his life he removed to Knoxville and died at the age of eighty-five years. He was twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Catharine Cornell, nee Quick. He reared five children: Samuel, William, George, Thomas, and Ann, who married Thomas Kymes. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Deerfield township, where he was engaged in farming, and also worked at the carpenter's trade for many years. During the Civil War he carried on a hardware store in Knoxville, in company with Giles Roberts. His wife, Betsey, was a daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Baker) Giles, of Deerfield, and bore him four children, viz: Mary A., wife of William Morse; Albert, Charles D., and Sophronia, wife of Guy R. Kelts. Mr. Markham died on July 12, 1883, from injuries received by falling from a scaffold. He was a member of the Christian church, and in politics, a Republican.

Albert Markham, eldest son of William Markham, and grandson of John Markham, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, December 27, 1850, and has always lived in his native place. He obtained a common school education and also attended Union Academy. After spending two years at the harness maker's trade, he embarked in business for himself in 1873, and, with the exception of five years, has continued in that business up to the present. Mr. Markham married Mary Fisk, a daughter of Orlando and Catharine (Loomis) Fisk, of Knoxville, February 13, 1876, and has two children, Walter and Mabel. In politics, Mr. Markham is a Republican, and has filled various local offices. He is a member of the F. & A. M.,

the I. O. O. F., the K. O. T. M., and the I. O. R. M. societies, in all of which he takes an active interest.

GILES ROBERTS, a prominent merchant of Knoxville, was born in Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York, March 10, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Green) Roberts. The Roberts family came from Connecticut, and the Green family from Rhode Island. Mr. Roberts was reared in his native county until sixteen years of age, and obtained a common school education. In 1848 he went to Rhode Island, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the tinner's trade, and later worked as a journeyman in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In 1853 he settled at Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and the same year embarked in the tin and stove business, as a member of the firm of Markham & Roberts, which partnership existed for ten years. He then purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on a general hardware business. During this period he was also a member of the firm of Markham & Roberts, lumber dealers, and did quite an extensive business in that line. In January, 1855, Mr. Roberts married Helen Dunham, a daughter of William and Ruby (Mattison) Dunham, of Knoxville, and has one daughter living, Mrs. Alfred Edgcomb. He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace of Knoxville; was coroner of Tioga county one term, and has always given an earnest support to the principles and measures of the Republican party.

HENRY G. SHORT was born in De Reuyter, Madison county, New York, February 14, 1821, a son of Zadock and Hannah (Van Horn) Short. He was reared in Cortland county, New York, but never attended school except six weeks, and whatever education he possesses was self-acquired. In 1852 he settled at Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and for fifteen years was a traveling salesman for a New York hat, cap and fur house, and for an additional fifteen years filled a similar position for a wholesale grocery house of the same city. He still lives in the suburbs of Knoxville, on a farm of thirty acres, upon which he settled more than forty years ago, clearing and improving the land through the passing years. Mr. Short was married July 2, 1845, to Mercy Barker, a daughter of Albert and Sophronia (Eastman) Barker, of Homer, Cortland county, New York. They are the parents of two children: Helen A., wife of E. H. Bowen, and John G. In early life Mr. Short served a four years' apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade, but not liking the business, he never followed it afterwards. He is a member of the E. A. U., and the P. of H. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held every local office in Knoxville from burgess down.

JOEL JOHNSON was born in Triangle, Broome county, New York, August 28, 1818, a son of Edward and Roxanna (Cook) Johnson. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming until 1852, when he located at Jasper, Steuben county, New York, where he operated a steam saw-mill and grist-mill for three years. He then returned to Triangle, Broome county, whence he removd in 1863 to Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the grist and saw-mill property later operated by his son, Laverne J. He continued in this business until his death, which occurred November 9, 1893, at the age of seventy-five years. In 1888 he tore down the old mill, erected in 1825 by Silas Billings, and built the present one, which is equipped with all the modern improvements of mill machinery. His

wife was Caroline Ives, of Guilford, New York, who bore him six children, five of whom are living, viz: Frances, wife of O. H. Wood; Leverett A., Alice, wife of F. L. Scoville; Ida, wife of J. F. Goodspeed, and Laverne J. Mr. Johnson was an adherent of the Republican party, and in religious faith, a member of the Presbyterian church.

Laverne J. Johnson, youngest son of Joel and Caroline Johnson, was born in Triangle, Broome county, New York, February 12, 1861, and was two years old when his parents came to Knoxville, Tioga county. He attended the public schools of that borough, and later Starkey Seminary, Yates county, New York, and Elmira Business College. Before attaining his majority, he took charge of the grist-mill, purchasing and selling supplies, and in 1882 entered into partnership with his father and brother, which continued until January, 1894, when he became sole proprietor of the mill, and managed it until August, 1895. Mr. Johnson was married February 27, 1889, to Cora J. Lugg, a daughter of Anthony W. and Ann (Seely) Lugg, of Knoxville, and has two children, Glenna A. and Reed Laverne. In politics, he is a Republican, and also a member of the F. & A. M. He is one of the well known young business men of Knoxville, where he now carries on a flour and feed store.

Noah Everitt was born in Wantage, Sussex county, New Jersey, May 4, 1837, and is a son of Jesse and Phoebe (Tuttle) Everitt, who came to Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1870, where his father engaged in farming, and died in 1874. Jesse and Phoebe Everitt were the parents of four children who grew to maturity, viz: Isaac, Noah, Jesse and Josiah. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, there received a good common school education, and later taught school for several years, but has spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits. He settled in Deerfield township, Tioga county, in 1866, purchasing 150 acres of land, which he partially cleared and improved, and for a number of years he operated a dairy of thirty cows. In 1890 he removed to Knoxville, where he has since carried on a grocery, flour, feed and general mercantile business. In 1858 Mr. Everitt married Kate Winfield, a daughter of Isaiah and Kate Winfield, of Sussex county, New Jersey, and has three children: Henry, Carrie, wife of Herman Knox, and Florence, wife of J. N. Losey. Mr. Everitt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a stanch adherent of the Democratic party. He has filled various local offices in Deerfield township, and is now recognized as one of the substantial business men of Knoxville.

Chester Wells was born in Binghamton, New York, April 23, 1825, a son of Chester and Polly (Sleiter) Wells. His father was a native of Connecticut, of Scotch ancestry, and his mother of Binghamton, New York, where she was born in 1796, when that place contained but two log cabins. She was of French descent. Mr. Wells was reared in Binghamton, and there learned the carpenter's trade with B. F. Scisson, with whom he remained seven years. In 1851 he removed to Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he went into the furniture and undertaking business, and carried on the same until January 1, 1865, when he removed to Waverly, New York, and later to Addison. He followed the lumber business and also conducted a general store at Addison, remaining there between four and five years. In October, 1869, he located at Knoxville, Tioga county, where he carried on the

furniture and undertaking business for twenty-six years. Mr. Wells was married October 4, 1849, to Margaret A. Chambers, a daughter of George W. and Hannah (Simonson) Chambers, of Staten Island, who died on January 14, 1894. Seven children were the fruits of this union, named as follows: George, deceased; Chester F., a resident of Binghamton; J. Stewart, an attorney of West Superior, Wisconsin; William P., Edmund L., Helen C. and Mrs. Grace Howland. Mr. Wells died in Knoxville, October 3, 1895, and the business has since been conducted by his daughter, Helen C. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. ,and in politics, a stanch Democrat. Upright and straightforward in all his dealings, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community, and was one of the popular business men of Knoxville.

Charles A. Reese, M. D., was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1841, and is a son of Rev. Charles and Catherine (Gephart) Reese, natives of Lebanon and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, respectively, who were of Welsh and German descent. His father was a minister of the Lutheran church, and was widely known throughout the State. Charles A. was reared in Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools and Bernville Academy, Berks county, Pennsylvania. From the age of eleven to nineteen he clerked in a general store, and during the Rebellion recruited thirty-four men for the Union army, which under the ruling of Governor Curtin entitled him to a captaincy, but he never applied for the commission. In 1860 he began the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. D. J. Reese, now of Renovo, Pennsylvania, and attended one partial and one full course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. In 1862 he commenced practice at Sinnamahoning, Cameron county, where he continued for twelve years. In the fall of 1872 he attended another course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the class of 1873. In 1875 he located at Knoxville, Tioga county, where for more than twenty-one years he was engaged in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Reese was married August 31, 1864, to Alice M. Stamp, a daughter of Joseph and Maria (Fish) Stamp, of Clinton county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. Their names are as follows: Libbie, wife of Eugene Wortman; Francis Gurney Smith, who graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1895, and is now practicing medicine in Coudersport; Imogene, wife of Norman F. Madison; Bertie, deceased; Allie M. and Eva M. In politics, Dr. Reese is a stanch Democrat, and was a member of the school board of Knoxville for seven years. During his residence in Cameron county, which is strongly Republican, he was elected coroner by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for a county office up to that time. Against his earnest protest he was renominated for a second term, but used his influence for his opponent, and even then was defeated by only a small majority. While a resident of Knoxville, he enjoyed a good practice, and was recognized by his medical brethren as one of the able physicians of the county. In the spring of 1897 Dr. Reese removed to Coudersport, where he has since continued to pursue his profession.

John W. Fitch, a native of New York state, and a son of Samuel and Sally (Woodcock) Fitch, came in early manhood to Nelson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, removing at a later day to Brookfield township, where he purchased

a tract of land and cleared and improved a farm, now owned by Fred. Bush, which he afterwards exchanged for a farm in the same township. He resided in Brookfield upwards of forty years, and at one time owned over 400 acres of land in that part of the county. During this period he was extensively engaged in lumbering, and was an energetic, enterprising citizen. About 1878 he located at Knoxville, where he later embarked in general merchandising, which business he conducted until his death, September 26, 1889, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Fitch was twice married. His first wife was Minerva Seeley, a daughter of Barney Seeley, of Brookfield township, who bore him five children, viz: Sally A., who married Henry Holt; Charles, William G., John E., and Ella, wife of Chauncey Reynolds. His second wife was Sally Seeley, a sister of his first wife. At one time Mr. Fitch was a member of the I. O. O. F. He was a Republican, in politics, and served as a member of the Knoxville council.

John E. Fitch, son of John W. and Minerva Fitch, was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, June 12, 1850. He was reared in his native township, and obtained his education in the public schools and Woodhull Academy. After attaining his majority, he was engaged in farming for twelve years in Brookfield, and also as a drover, buying and selling cattle for the New York and Philadelphia markets. He lived in Brookfield until 1888, when he removed to Knoxville, where he has since been successfully engaged in general merchandising. Mr. Fitch was married October 18, 1875, to Orcelia Beagle, a daughter of James and Malvina (Nevins) Beagle, of Steuben county, New York, and has one son, David B., born March 13, 1880, also an adopted daughter, Myrtle. In politics, Mr. Fitch is a Republican, has served five years in the borough council, and is one of the leading business men of Knoxville.

Charles Lugg was born in Gloucestershire, England, October 11, 1791, a son of Robert and Phoebe (Haley) Lugg, the latter a cousin of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was reared on a farm, and followed that business as a vocation all his life. He first came to the United States with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, in 1830, and located in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He later rented a farm on Thorn Bottom creek, one mile and a half west of Nelson, on Beecher's Island. But being disappointed with the country, he returned with his family to England in May, 1831. In the autumn of 1833 he again came to Tioga county, settling on what is known as Sober's Hill, in Farmington township, where he purchased 100 acres of land, containing a log house and barn, and about four acres cleared. He subsequently added 150 acres to his first purchase, cleared up 200 acres of the tract, and spent the remaining years of his life on this farm. Mr. Lugg was married in England, by Rev. Edward Mansfield, August 18, 1818, to Mary Ann Chandler, born June 20, 1797, a daughter of James Chandler, of Gloucestershire, England, to which union were born eight children, viz: Sarah, who married Isaac C. Whitehead, and for her second husband, David Hoyt; Mary A., who married Alanson Hoyt; Eliza, who became the wife of Lewis Beiver; Anthony W., Robert S., who married Rebecca Bottum; Caroline, who married Enoch Blackwell; Elizabeth and Charles. Mr. Lugg died January 13, 1874, aged eighty-three years, and his wife, March 12, 1873, aged seventy-five years. Both were members of the Presbyterian church for sixty years.

ANTHONY W. LUGG, eldest son of Charles and Mary A. Lugg, was born in Gloucestershire, England, August 25, 1825, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, with his parents in 1830, and again in 1833. In early manhood he engaged in farming, which he followed until thirty years of age. In October, 1855, he embarked in merchandising at Nelson, Tioga county, which he successfully continued there up to 1881. In 1877-78 he spent seven months in California for the benefit of his health, and in 1881-82 six months in that State for the same purpose. From 1882 to 1886 he was engaged in farming on the old homestead in Farmington township, and in the spring of the latter year located at Knoxville, where he resided until his death, January 29, 1897. As senior member of the firm of A. W. Lugg & Sons, he followed general merchandising in that borough for more than ten years. On February 6, 1851, Mr. Lugg married Ann K. Seely, a daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Kelsey) Seely, of Osceola. Six children were the fruits of this union, four of whom survive, viz: Wayne, Charles H., Cora, wife of L. J. Johnson, and A. Waldo. In politics, Mr. Lugg was an advocate of prohibition. While a resident of Nelson township, he served twenty-two years as a justice of the peace, being elected five successive terms. For more than forty years Mr. Lugg was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was one of the substantial and respected citizens of Knoxville, a kind husband and a good father.

ANDREW B. HITCHCOCK was born in Caton, Steuben county, New York, May 15, 1863, a son of Ezekiel and Martha (Silsbee) Hitchcock. His parents came to Covington, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1865, and later removed to Morris Run, and thence to Lawrence township, where his mother died in 1887. They had eight children, six boys and two girls. Our subject was reared in Tioga county from the age of two years, and was educated in the district schools and the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. He graduated from the latter institution in 1884, and commenced teaching in the fall of that year in the schools of Union township, and the next year was principal of the schools at Morris Run. In 1886 he became principal of the Knoxville graded schools and attained a front rank among the educators of the county. In 1895 he resigned his position as principal and purchased a general insurance business. Mr. Hitchcock was married August 5, 1891, to Ola Woodbury, the daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Kelly) Woodbury, of Knoxville. They have had two children, Reed W. and Howard F. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also of the F. & A. M. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and was elected justice of the peace in February, 1897, which office he is now filling.

PHILIP ERWAY was born in Chemung county, New York, September 14, 1823, a son of Philip and Anna (Fogel) Erway, and is of Irish and Dutch extraction. He remained in New York state until seventeen years of age, and his education was limited to less than three months' attendance at the common schools. In 1840 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and found employment on a farm in Delmar township for three years. In 1843 he purchased a tract of seventy-five acres in Chatham township, which, as time would permit, he cleared and improved, working in the lumber camps during the winter seasons. In the meantime he built a log cabin on his farm, in which he kept "bachelor's hall" for about two years, and lived there until 1863, when he exchanged that farm for another of eighty

acres, to which he subsequently added fifty acres more, making a total of 130 acres. In 1869 he purchased another sixty-acre tract, cleared and improved it, and sold it in 1882. He lived in Chatham township until 1886, when he removed to Knoxville, where he has since resided. Mr. Erway has been twice married. His first wife was Mary King, a daughter of Samuel P. and Eleanor (Springsteel) King, of Chatham township, who bore him eight children, viz: Rutsor P., Oscar, Floyd, Amos, Ruth, wife of Hiram Close; Edgar, Otis H. and Andrew G. His second wife was Amy W. Marlatt, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pease) Marlatt, of Steuben county, New York. In politics, Mr. Erway is a Republican, and is one of the prosperous, well known and respected citizens of the community.

John S. Adams was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1843, a son of Elijah and Ann Eliza (Cressman) Adams, and was of English and German descent. In early manhood he went to Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering, and in the fall of 1881 he located in Galeton, Potter county, where he remained one year. In October, 1882, he removed to Gaines, Tioga county, and in partnership with Michael Maloney embarked in the hotel business. They greatly improved the moral surroundings of the house, and proved that a hotel on Pine creek could be conducted decently and in order. He remained there three years and a half in the hotel business, and after one year's retirement he, in April, 1887, purchased the brick hotel property at Knoxville since known as the Adams House. He soon built up the reputation of the house, and carried it on successfully to the time of his death, which occurred October 31, 1893. During this period he had won the confidence and esteem of the leading business men of the borough. Mr. Adams was married August 11, 1870, to Celestia Armstrong, a daughter of Caleb and Louisa (Gardner) Armstrong, of Otsego county, New York, who became the mother of three children, viz: Mary E., Charles, deceased, and Floyd. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow; was also connected with the K. of H., and in politics, was a stanch Democrat. Mr. Adams' word was regarded as good as his bond, and he was one of the best, if not the best, landlords in the history of Knoxville. He was kind and hospitable, and no needy person ever went hungry from his door.

Charles E. Brugler, editor and publisher of the Knoxville *Courier*, was born in Blairstown township, Warren county New Jersey, March 7, 1855, a son of James and Susannah (Konkle) Brugler. He was reared in his native county, and obtained his education in the public schools and Honeywell Academy. He served six years' apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the Blairstown *Press*, and later was assistant foreman of the New Jersey *Herald*, published at Newton, New Jersey, for nearly four years. On November 1, 1889, he purchased the plant of the Knoxville *Courier*, at Knoxville, Tioga county, which under his management has become one of the leading papers in the Cowanesque valley. Mr. Brugler was married April 25, 1877, to Rosa A. Bunnell, a daughter, of Henry and Mary (Lanterman) Bunnell, of Blairstown, New Jersey. They are the parents of four children, as follows: C. Harry, Lewis J., Milton A. and R. Bunnell. In politics, Mr. Brugler is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Presbyterian church. He has always taken an active interest in social affairs, and is connected with the K. of H., and the P. of H. societies.

Alonzo Kibbe, physician and surgeon, was born in Harrison township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1856, a son of Thomas J. and Dorcas (Cotton) Kibbe. He was reared on a farm, and obtained his education in the public schools and Ulysses Academy. In 1882 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. M. R. Pritchard, of Harrison Valley, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, March 13, 1885. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Galeton, Potter county, removing one year later to Troupsburg, where he continued in practice for five years. In April, 1891, Dr. Kibbe located at Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been twice married. His first wife was Ida L. Hurlbut, of Harrison township, Potter county. His second wife was Anna G. Merrick, a daughter of Charles and Hannah (Sears) Merrick, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, who has borne him four children: Russell L., Rose Geraldine, Sarah Ione and Stewart R. Dr. Kibbe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is connected with the F. & A. M., the K. O. T. M., the K. of H., the I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the board of health of Knoxville. Since locating in Tioga county, he has built up a lucrative practice and attained a front rank among the medical fraternity of this portion of the State.

William Wass was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 27, 1794, and was a son of Adam Wass, a native of Germany. He served through the War of 1812, and drew a pension from the government for his services in that war. Soon after its close, he removed to Elmira, New York, where he was married, and in 1817 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, settling in Deerfield township, but in 1818 he removed to Chatham township. Here he cleared two large farms, and also engaged in the lumber business, and for forty years, during the rafting season, was a pilot on the Susquehanna river. At the end of each season he walked home from Columbia, Pennsylvania, a distance of 200 miles, making the trip in four days. He died upon his farm in Chatham township, May 19, 1889, where he had lived for more than seventy years, and is buried in Riverside Cemetery, at Knoxville. His wife was Polly Humphrey, a daughter of Isaac Humphrey, of Ohio, who bore him a family of ten children, viz: George, Eleanor, widow of Joseph Falkner; John, Sally A., who married Abram Humphrey; Harriet, who married A. D. White; Mary, wife of John Faulkner; William, Alexander, David and Robert. In politics, Mr. Wass was a Republican, and is remembered as one of the oldest citizens in the county at the time of his death, attaining the ripe old age of over ninety-five years.

David Wass, son of William Wass, was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, May 12, 1837, and was reared on the old homestead upon which he lived until 1890, when he removed to Knoxville, where he has since resided. He is still the owner of the old farm, settled by his father nearly three-quarters of a century ago. He has been engaged in farming and lumbering since early manhood, and has been quite successful. On May 3, 1874, he married Lucinda Perry, a daughter of Wooster and Maria (Lucas) Perry, of Woodhull, Steuben county, New York. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is an adherent of the Democratic party.

Moses Inscho, second son of Obadiah and Judith Inscho, was born April 28, 1792, and was six years old when his parents settled in Tioga county. He was reared upon the homestead farm in Lawrence township, and in 1825 located in Deerfield township, where he partially cleared and improved a farm. He did considerable business as a teamster, owned a saw mill and dealt in lumber to some extent. About fifty years ago he built the wooden bridge yet standing south of Knoxville. On January 1, 1818, he married Mary Seelye, a daughter of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Lindsley) Seelye, pioneers of Steuben county, New York. She was born January 21, 1793, and became the mother of ten children, as follows: William Edwin, born October 11,1818, and died May 10, 1881; Eliza Lindsley, born January 15, 1820, widow of John O. Ward; Hiram, born February 24, 1821, and died March 25, 1896; Mary Ann, born November 6, 1822, who married Benoni Madison, and died August 10, 1871; Charlotte A., born July 5, 1825, who lives upon the old homestead; Rachel, born February 16, 1827; James Byron, born November 25, 1828, and died September 16, 1854; Micajah Seelye, born November 12, 1830; Emily J., born May 22, 1832, and Lucius C., born December 6, 1834, and died January 8, 1896. Mr. Inscho died October 1, 1848, in his fifty-seventh year, and his wife, January 11, 1872, in her seventy-ninth year. Their daughter, Charlotte A., who has remained unmarried, occupies the old homestead, and is the owner of 265 acres of land. Her history from early girlhood is full of interest, and illustrates what persistent industry can accomplish. She started in life with an earned capital of $16, and is to-day one of the substantial farmers of Deerfield. She carried on merchandising in Knoxville for many years, and is noted for her sound, progressive business qualifications and sterling integrity.

Hiram Inscho, second son of Moses Inscho, and grandson of Obadiah Inscho, was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, February 24, 1821, and spent his entire life in his native county engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was twice married. His first wife was Lucretia George, and his second, Mrs. Betsy Glover, but he left no children by either marriage. He died March 25, 1896. He was a quiet, retiring, honest man, and a good citizen, but never accumulated much of this world's goods. In politics, he was a Republican.

Micajah Seelye Inscho, son of Moses and Mary Inscho, and grandson of Obadiah Inscho, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, November 12, 1830, He was reared on the Inscho homestead, and attended the common schools and Union Academy in boyhood. At the age of fourteen he began working as a lumber pilot on the Cowanesque river, and followed the lumber business upwards of thirty years. He also bought cattle and sheep for the New York and Williamsport markets for several years, and has devoted his principal attention to farming, having resided in Westfield township since 1878. In 1858 Mr. Inscho married Charlotte Howland, a daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Rexford) Howland, of Steuben county, New York, and has three children, viz: Merrit F., Lucy, wife of Ralph Skinner, and Mary, wife of Fred Preston. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged after a service of ten months. In politics, Mr. Inscho is a Republican.

Capt. John Seelye, though never a resident of this county, has numerous descendants in the Cowanesque valley. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut,

April 22, 1757, and died in Lindley, Steuben county, New York, January 17, 1813. He married Elizabeth Lindsley, March 9, 1783. She was born July 17, 1764, and died January 25, 1852. She was a daughter of Col. Eleazer Lindsley, a soldier of the Revolution and a pioneer of Steuben county, where the town of Lindley was named in his honor, though a mistake was made in the official spelling of the word, which was intended to be "Lindsley." Captain Seelye and wife were among the honored pioneers of that locality, and reared the following children: Mahlon, Samuel, Daniel, Micajah, Mary, Phoebe, Louise, William, Eleazer and Eliza. Captain Seelye was a prominent Mason, and his grand-daughter, Miss Charlotte A. Inscho, has in her possession a gold locket containing his portrait, on the back of which is carved the mystic symbols of the Masonic order. It is an heirloom highly prized by its owner.

Nathan Baker, of Otsego county, New York, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and in the following year settled in what is now Deerfield township, on the farm owned and occupied by his grandson, Allen Baker. With the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved this farm, and resided there until his death. He died April 17, 1846, and was interred upon the homestead. His wife was Hannah Wood, and their children were as follows: Sally, who married Marvel Handy; Daniel, Charlotte, who married Jarvis Freeman; Ira, Esther, who married Hiram Bostwick; Nathan, Hannah, who married Hiram Swimley; Perry and Elisha.

Ira Baker, son of Nathan and Hannah Baker, was born in Otsego county, New York, February 26, 1815, and removed with his parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. Soon after arriving at manhood he took up and cleared a farm in Chatham township, about a mile south of the old homestead. Here he remained until 1852, when he returned to the old homestead in Deerfield, settled by his father in 1828, and there died September 23, 1894. He married Lydia Philley, a daughter of Luman and Eunice (Coburn) Philley, pioneers of Deerfield township. Three children were born to this union, viz: Laura, wife of Timothy Hastings; Allen, and Alta M., wife of Welch Reynolds. Mr. Baker was a member of the Christian church, and in politics, a Republican.

Allen Baker, only son of Ira and Lydia Baker, was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, January 15, 1843, and from nine years of age was reared on what is known as the Baker homestead in Deerfield township, which he now owns and occupies. He received a common school education, and has made farming his life vocation. On December 24, 1875, he married Hattie Guile, a daughter of Alonzo and Mary J. (Watkins) Guile, of Deerfield township, who is the mother of the following children: Edith, deceased; Ernest G., Blanche O. and Everitt A. In politics, Mr. Baker is a Republican; has served as school director of his township fourteen years; is a member of the P. of H., and is one of the prominent and influential farmers of the community.

Henry F. Daniels, Sr., was born in Broome county, New York, July 16, 1817, a son of George and Lydia (Hoskins) Daniels, who settled in Jasper, Steuben county, New York, in 1828. Their children were as follows: Hannah, who married Edmund Porter; Nathan, Barney, George W., William, Leonard, Lurania, who married Abram Freeland; Rhoda, who became the wife of Amos Raymond;

Henry F., and Lydia J., who married Truman Kibbe. In 1832 Henry F. came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, locating in what is now Deerfield township, and in 1838 he settled on his present farm, most of which he has cleared, and has erected all the buildings now thereon. It embraces 186 acres. Mr. Daniels married Esther Cloos, September 27, 1838. She is a daughter of Newbury and Esther (Short) Cloos, and a grand-daughter of Reuben Cloos, pioneers of Tioga county. Five children have been born to this union, viz: Melissa, Henry F., Mary J., wife of Lucian A. Mattison; Emma, wife of Willard S. Carpenter, and Jeannette, wife of Frank H. Smith. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Christian church, and an adherent of the Republican party.

Henry F. Daniels, Jr., was born in what is now Deerfield township, Tioga county, February 26, 1841, and is a son of Henry F. Daniels, Sr. He lived upon the old homestead until he was thirty-two years of age, when he located upon the farm of his uncle, Reuben Cloos, which has since been his home. He was educated in the Osceola High school, and the Union and Troupsburg academies, and has always followed farming as an occupation. On July 14, 1866, he married Jerusha L. Van Dusen, a daughter of Benjamin and Jerusha (Lee) Van Dusen, of Chatham township. They have five children, viz: Ned J., and Fred F., twins, the latter deceased; Bertha E., Ben. B. and George H. On Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, in 1863, Mr. Daniels joined Company G, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, and served two months. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled various local offices in Deerfield, including clerk and treasurer, and was elected justice of the peace in February, 1896. He is a member of the G. A. R., the Grange and the K. of H.

Moses Lee was born in Milford, Otsego county, New York, December 22, 1813, a son of Daniel and Hannah (Butts) Lee, and was of English and Dutch descent. He was reared in his native county, received a common school education, and was a natural mathematician. In middle life he took up surveying, became quite efficient in that profession, and did an extensive business. In 1832, when nineteen years of age, he came to Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where the balance of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits. A short time after his coming, his parents located in Chatham township. Their children were as follows: Moses, James R., Seneca, Thomas D., Jerusha, who married Benjamin Van Dusen, and Mary, who married Joseph Walling. The sons cleared and improved a farm, which is now situated on the line of Deerfield and Chatham townships, and is still in the possesion of the family. Moses Lee lived on the homestead until his death, December 10, 1892, being then within twelve days of eighty years of age. His first wife was Sylvia Costley, a daughter of Charles and Orpha (Bowen) Costley, of Deerfield township. She was the mother of four children, two of whom grew to maturity, viz: Mary, who married William Wass, Jr., and Daniel H. They also had an adopted daughter, Jane, who married Lemuel Jackson. Mr. Lee's second wife, Amy, a daughter of Abram Teachman, resides in Chatham township.

Daniel H. Lee was born on the old Lee homestead, in what is now Deerfield township, Tioga county, November 2, 1838, and is the only surviving son of Moses and Sylvia Lee. He was educated in the common schools and Alfred University, and has always followed farming as an occupation. He lived on the old homestead until

twenty-four years of age, when he purchased an adjoining farm where he resided until 1894 and then removed to Knoxville. He married Armenia M. Lee, a daughter of Alonzo and Almira (Wright) Lee, of Chatham township, and has one son, Joseph H. In politics, Mr. Lee is a Republican. He is a member of Pomona Grange, No. 30, P. of H., and also of the K. of H.

Jacob Price, a New Jersey Quaker, was a pioneer of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, locating near Freeman's grist mill, in Westfield township, where he made a clearing and erected a house, which is still standing. He later removed to what is now Philips Station, in the same township, where he continued in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was married three times. His second wife, a Miss Baker, became the mother of twelve children, and his last wife bore him one child.

Samuel B. Price, a son of Jacob Price by his second marriage, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, in 1819. He received a good education, and for twenty-one years followed school teaching, as well as farming, in Deerfield township. He established Union Academy, at Academy Corners, which he conducted for twenty-one years, and was an educator of considerable local celebrity. His wife was Sophia Leonard, a daughter of Stephen and Peninah (Darrow) Leonard, of Westfield, who bore him two children, one of whom is living, Charles R. Mr. Price was not only a leading educator, but a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an enterprising, progressive citizen. He was a stanch Republican, and served one term as superintendent of schools of Tioga county. He died in 1868.

Charles R. Price, only surviving child of Samuel B. Price, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, February 26, 1856, and was educated at Union Academy and the State Normal School, Mansfield. He later taught school for two terms, but since 1871 he has devoted his attention to farming. On January 19, 1878, he married Emma Mead, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Phippen) Mead, of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, and has four children, viz; Earl P., Hugh S., Wayne and Reid. Mr. Price is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the P. of H. In politics, he is a Republican, and a strong advocate of prohibition.

Martin Bowen, a son of Elihu and Lucy Bowen, was born in Rhode Island, October 9, 1788, and there grew to manhood. In 1816 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Westfield township, later removed to Farmington, and thence to Deerfield, where he operated a tannery for some years. He died in Deerfield, June 5, 1858. His wife, Freelove, was a daughter of Jonathan Potter, of Rhode Island, and reared a family of nine children, viz; Cyrus P., William, Alma, who married Joseph Edson, and subsequently William Weeks; Rhoda, Elihu, who recently died in this township; Lucy, who married George Aldrich; Freelove J., Ruth, who married Allen King, and Phoebe W. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen were members of the Society of Friends, and died in that faith.

Elihu Bowen, son of Martin and Freelove Bowen, and grandson of Elihu and Lucy Bowen, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, March 14, 1819, and spent his entire life in this county. He was married May 27, 1849, to Eliza Ann Greene, a daughter of James and Polly Greene, of Steuben county, New York, and settled on his late homestead in Deerfield township the same year, where he resided until his death, February 14, 1896. His original purchase

embraced ninety-seven acres, to which he afterwards added until he owned a well-improved farm of 129 acres. He was the father of four children, viz: Eva J., deceased wife of Elmer Wheaton; Addie F., wife of Wallace Davis, of Deerfield; Lena, deceased, and Cora M., wife of William Smith, of South Addison, New York. Mrs, Bowen resides on the old homestead. Mr. Bowen was an honest and respected citizen of Deerfield, a member of the Baptist church, and in politics, a Prohibitionist.

Joseph O. Newman settled at Academy Corners, Deerfield township, Tioga county, in 1855. He was a blacksmith, and followed his trade there until 1861, when he removed to Sunderlinville, Potter county, where he continued working at his trade until his death, in 1871. His wife was Sarah A. Burrows, of Otsego county, New York, and their children were as follows: Andrew J., Albert, Esther, wife of James Scott; Mary, wife of F. M. Spicer; Ferris L., Orlando, Edward and Willis.

Albert Newman, second son of Joseph O. Newman, was born in Otsego county, New York, October 8, 1842. He attended school only two terms, and was practically reared in his father's blacksmith shop, which trade he has followed since twelve years of age. In 1855 he came with his parents to Academy Corners, Tioga county, and in 1861 removed with them to Sunderlinville, Potter county. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, which formed a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Potomac, and when not in the field he performed the duties of a blacksmith. He was in Sheridan's campaign from the Rapidan to the Wilderness, and was in the engagements at Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Spottsylvania, Todd's Tavern, Richmond Heights, Malvern Hill, Jerusalem Plank Road, Gaines' Mill, Petersburg, and many others, and was honorably discharged from the service, July 22, 1865. He has been located at Academy Corners, Tioga county, since 1867, where he has carried on the blacksmithing trade. In 1867 he married Mrs. Louisa Ellis, nee Wager, a soldier's widow, of Sunderlinville, Potter county, and has one son living, Albert J. Politically, Mr. Newman is a Republican.

Oliver L. Wood, a native of New Jersey, born in 1797, and a son of Oliver and Phoebe (Gregg) Wood, came from Orange county, New York, to Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and located on a farm now owned and occupied by his son, Joseph, consisting of 220 acres. He lived there until 1880, then disposed of his farm to his son, Joseph, and removed to Sussex county, New Jersey, where he died in 1882, at the age of eighty-five years. His children were as follows: Absalom S., Oliver H., Phoebe J., wife of E. P. Masterson; Mary A., wife of Martin Wilson; William C., Thomas E., Emily, wife of Samuel Christy, and Joseph.

Joseph Wood, youngest son of Oliver L. Wood, was born in Orange county, New York, April 10, 1846, and when fifteen years of age came with his parents to Deerfield township, Tioga county. He obtained his education in the common schools and at Whiteman's Academy, Osceola, and has always made farming his principal occupation. He owns and occupies the old homestead of 220 acres, upon which his father settled in 1861, which he purchased from the latter in 1880, and with the exception of two years' residence in Knoxville, he has lived upon this farm

since coming to Tioga county. He has been a breeder of Hambletonian horses, and is now interested in the breeding of Jersey cattle, and is also an extensive tobacco grower. Mr. Wood was married February 29, 1870, to Myrtilla Wainwright, a daughter of Jacob and Esther (Everitt) Wainwright, of Deerfield township, and has four children, viz: Fred. J., Perry L., Edna N. and Russell. In politics, Mr. Wood is a Democrat, is a member of Valley Grange, of Academy Corners, and Pomona Grange, of Wellsboro, P. of H., and is one of the representative farmers of Deerfield township.

Joseph S. Ingham was born in Monroeton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1836, a son of Joseph and Johanna (Blakeley) Ingham, natives of England, who immigrated to Philadelphia in 1821, and in 1825 removed to Monroeton. His father there engaged in the manufacture of woolens, and also in lumbering, until 1863, when he settled in Deerfield township, Tioga county, purchasing the woolen mills now owned by his son, Joseph S. He continued in the manufacture of woolen goods until his death, December 25, 1869, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow survived until August, 1888, dying at the age of eighty-six. They reared the following children: Martha, who died in childhood; Elizabeth, who married John G. Mason; James B., who was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; George W., Henry H., Harriet A., who married Warren Landon; Joseph S., Ruth A., who married Ornal Kellogg; Cecelia E., second wife of Warren Landon, and Alice. In religious belief, Mr. Ingham was a follower of Swedenborg, and in politics, he was a stanch Republican. The subject of this sketch was reared in Bradford county, and obtained his education in public and private schools. He later commenced clerking in a general store, and in 1858 embarked in the mercantile business at Monroeton, Pennsylvania, but at the end of a year his store was burned. He then engaged as a traveling salesman for a flouring mill, at which he continued until 1861. On August 10th of that year, he enlisted in the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went to the front as second lieutenant of Company K, his brother, James B., being captain of the same company. In August, 1862, he was transferred as first lieutenant of Company B, same regiment, and commanded that company until his resignation, in November, 1862, on account of sickness, doing the duty of captain and drawing a captain's pay. During his term of service he was detailed as a recruiting officer until January, 1862. He participated in the battles of Pocotaligo (where he was in command of the left skirmish line), Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. In 1863 he came to Deerfield township, Tioga county, with his parents, where he has since been engaged in farming, manufacturing woolen goods, cider and jelly. His two sons have been connected with him in business since 1887, under the firm name of J. S. Ingham & Sons. On November 10, 1862, Mr. Ingham married Isabella M. Purple, who was born May 29, 1839, in the court house of Potter county, a daughter of Ansel and Maria (Howard) Purple, of Deerfield township. Her father was a pioneer of Potter county, Pennsylvania, was the first sheriff of that county, and later settled at Purple Brook, on the line of Westfield and Brookfield townships, Tioga county, which place was named in his honor. Mrs. Ingham is the mother of two sons, Daniel P. and Ansel Grant. The former married Nellie Howland, and has one son, Lawrence. Ansel Grant married E. May Dunham, of Knoxville. Mr.

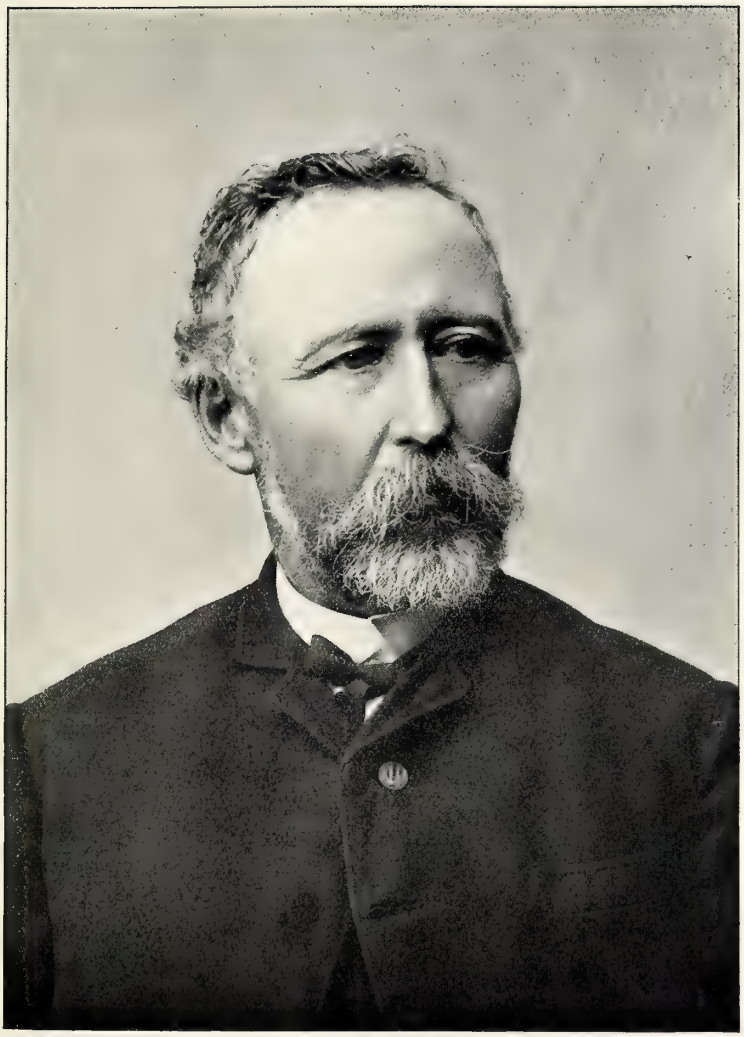
Ingham is a stanch Republican, has filled the office of auditor of Deerfield for seventeen years and is at present holding that position. He has cleared up the township debt twice, and thus proven himself a good financier. He was transcribing clerk of the House during the legislative sessions of 1874-75. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the G. A. R., the K. of H. and the Grange. In the summer of 1896 he developed on his land one of the finest stone quarries in the county, for the product of which there is considerable demand in New York and Pennsylvania.

William L. Merrick was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania. His father, Moses Merrick, was an early settler of Middlebury township, Tioga county, where William L. was reared to manhood and partially cleared a farm. He later removed to Chatham township, where he died in 1887, aged seventy years. His wife was Caroline Whitney, a daughter of Jeremiah Whitney, of Middlebury township, Tioga county. They reared five children, as follows: Fidelia, who married Erastus Rice; Wheeler O., Bradford W., E. Moses, who died from wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, and Fannie, wife of Ira Mourey. Mr. Merrick and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

Bradford W. Merrick, son of William L. Merrick, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, March 19, 1842. He was reared in this county, and obtained his education in the common schools. On August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged after nine months' service. In the fall of 1864 he re-enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until mustered out in August, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and all of the engagements of the final campaign of the Army of the Potomac, ending with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. From the close of the war until his death Mr. Merrick was engaged in farming in Deerfield township. In 1866 he married Emily E. Howland, a daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Rexford) Howland, of Chatham township, who bore him three children: Philip H., Fred. J. and Daniel W. Mr. Merrick was a stanch Democrat, and a member of the G. A. R., the K. of H. and the Grange. He died June 1, 1896, from diseases contracted in the army.

William Wagner was born in Steuben county, New York, December 23, 1842, a son of Inglehart and Christina (Collier) Wagner, and is of German and English extraction. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Wagner, was a native of Germany, and a pioneer of Steuben county. William was reared in his native county, was educated in the common schools, and on attaining his majority clerked in a store, and later engaged in farming in Deerfield township, Tioga county, where he has resided since 1870. In May, 1868, he married Maria Howland, a daughter of Eddy and Charlotte (Rexford) Howland, of Deerfield township, and has one son living, Eddy H. The latter has developed a rare taste for Indian and ancestral relics, and, although but sixteen years of age, has gathered a collection to be proud of. Mr. Wagner resides with his wife and son on the Eddy Howland homestead. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director nine years. He is a member of the E. A. U., and a charter member of the Grange organized at Academy Corners in 1889.

Ebenezer A. Bean was born in Centreville, Allegany county, New York,



J. D. Ingham

April 10, 1844, a son of Orson and Clara (Van Buren) Bean. He was reared in his native county, and obtained a common school education. On August 9, 1862, when but eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Volunteers, from which he was transferred with his regiment in July, 1863, to the First New York Dragoons. He participated in the battle of Deserted Farm, near Black Water, Virginia, where he was wounded in the right hand, losing his thumb, and also in other engagements, and was honorably discharged April 1, 1864. He then engaged in farming in Allegany county, New York, until 1875, when he removed to Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided. For the past twenty years he has operated a cheese factory in Deerfield, and a similar factory in Austinburg, for twelve years. These factories have a combined annual product of 200,000 pounds. Since the spring of 1895 he has operated the West Farmington Cheese Factory, in Farmington township. Its annual output is 70,000 pounds. Mr. Bean was married May 18, 1890, to Abbie C. Knox, a daughter of Archibald D. and Julia A. (White) Knox, of Deerfield township. He is a member of the F. & A. M., also of Lafayette Hose Company, of Knoxville, and in politics, is a Republican.

William A. Jackson, son of Asa and Mary Jackson, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1833, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, his parents being pioneer settlers of that township. He was married December 30, 1856, to Susan Slocum, born August 1, 1838, in Dutchess county, New York, a daughter of John P. and Eliza T. Slocum, who settled in Chatham township, Tioga county, about 1842, on the farm where Mrs. Jackson now resides. After his marriage, Mr. Jackson resided in Shippen township three years, and then removed to Chatham township, where he followed farming until his death, October 23, 1891. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, viz: Henry C., a resident of Deerfield township; Anna E., wife of David Short; Lewis, deceased; Lelia, A., wife of Frank Husted; Wilbur A., of Deerfield township; Tyna B., wife of Fred. Walker, and Della M. During the war Mr. Jackson served as a corporal in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, participating with his regiment in numerous battles and skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, but was paroled on the field. In politics, he was a Republican, and was a member of the G. A. R. and the K. of H.

Henry C. Jackson, eldest son of William A. Jackson, was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, November 18, 1857. When about two years old his parents removed to Chatham township, where he was reared to manhood, obtaining a common school education. He engaged in farming, and also kept a hotel at Academy Corners four years. Since 1881 he has been a resident of Deerfield township. In 1880 he married Ellen Mattison, a daughter of Henry and Betsey (Cooper) Mattison, of Chatham township, and has one daughter, Ethel R. In politics, Mr. Jackson is a Republican; has served as township supervisor two terms; as constable six years, and as collector four years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. R. M.

John B. Bush was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, March 26, 1836, a son of Peter and Julia (Joard) Bush, both natives of Canada and of French descent. His paternal grandfather was Jacques Bush, and his maternal grandfather was

Francis Joard, both natives of France. His parents located in Granville, Washington county, New York, in 1847. His father served in the Union army one year during the Rebellion, enlisting at Fairfax, Vermont. He died in a hospital at Washington, D. C., of disease contracted in the service, and is buried at Fairfax. His mother was born July 13, 1809, in St. Ours, Canada; came to Brookfield township, Tioga county, in 1866, where she remained until 1885, then returned to Canada, and died at the residence of her daughter in 1890. The subject of this sketch was reared in Granville, New York, from the age of eleven years. After attaining the age of sixteen, he spent three winter terms in a country school, which was all the educational advantages he ever received. In 1857 he came to Brookfield township, Tioga county, where he rented a farm one year. In 1858 he purchased 108 acres of land which he cleared and improved, and still owns, and subsequently added thereto 105 acres adjoining. He later purchased two farms of fifty acres each in the same township. He resided in Brookfield until 1887, when he purchased the Emmer Bowen farm, in Deerfield township, consisting of 250 acres, for which he paid $10,500, and upon which he has since lived. During the Rebellion he was drafted, and went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, with the intention of joining his regiment, but for family reasons subsequently sent a substitute. In 1886 he built a grist-mill at Westfield, Tioga county, at an expense of $10,000, which he operated one year as a member of the firm of Richardson & Bush, when he sold out. The mill was burned in 1891. Mr. Bush was married in 1857, to Sarah Kilburn, a daughter of Peter and Sophia (Burch) Kilburn, of Brookfield township, and has four children living, viz: Florence E., wife of Samuel Ludlam; Julius Edgar, Sarah Ethel and Zadie Evangeline. In politics, Mr. Bush is a Republican, has filled various local offices, and is a member of Valley Grange.

Charles Metcalf was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1828, a son of Daniel and Hanna (Terwilliger) Metcalf, pioneers of Brookfield. He was reared to manhood in that township, and then located in Harrison township, Potter county, where he cleared and improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death, at the age of forty-three years. His wife, Cornelia, was a daughter of Peter and Polly (Young) Manchester, of Westfield township, Tioga county. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Esther, wife of Henry Rood; James, Justus, Daniel P., Lydia, Polly, wife of Charles Stephens, and Zoa, wife of Rufus Camp.

Daniel P. Metcalf, son of Charles Metcalf, was born in Harrison township, Potter county, July 30, 1861, and was educated in the common schools, Starkey Seminary, and the State Normal School at Mansfield. He has followed farming as an occupation, devoting considerable attention to tobacco growing. Since 1870 he has been a resident of Tioga county, and has lived in Deerfield township since 1888, where he owns a fine tobacco farm of 126 acres, known as the Eleazer Seely farm. Mr. Metcalf was married August 12, 1896, to Caroline M. Wood, a daughter of Oliver H. Wood, of Deerfield township. He is a member of the P. of H.; is a Republican in politics; has held various local offices, and is now the assessor of Deerfield township.

Samuel Ludlam was born in Roseboom, Otsego county, New York, January 30, 1859, a son of Samuel and Martha (Barber) Ludlam, natives of Derbyshire,

England, who came to the United States about 1835, and located in Otsego county, New York, where the father engaged in farming. In 1867 he removed to Charleston township, Tioga county, purchased a farm, and resided thereon up to his death, January 27, 1884, aged seventy-six years. His wife died February 4, 1882, aged seventy years. They reared a family of nine children, viz: Mary A., wife of Joseph Webb; Martha, wife of George Neal; Henry, who died of disease while a soldier in the late war; George, John, Lucy, wife of George Wingate; Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas and Samuel. The subject of this sketch was seven years old when his parents came to Tioga county, and has always followed farming as an occupation. He lived in Charleston township from 1866 to 1884, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits in Osceola, later went to Nelson, and in 1890 located upon his present farm in Deerfield, which he purchased in 1892. Mr. Ludlam has been twice married. His first wife was Huldah Monroe, a daughter of Levi G. and Cynthia (Pease) Monroe, of Potter county, whom he married June 17, 1886, and who bore him three children, viz: Lewis L., Lawrence and Laura, the last two being twins. His second wife, whom he married April 3, 1892, was Florence E. Bush, a daughter of John B. and Sarah (Kilburn) Bush, of Deerfield. Mr. Ludlam is a member of the Grange, in politics, a Republican, and has filled the office of township auditor.

Henry Curran was born in Chanceford, York county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1807, a son of Samuel and Mary Curran. He was reared in his native county, and about 1828 came to Tioga county, where he worked in the lumber woods and in the spring rafted lumber down the Susquehanna to his home. On October 12, 1830, he married Mrs. Sally Parker, a daughter of David Short, a pioneer of Deerfield township, Tioga county, and the same year settled on his wife's farm in Chatham township. He cleared and improved it, and resided there until his death, October 6, 1855. Ten children were born of his marriage to Mrs. Parker, as follows: Elias, Margaret, who married W. W. Beach; Melissa, who married Orange G. Johnson; Ira, Ann, who married Samuel M. Strawn; Emily A., who married Benjamin F. Westbrook; George W., Clarissa, wife of Samuel P. King; Esther, wife of C. E. Beach, and Henry.

George W. Curran, son of Henry Curran, was born on the old homestead in Chatham township, Tioga county, July 23, 1844, obtained a common school education, and resided on the home farm, which he still owns, until 1891. In that year he removed to Knoxville. He has always followed farming as a vocation, and for eight years made cattle droving a specialty, buying for the lower Pennsylvania markets. Besides the old homestead of 112 acres, he also owns a 100-acre farm adjoining. He served in Company G, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Fort Steadman and Petersburg, his company being in the front line during the latter engagement. He was honorably discharged June 5, 1865. Mr. Curran married Hattie M. Westbrook, a daughter of George and Lovisa (Taylor) Westbrook, of Middlebury township, September 1, 1867. After the death of Elias Curran and wife, they reared and educated his brother's three children, viz: Frankie M., wife of Frank C. Teachman; Samuel, and Nettie, wife of George H. Bloom. They have also an adopted son, Fred. In politics, Mr. Curran is a Republican, and is a member of the K. of H. and the G. A. R.

Benjamin Van Dusen was born in Maryland, Otsego county, New York, in 1806, a son of Jacob Van Dusen, whose ancestors were natives of Holland. He grew to manhood in his native county, and came to Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, took up 150 acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and resided there until 1869. In that year he removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he died soon after at the age of sixty-three. His wife was Jerusha Lee, a daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Butts) Lee, of Chatham township. Daniel Lee was a Revolutionary soldier and a relative of the Lee family of Virginia. She bore him a family of ten children, viz: Clarissa, Emily, who married Morris Seeley; Daniel, Jacob, Charles H., Mary, wife of William Townsend; Benjamin, Jerusha,wife of H. F. Daniels; James and Amelia, wife of Frank Godfrey.

Charles H. Van Dusen, son of Benjamin Van Dusen, was born on the old homestead in Chatham township, Tioga county, August 25, 1837. He received a good common school education, and taught school one term in Charleston township. He clerked for two years in a store at Wellsboro. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1862. On his return home he engaged in farming in Chatham township, which business he still continues, though he has resided in Knoxville borough since 1892. Mr. Van Dusen married Sallie A. Owlett, a daughter of Gilbert B. and Martha (Pope) Owlett, of Chatham township, January 17, 1866, and has three children: Kate, wife of Eugene Sprague; Claribel, wife of Harley R. Pride, and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has held nearly all the minor offices of both Chatham and Deerfield townships, and is connected with the P. of H., K. of H., and the G. A. R.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.

Jonathan Seamans, a native of Foster, Providence county, Rhode Island, born April 19, 1794, was a son of Israel Seamans, and a grandson of Thomas Seamans, who served as a major in the Revolution. Jonathan came to Westfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and settled on land now owned by Hollister Baker, in Westfield borough. In 1848 he removed to the land still owned by his sons, where he spent the remaining years of his life, dying August 15, 1867. He married Rebecca Tuttle, September 28, 1819. She was a daughter of Ayers Tuttle, who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was born in Catherine, Tompkins county, New York, May 16, 1803. She came with her parents to what is now Westfield township, Tioga county, in 1809, where she resided up to her death, September 16, 1873. Thirteen children were the fruits of this union, twelve of whom grew to maturity, viz: Polly R., who married Levi Scott; Eliza P., who married William Morris; Hannah L., who married Aurora Streeter; Israel A., William Orville, Eli B., Chloe L., who married John Potter; Lorania L., who married Frank Cowles; Sheldon Alonzo, Loren B., John M. and Milo P. The family is one of the oldest and best known in the county, and are earnest supporters of the principles and measures of the Republican party. Numerous descendants of Jonathan Seamans are living in Tioga county, and many of them are among the enterprising citizens of the community which he helped to found.

William Orville Seamans, son of Jonathan and Rebecca Seamans, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, May 6, 1829, and has spent his entire life in the same. He cleared and improved a farm of seventy acres, and is one of the representative farmers of his native township. On April 17, 1853, he married Julett Thompson, a daughter of Demarcus L. and Philadelphia (Rowell) Thompson, of Westfield. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Seamans are among the well-known people of Westfield, and give an earnest support to every worthy object. In politics, he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party.

Eli B. Seamans, son of Jonathan and Rebecca Seamans, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, August 23, 1831, was reared upon the homestead farm, and attended the public schools in boyhood. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming, and owns fifty acres of his father's farm, and 100 acres additional, most of which he has cleared and improved. In April, 1861, he enlisted for the Three Months' service, in the famous Bucktail regiment, and on May 3, of the same year, he re-enlisted for three years, in Company A, of the same regiment, known as the First Pennsylvania Rifles. He was in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and Charles City Cross Roads, and was wounded in the last engagement, in three places, June 30, 1862. He was there taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison. After four months he was paroled and sent to Davis Island Hospital, where he remained four months, and was then detailed for garrison duty at Fort Hamilton, and assisted in putting down the New York riots of July, 1863. In September, 1863, he rejoined his regiment at Culpepper, Virginia, and took part in the battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Bethesda Church. On June 14, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and returned to his home in Tioga county. Mr. Seamans was married July 2, 1865, to Maria McMines, a daughter of William and Olive (Tubbs) McMines, of Westfield, who has borne him four children: Jennie, William, Albert and Justus. Mr. Seamans is a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield, and in politics, he is a Republican.

Sheldon Alonzo Seamans, fourth son of Jonathan and Rebecca Seamans, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, February 15, 1839. He grew to manhood beneath the parental roof, and obtained his education in the common schools. He has been engaged in farming since attaining his majority, and owns and occupies a part of the old homestead, cleared and improved by his father. For upwards of thirty years he has also followed lumbering in connection with farming. From 1857 to 1865, he was connected with the leading lumber firm of Salamanca, New York, but since the latter year he has resided permanently on his farm. Mr. Seamans was married December 3, 1867, to Susan G. Boileau, a daughter of Daniel R. and Betsey Boileau, of Centre county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: Daniel Ray, and Edna Rebecca. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held various local offices in his township. He is a member of Eulalia Grange, No. 1088, of Westfield, and is recognized as one of the foremost and enterprising citizens of the community.

Stephen Potter, a native of Rhode Island, born in 1789, came to Tioga

county, Pennsylvania, in company with a party of settlers from his State, in 1817, and later cut a road through the forest from the site of Westfield borough to that of Potter Brook. Here he located in 1818, and cleared a farm of 125 acres. The village of Potter Brook stands on a part of the old homestead, the remaining thirty-five acres being owned by his son, George W. Mr. Potter was a stonemason and bricklayer, and followed that business for many years. It is said that he laid every stone in the front portion of the court house at Wellsboro. He learned his trade in Rhode Island, serving seven years' apprenticeship. He married Matilda Aldrich, to which union were born the following children: Sarah Ann, who married Charles H. Metcalf; Elizabeth, who married David Taylor; Stephen, who married Olive Wood; Jonathan, who married Hannah Brooks; Mary Adelcy, who married I. C. Thompson; Matilda, who married Calvin Brooks; William, who remained single; John, who married Chloe Seamans; George W., a resident of Westfield township, and Benjamin Franklin, who married Amanda Mack, entered the Union army, and died in Andersonville prison. Mr. Potter was a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and an adherent of the Republican party. He died April 9, 1875, in his eighty-seventh year. His wife died August 26, 1874, in the eighty-second year of her age.

George W. Potter, the only surviving son of Stephen and Matilda Potter, was born on the homestead at Potter Brook, Tioga county, February 14, 1835, and obtained his education in the common schools and at Union Academy. On attaining his majority, he worked for a short time at the mason's trade, and afterwards worked as a carpenter for fifteen years. He next engaged in farming, and has since operated a planing, shingle, feed and carding-mill. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was taken prisoner at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was confined in Libby prison about one month. From there he was sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained some five months, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg after ten months' service. Mr. Potter has been married three times. His first wife was Mary L. Mulford, a daughter of Edward Mulford, whom he married January 1, 1869. She bore him three children: Newell, Eddie and Frank, and died July 13, 1883. His second wife was Emma R. Baker, a daughter of Harrison Baker, whom he married January 1, 1885. She became the mother of three children, viz: Lena, Leon and Nellie. He was again married July 20, 1895, to Mrs. Sarah E. Ordiway, widow of John Ordiway, and a daughter of Edwin Manning. She has one daughter by her former marriage, Ola Ordiway, now eighteen years of age. Mr. Potter is a Republican, in politics, and a member of the G. A. R.

James King, Sr., a pioneer of Westfield township, Tioga county, and a son of James and Rhoda (Allen) King, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 28, 1765. His father was born in December, 1731, and died December 16, 1818. The family traces its ancestry back to James King, who came from England to America and settled in Rhode Island. His son James married a Miss Clark, and reared two sons and several daughters. The sons were David and James. The former never married, but James married Rhoda Allen, and reared seven children, as follows: Keziah, Rhoda, Phoebe, James, Sarah, Amy and Rachel. The subject of this sketch settled on the farm in Westfield borough, now owned by C. E. Krusen, in

1825. He cleared and improved this property and at his death was buried thereon. He introduced and used the first cow stancheons in the county, and was quite a prosperous farmer. He married Roby Howland, born March 9, 1769, who became the mother of thirteen children, viz: Prince, Allen, Eddy, Ozial H., Sarah, who married Christopher Sayles; John, James, Keziah, who married Joel Crandall; Willard H., Hannah, who married Stephen Partello; Roby, who married James Calkins; Adriel and Almon. There was also a half brother, Stephen, who was older than Prince. Mr. King died November 13, 1844, in the eightieth year of his age, and his wife, Roby, November 2, 1836, in her sixty-eighth year.

Prince King, eldest son of James and Roby (Howland) King, was born in Burrillville, Providence county, Rhode Island, June 20, 1789. In 1815 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and in 1821 settled on Jemison creek, in Westfield township. Here he cleared and improved a farm, upon which he died October 14, 1871, at the age of eighty-two years. He married Sally Seelye, a daughter of Ebenezer Seelye, a Revolutionary soldier and a pioneer of Deerfield township. She was born May 4, 1800, the first white female child born in Deerfield, and died April 28, 1845. Ten children were the fruits of this union, viz: James, Allen, Julius S., Roby, who married Rufus A. Stanton; Ozial H., Ebenezer, deceased; Friendship F., who married Squire Southworth; Mary S., who married Ethan Taft, and died May 26, 1894, in Midland, Michigan; Prince W. and Willard A. Mr. King was a carpenter, and followed his trade in connection with farming. Originally a Democrat, he was a Republican from the organization of that party. He was called upon many times to fill various township offices, and was drawn as a juryman in the courts at Wellsboro twenty-one years in succession. Mr. King was a great bible student, led an exemplary life, and was highly respected by his friends and neighbors.

James King was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, April 9, 1820, a son of Prince King, and grandson of James King, Sr. His parents removed to Westfield township the year after his birth, where he grew to manhood. In 1842 he settled on the farm now owned by his sons, Lorenzo K. and Aaron P., cleared and improved it, and resided there until his death, April 4, 1894. He married Louisa Hoover, a daughter of John and Sarah J. Hoover. Her parents settled in Westfield township in 1833, where her father died in February, 1841, and her mother in June, 1847, aged sixty-three and sixty-six years, respectively. Mrs. King became the mother of seven children, viz: Sally J., who married Alexander Lattimer; Amelia, who married Seth Tremain; Adelia, who married G. H. Tremain (Amelia and Adelia were twins); Sarah M., wife of Charles T. Boom; Rhadetska, Lorenzo K. and Aaron P. Mrs. King died November 15, 1893, aged sixty-seven years. Politically, Mr. King was a Republican from the organization of that party, prior to which he was a Democrat, and held various local offices in the township. He was one of the well-known mechanics and bridge builders of Westfield.

Rhadetska King, son of James and Louisa King, was born on the homestead farm, in Westfield township, Tioga county, January 18, 1850, and obtained a common school education. He is a natural mechanic, and has followed carpentering, bridge building, and railroad contracting, in connection with farming. He has resided on his present farm since 1870, and is one of the prosperous citizens of the township. He married Mary E. Boom, a daughter of John F. Boom, of Knoxville, Tioga

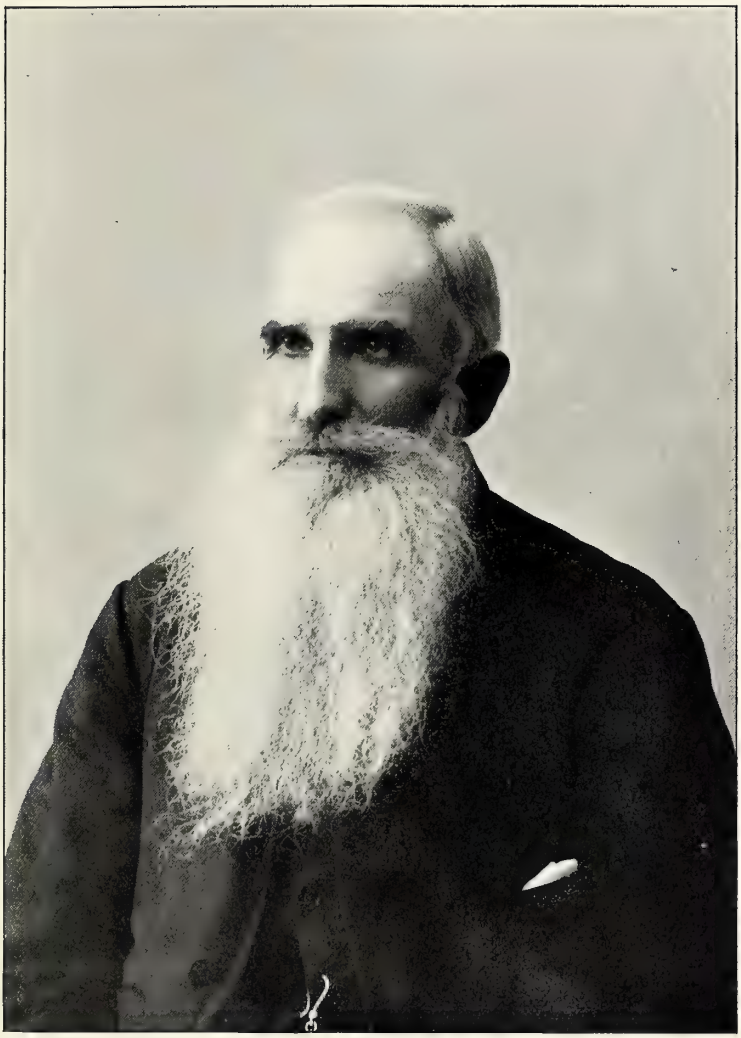
county. Five children were born to this union, three of whom are living, viz: Effie, wife of Byron Havens; Jay and Dix Gilbert. In politics, Mr. King is a Republican, and is one of the progressive citizens of the township.

Lorenzo K. King was born upon the homestead in Westfield township, Tioga county, May 13, 1852, a son of James and Louisa King. He was educated in the common schools and at Mansfield State Normal School; has followed the occupations of farmer, mechanic, teacher and jobber; was clerk in the county commissioners' office at Wellsboro for three years, and served one term as county auditor. He was one of the chief movers in organizing the Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society; was untiring in his efforts to establish it on a firm foundation, and was its first president. He also started the Breeders' and Dairy Association of Tioga county, of which he is secretary. He has given considerable effort toward writing for various publications, and possesses good literary taste. Mr. King was married April 4, 1885, to Ada E. Haven, a daughter of Solon R. and Amelia A. (Kenyon) Haven, of Westfield township. She was born July 15, 1859, in Rutland, Tioga county, and taught fourteen terms of school. She is the mother of one son, James Rex. In politics, Mr. King is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the township.

Ozial H. King, son of Prince and Sally King, was born on the old homestead in Westfield township, Tioga county, November 3, 1829. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed forty years in connection with farming and lumbering, and has lived on his present farm since 1867. Mr. King was married May 13, 1854, to May Elizabeth Carpenter, a daughter of Samuel and Electa (Parker) Carpenter, of Westfield. She was born August 27, 1834, and is the mother of eight children, viz: Amy Celia, born March 16, 1855, wife of Charles W. Bryant; Electa L., born August 22, 1857, wife of Darius S. Short; Eddie P., born September 29, 1859; James Devillo, born May 12, 1862; Willard H., born August 12, 1864; Frank J., born November 7, 1871; Ward L., born June 5, 1873, and Earl, born May 30, 1877, and died July 15, following. In politics, Mr. King is a Republican.

Willard King, the youngest child of Prince and Sally King, was born on the old homestead in Westfield township, Tioga county, August 29, 1843. He there grew to manhood, and has always made it his residence. At thirteen years of age he left school and started in life as a teamster, but since attaining his majority he has cultivated the homestead farm. For the past thirteen years he has been associated with his brother, Prince W., in the lumber business. On October 26, 1883, Mr, King married Sarah Partello, a daughter of Stephen and Hannah (King) Partello, of Whitesville, New York. Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

William Howland, eldest son of John and Susannah (Salisbury) Howland, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1814. His parents were natives of Rhode Island, and among the first settlers of Deerfield township, and later residents of Westfield. Their children were as follows: William, Hannah, who married Eleazer Seeley; Miriam, who married Samuel Monroe; Polly, who married James Swimelar; Roby, Susan, second wife of Samuel Monroe, and John. The subject of this sketch cleared and improved a farm on Jemison creek, in Westfield township, now occupied by his widow, and owned by his son, John M. He married Sarah J. Hoover, a daughter of John and Sarah J. (Al-



Wm O Seamans

bert) Hoover, January 2, 1840. Her parents were residents of Westfield, whence they came from Schoharie county, New York, in 1830. Thirteen children were the fruits of this union, viz: Melvina, Emily, Miriam, who married Sherwood Hotaling; Sarah J., Polly, who married L. Helmer; John M., Hannah, wife of Dolph Brace; Susan, Louisa, Samuel, Bernicia, wife of Fred Warner; Theron, and Clara, wife of Lee Witlers. Mr. Howland was a prominent farmer of his day, and held various offices in the township. In politics, he was a Republican, and a member of the Baptist church for twenty-three years. He died June 7, 1892.

John Melvin Howland, eldest son of William and Sarah J. Howland, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, May 17, 1849. He attended the common schools of the district, and since attaining his majority has been extensively engaged in farming and lumbering, turning out about 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually. He is the owner of the old homestead in Westfield township, and also owns a fine farm in Chatham township. Mr. Howland was married April 21, 1867, to Jeannette Chapman, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Swimely) Chapman, of Clymer township, and has five children: Lena B., wife of Henry Spicer; Jennie, wife of Oren Mack; Lewell, who married Ella Mack; Maud, wife of J. W. Smith, and Zecal. In politics, he is an ardent Democrat; has held various township offices, and has served as a member of the Democratic county committee. Mr. Howland is a R. A. M. in the Masonic order.

Melkier Labar, son of Melkier Labar, a native of France, was born in 1755, and settled in Westfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son James. His wife was Margaret Jolly, who became the mother of twelve children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, as follows: Catherine, who married Jacob Krantz; Deborah, who married Elijah Bellews; George, Philinda, who married Morgan Huyler; Matilda, wife of Samuel Westgate; Priscilla, wife of Allen Brace; Phoebe A., wife of James Carpenter; John, Mary, wife of Delos Parrish, and James. Mr. Labar died on the homestead in Westfield township in 1851, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years.

James Labar, youngest son of Melkier Labar, was born in Tompkins county, New York, August 9, 1832, and was about two years old when his parents settled in Westfield township, Tioga county. He grew to manhood in this county, obtaining but a limited education in the common schools, and has since lived on the old homestead, most of which he cleared from the original forest. He has erected all of the buildings now upon it, and has owned the farm since 1861. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was wounded in the last mentioned engagement, in June, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service in July, 1865. In 1855 he married Harriet Hunt, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Knapp) Hunt, of Westfield township, and has two sons: Elvernon and Marion S. Mr. Labar is a Republican, in politics, and is a leading farmer of his township.

Timothy Leonard was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, July 3, 1757, a son of Deacon Abiel and Abigail (Elliott) Leonard. His grandfather, Samuel Leonard, was a son of Thomas Leonard, and a grandson of James Leonard,

a native of England, who settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1652. James Leonard was the progenitor of the Leonards of Taunton, and the ancestor of the Leonards of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He erected the first forge or furnace in the Plymouth Colony, which afterwards became the principal one in America. He and his sons often traded with the Indians, with whom they were on terms of friendship, and when King Philip's War broke out, strict orders were given that the Leonards should not be harmed. Thomas Leonard became a noted physician; was a major in the militia, a justice of the peace, a church deacon, and judge of the court of common pleas from 1702 to 1713. Samuel Leonard, his fourth son, was a man of distinguished piety, and filled the offices of deacon in the church, captain and justice of the peace. Deacon Abiel Leonard, son of Samuel, was born February 26, 1710, and died October 27, 1802. But little of his history is known. Timothy Leonard, the subject of this sketch, married Susannah Presby, of Taunton, Massachusetts, who bore him a family of eight children. He was a man of strict integrity, earnest piety, and inherited the sterling qualities of his ancestors, with the exception that he lacked successful financial ability. He died at Smyrna, New York, July 10, 1830.

Stephen A. Leonard, son of Timothy and Susannah Leonard, was born in Saratoga county, New York, September 9, 1798, and in 1836 he settled in Westfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on what is now known as the Leonard homestead. He cleared and improved this farm, and resided there until his death, which occurred May 4, 1868. On April 26, 1821, he married Penninah U. Darrow, to which union were born nine children, viz: Lovina H., who married C. Henry Judd; Sophia, who married Samuel B. Price; Cornelia, who married Darius W. Nobles; Walter, Timothy R., Peter D., S. Selina, who married Sidney Beach; Orpha and Delos F. Mr. Leonard was a licensed preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and in politics, a Republican.

Peter D. Leonard, son of Stephen A. Leonard, was born in Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, August 19, 1832, and was four years old when his parents located in Westfield township, Tioga county, where he grew to manhood. He was a farmer and manufacturer of cheese, and followed these vocations in Westfield and Delmar townships, also in New York, Harrison Valley and North Bingham, Pennsylvania, finally returning to Westfield, where he continued to reside until his death, March 20, 1893. Mr. Leonard was twice married. His first marriage occurred March 14, 1859, to Selina Houghton, who died July 17, 1860. He was again married December 15, 1863, to Martha Peet, a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Allen) Peet, pioneers of Delmar township, Tioga county. To this marriage were born seven children, four of whom survive, two sons and two daughters.

George Champlin, a native of Charleston, Rhode Island, born September 29, 1793, was a son of Joshua Champlin, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1821. He worked a farm on shares in Deerfield township for one year, and in 1822 he purchased a farm in Harrison township, Potter county, cleared up a part of it, and resided there fifteen years. In 1837 he returned to Tioga county, and purchased the land in Westfield township now owned by his sons, James and John, upon which he resided until his death. On January 6, 1822, he married Loncy Works, a daughter of James and Rachel (Cass) Works, of Otsego county, New York, to

which union were born eight children, viz: William, Robert H., Mary M., James, Emma A., wife of Stephen Sperry; Joseph W., John, and Alpha A., wife of James E. Dodge.

James Champlin, son of George and Loncy Champlin, was born in Harrison township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1831, and was six years old when his parents located in Westfield township, Tioga county. He attended the pioneer schools of his neighborhood in youth, and assisted his father in clearing and improving the old homestead, of which he now owns seventy-eight acres. He also owns 187 acres adjoining, a good share of which he cleared himself, and erected thereon all of the buildings. He lived there until 1889, and then removed to Cowanesque, where he is now enjoying the fruits of his early industry. In 1861 he married Mary Lattimer, a daughter of James and Helen (Haining) Lattimer, natives of Scotland, who settled in Westfield township in 1853. Her parents died at the age of eighty-five and seventy-five years, respectively. Mrs. Champlin was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, April 10, 1841, and is the mother of five sons, viz: Harrison, Sherman, Luman, James and Elder, all of whom are dead. The three eldest and the youngest all died within five weeks with diphtheria, and a strange coincident is that each died on a Thursday. Mr. Champlin has an adopted daughter, Hilda. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the township.

Hollister Baker, born in Rochester, New York, in 1816, a millwright by trade, settled in Westfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and erected one of the first grist-mills in that locality. He afterwards lived on Pine creek for a time and later worked in a foundry and machine shop at Otsego, New York. In 1849 he returned to Westfield and built a foundry, which he operated until the sixties, when it was burned down. In 1865, in company with his son Albert, he rebuilt on the same site, and began the manufacture of carriages and wagons, which they manufactured four years, when the structure was again burned. Nothing daunted, they rebuilt and carried on the works for a short time and then sold out. Mr. Baker has since been engaged in farming. He married Dorlesca Phillips, a daughter of Richard and Amity Phillips, of Westfield, to which union were born six children, viz: Albert, Victoria, wife of Dr. Frank Buck; Cecil E., Viola, wife of E. M. Baker; Effie, wife of Herbert E. Baker, and Ora E. Mrs. Baker died November 10, 1888, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Baker has been rather independent in politics, and has filled the office of assessor.

Albert Baker, eldest son of Hollister Baker, was born in Westfield, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1842. He attended the public schools in boyhood, and later Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Being a natural mechanic, he adapted himself to the machinist's trade, though for some years prior to the Civil War he worked at carpentering. On May 30, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Rifle Regiment, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserve, widely known as the Bucktail regiment, and participated in fifteen battles and skirmishes. He lost his left arm at South Mountain, September 15, 1862, and was honorably discharged November 26, following. From 1865 to 1869, he was engaged in business with his father in Westfield, and later studied civil engineering. In May, 1880, he embarked in business for himself in Westfield, where he has since successfully carried

on a foundry, machine and general repair shop. Mr. Baker was married in 1864, to Sellie Smith, a daughter of E. G. and Betsey (Burdic) Smith, of Sabinsville, Tioga county, and has three children: Ilba, wife of Emil Buhr; Vida, wife of Edward Ladd, and Klein D. In politics, Mr. Baker is independent, and has held various local offices.

Newbury Cloos, Sr., a native of the Mohawk valley, New York, came with his father, Reuben Cloos, a native of Scotland, to the Cowanesque valley in 1807, and settled in what is now Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved a farm. The records show that he acquired title to his land on January 1, 1808. He was twice married. His first wife, Esther Short, was the mother of eleven children, as follows: Reuben, Polly, who married George Parker; Abel, Matilda, whose first husband was William Falkner, and second husband, Barney Daniels; Sophia, who married Charles Avery, an early settler of Chatham township; Hannah, who became the wife of Daniel D. Church; Armon, David, Ambrose, Newbury, and Esther, who married Henry F. Daniels, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Daniels. Mrs. Cloos died October 2, 1829, and her husband married Mrs. Patty P. Reynolds, who survived him three months. He died May 7, 1853, in his eighty-first year, and his wife, Patty P., August 7, following, in the eighty-third year of her age.

David Cloos, a son of Newbury and Esther Cloos, was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, March 7, 1809, and was reared on the old homestead. He cleared and improved a farm in his native township, and in December, 1840, removed to Westfield township, where, with the exception of two years that he occupied the old homestead in Deerfield, he resided until his death, July 12, 1863. From December, 1840, to April, 1847, he was proprietor of a hotel in Westfield, after which period he devoted his whole attention to farming. He married Maria Sweet, of Deerfield township, who bore him twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, viz: Ambrose, Noah, Marietta, wife of Elias H. Clark; Amelia, wife of Robert R. Parshall; Matilda, wife of Albert W. Potter; A. Byron, Bernard, Burnett, Marie, wife of G. A. King, and Cora, wife of George Trim.

Ambrose Close, originally spelled "Cloos," is the eldest son of David and Maria Cloos. He was born in Deerfield township, Tioga county, March 4, 1835, and came to Westfield with his parents when but five years of age. He was reared in Westfield, and educated at the Union Academy and Alfred University. For twenty years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Westfield, and three and a half years at Elkland, and for forty years he has been more or less engaged in farming. Mr. Close was married March 12, 1861, to Ann V. Secord, a daughter of Gilbert S. and Sophia (Marsh) Secord, of Westfield, who bore him one son, Roy, who died February 2, 1881, in his fifteenth year. Mrs. Close died November 9, 1891, aged fifty-nine years. She was an attendant of the Universalist church, a charitable and kind neighbor, and a good wife and mother, who enjoyed the love and esteem of all who knew her. Mr. Close has liberally supported the churches of Westfield, more especially the Universalist church. He is an ardent Republican, has been burgess of Westfield for several terms, and has also filled other local offices. He is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the borough, in which the greater portion of his life has been passed.

DANIEL MCNAUGHTON, M. D., a son of Malcomb and Christie McNaughton, was a native of Howard, Steuben county, New York, and of Scotch descent. He studied medicine in Rochester, New York, and in 1845 began the practice of his profession at Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 24, 1883, aged sixty-five years. He always took an active part in public affairs, was a stanch Republican from the organization of that party, and was appointed postmaster of Westfield in 1861, which position he filled until 1872, when he resigned to take his seat as associate judge of Tioga county. He filled the latter office one term, and was then elected a justice of the peace for Westfield borough. Dr. McNaughton's wife was Ann Gray, a daughter of Abiathar and Amelia Gray, of Howard, New York. She bore him a family of three children, viz: Niles Wesley, Francis D., and Helen M., wife of B. E. Close. As a physician, Dr. McNaughton became prominent among his professional brethren of Tioga and adjoining counties, and as a citizen he was identified with the growth and progress of his adopted home for nearly forty years.

NILES WESLEY MCNAUGHTON, eldest son of Dr. Daniel McNaughton, was born in Westfield, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1845, and was reared in his native town. He was educated in the public schools and at Union Academy, Academy Corners, and at seventeen years of age began clerking in a drug store, which business he followed as clerk and proprietor from 1862 until 1893. During the incumbency of his father as postmaster of Westfield, he filled the position of assistant, and during President Grant's first administration he was appointed postmaster of Westfield, which position he filled continuously until the fall of 1885. Like his father, he is a stanch Republican, and gives his earnest support to the principles and measures of his party. In 1867 he married Emma L. Larrison, a daughter of William and Sarah (Stryker) Larrison, of Clymer township, Tioga county. Mr. McNaughton is a member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., Westfield Chapter, No. 265, and Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, of Wellsboro, in all of which he takes an active interest.

WILLIAM SIMMONS was born in Benton, Yates county, New York, December 12, 1827, eldest son of Peter and Sarah (Perry) Simmons. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Simmons, was a pioneer of Yates county, where his father was born. Peter Simmons was twice married. His first wife, Sarah Perry, bore him four children, viz: William, Joseph P., Charles H., and Della, who married Alvah Hurlbut. His second wife, Cynthia Lilley, became the mother of six children, as follows: Leonard, Peter, Wilbert, Lafayette, Triphena, and Elizabeth, who married William Wood. When the subject of this sketch was a child his parents moved to Independence, Allegany county, New York, and a few years later to West Union, Steuben county. In 1845 he came to Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he became a clerk in the store of Russell & Hunt, then in charge of Richard Krusen. About five years later he formed a partnership with Mr. Krusen, and they carried on business in the original store building for two years. In 1855 he purchased a part of the farm in Westfield borough on which he now resides, and has made additional purchases from time to time, erected a commodious residence, and made many other improvements. Mr. Simmons has been connected with the mercantile business more or less for a number of years. He was a member of the firm of E. E. &

William Simmons, of Westfield, for about seven years, and carried on the business for two years alone after his son's death. He has since devoted his principal attention to his farm. On November 3, 1850, he married Annice C. Boardman, a daughter of Elkanah and Clarissa C. (Benedict) Boardman, of Otsego county, New York. Five sons were born to this union, as follows: Esson E., born January 26, 1852, who married Addie L. Smith, and died November 26, 1882; Charles B., born January 19, 1862, who married Lena R. Patten, and lives in Westfield; Frank W., born March 6, 1864, a resident of Buenos Ayres, South America; Fred P., born April 29, 1867, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who married Ida Lounsbery, and Arthur J., born May 27, 1869, a resident of Westfield. They have also reared an adopted daughter, Mrs. Henry Hyde, of Groton, New York. The family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, support the Republican party.

Frank W. Simmons, a son of William Simmons, was born in Oswayo, Potter county, March 6, 1864. He attended the common schools of Westfield and graduated at the State Normal School, Mansfield, in the class of 1882. He then entered the law office of Maj. George W. Merrick, of Wellsboro, but was compelled to discontinue his law studies because of failing eye-sight. He later became book-keeper in the office of H. H. Crary & Company, tanners, of Westfield, and subsequently went to Salamanca, New York, to fill the position of general business manager for the same people, under the firm name of James Horton & Company. In July, 1894, he was sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee, by the United States Leather Company, as superintendent of two tanneries in Tennessee, one in Georgia, and one in Kentucky. In March, 1895, he was sent by the same company to Buenos Ayres, to represent them in South America, where he is at present living. Mr. Simmons was married January 10, 1892, to Fannie W. Seidler, of Leroy, New York, who accompanied him to the southern hemisphere.

Arthur J. Simmons, youngest son of William Simmons, was born in Westfield, Tioga county, May 27, 1869, and was educated in the Westfield public schools. He later found employment in the tannery of H. H. Crary & Company for a short time, and then went to Salamanca, New York, where he filled the position of book-keeper in the tannery office for some two years. Returning to Tioga county, he became book-keeper in the tannery office at Tioga. In July, 1893, he was appointed traveling auditor of the United States Leather Company, for the tanneries controlled by that company in New York, Wisconsin and Maine, which position he still occupies, though making his home with his parents in Westfield.

Lyman Tremain was born in Connecticut, October 29, 1786, a son of Julius and Lucy Tremain. His father was a son of Joseph and Mary (Shapley) Tremain, and grandson of Joseph and Eliza Tremain, who came from England to America in 1666, and settled at New London, Connecticut. Their grandson, Gaines Tremain, was a soldier in the Revolution. Lyman Tremain was a pioneer of Lawrence township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he improved a farm, and died in Westfield, January 13, 1864. He was married January 16, 1811, to Sophia Mersereau. She was born August 24, 1786, and died August 10, 1880. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Edward, Julius, John M., Joshua, Martin, Theodore and Arthur.

JOHN M. TREMAIN, third son of Lyman and Sophia Tremain, was born December 2, 1816, was reared on a farm, and commenced life for himself at Lindley, Steuben county, New York. He was a pioneer of Lawrence township, Tioga county, where he cleared and improved a farm. In 1858 he removed to Westfield, and died in that borough, January 15, 1878, in his sixty-second year. He was twice married, his first wife being Abigail B. Goodwin, of Lowell, Massachusetts, who bore him ten children, namely: Almira M., who married Orson Edgcomb; Seth K., Lyman J., John A., Gilbert H., Warren H., Abigail, who married George W. Neely; Orrin A., Maria L., who married Robert Walker, and Theodore M. His second wife was Mrs. Betsy Whipple, nee Pierce, of Westfield, who bore him two children, Willis J. and Luther D. Six of his sons by his first marriage served in the Rebellion, namely: Seth K., Lyman J., who is supposed to have been killed in the war; John A., who was killed at Gettysburg; Gilbert H., Warren H., and Orrin A. Mr. Tremain was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, an ardent Republican.

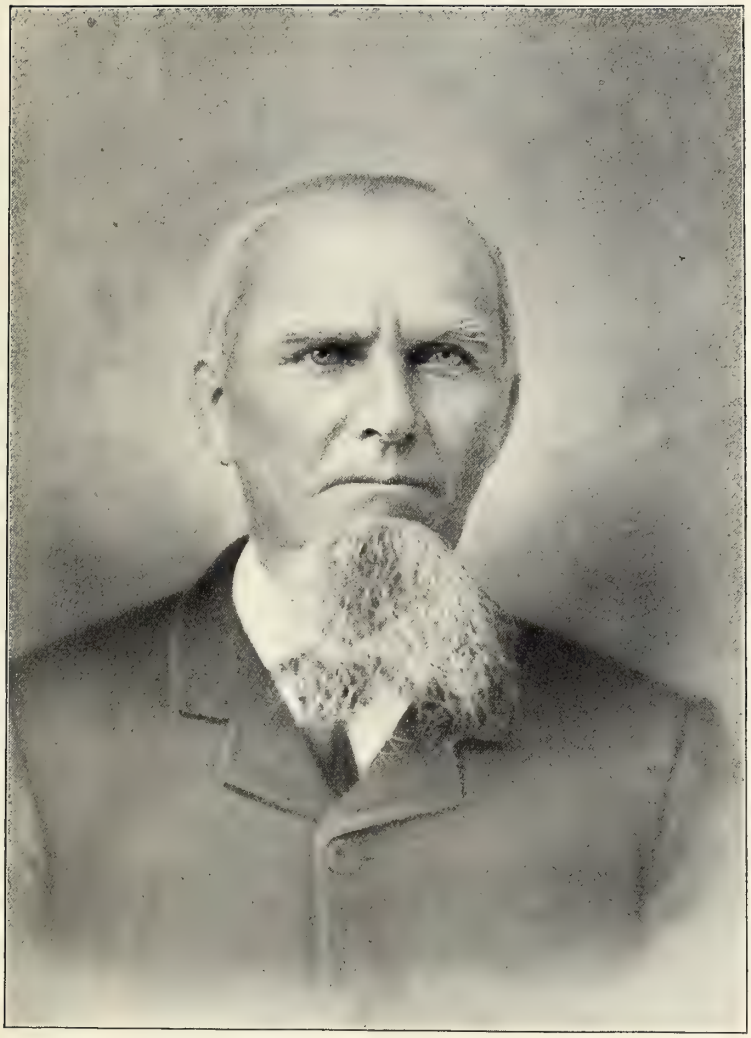
GILBERT H. TREMAIN, fourth son of John M. and Abigail Tremain, was born in Lindley, Steuben county, New York, December 26, 1843, and is of the sixth generation from Joseph and Eliza Tremain, who settled at New London, Connecticut. He was reared in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common schools. He enlisted in Company D., One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, August 14, 1862, and served in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and other engagements. He was wounded at Resaca May 15, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service May 27, 1865. On his return home he engaged in lumbering up to 1873; later served as constable and collector of Westfield, and in 1882 was appointed agent for the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Westfield, which position he still occupies. Mr. Tremain was married May 26, 1869, to Adelia, a daughter of James and Louisa (Hoover) King, of Westfield. He is a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield; also of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., and Westfield Chapter, No. 265, of Westfield, and Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, of Wellsboro. In politics, he is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in local political affairs for many years.

THEODORE TREMAIN was born in Lindley, Steuben county, New York, April 10, 1825, a son of Lyman and Sophia Tremain. He removed with his parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and for many years was engaged in farming in Lawrence and Westfield townships. He has been a resident of Cowanesque valley since 1877. Mr. Tremain has been twice married. His first wife was Josephine Sprague, a daughter of Thomas and Keziah (Warren) Sprague, of Westfield, who became the mother of three children, viz: Herman, E. Augustus and Samuel. His second wife was Hannah Reynolds, who bore him two children: Josephine, wife of William Kress, and Lyman H. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist.

JAMES MASTEN, M. D., was born in Penn Yan, New York, May 26, 1827, a son of Cornelius and Maria (Vosburg) Masten. His father was a prominent lawyer of his day, and during President Van Buren's administration he was president judge of Yates county, New York, and was also for a number of years president of Yates County Academy. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Gen. Peter I.

Vosburg, of Stuyvesant, New York, who distinguished himself in the War of the Revolution. Cornelius Masten at one time was the owner of valuable tracts of timber lands in Warren county, Pennsylavnia, which have since become valuable as oil producing territory. Dr. Masten was educated at the Yates County Academy, and the Military University at Norwich, Vermont. He commenced the study of medicine with Drs. A. F. & W. Oliver, of Penn Yan, New York, and attended lectures at Buffalo Medical College. He began the practice of his profession at White's Corners, Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1849, remaining there for eleven years. In 1860 he located at Westfield, Tioga county, where he has since resided, having attained a front rank in the practice of his profession. Dr. Masten was married April 9, 1851, to Nancy C. Manning, a daughter of Lewis and Amanda M. (Gilbert) Manning, of Harrison Valley, Pennsylvania, and grand-daughter of Rev. John D. Gilbert, a distinguished divine of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Masten and wife are the parents of six children, five of whom grew to maturity, viz: Norman L., Ida E., wife of Dr. W. R. Francis; Edward S. and Effie, twins, the latter the wife of Isaac Taft, and Frank G., a graduate of the University of Buffalo, and the Western Pennsylvania Medical College of Pittsburg. He also has a diploma from the New York Polyclinic School, and began the practice of medicine in 1891, and is now located at Westfield. He was married February 18, 1896, in New York City, to Miss Amy Stead. The subject of this sketch is an active member of the Masonic order, with which he has been prominently connected since 1852. He is a member of Westfield Lodge and Chapter, being secretary of the latter, and is a charter member of both organizations. Dr. Masten was censor, vice president, and president of the old Tioga County Medical Society while it was in existence, and is at present a member of the State Medical Society and the Elmira Academy of Medicine. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster of Westfield by President Cleveland, and filled the office four years. He has been a life-long Democrat, as was his father, and a stanch advocate of Democratic principles. He has done considerable work as a correspondent of various newspapers, and has also written a history of Westfield. During the Rebellion he drilled the first members of the famous Bucktail regiment in Tioga county, and has always taken a deep interest in military affairs. As a physician, Dr. Masten is widely known, being the oldest practitioner in the northwestern part of Tioga county, where he has enjoyed for many years a large and lucrative practice. He is now president of the Cowanesque Valley Agricultural and Fair Association, and has given much attention to the growth and progress of agriculture.

William N. Hurlbut was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1835, third son of Lyman Hurlbut. He came with his parents to Tioga county in the spring of 1856, and five years later removed to Lawrence township. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Wyoming Seminary. In 1862 he embarked in merchandising at Westfield, as a member of the firm of R. Krusen & Company, which partnership lasted two years. He then removed to Cowanesque village and formed a partnership with R. Skinner and Ira Edgcomb, under the firm name of R. Skinner & Company, general merchants, and manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds, in which he was engaged for ten years. He then returned to Westfield as a member of the firm of R. Krusen & Company, and



JAMES CHAMPLIN.

followed the lumber business until July, 1889. At that time he was appointed postmaster of Westfield, was re-appointed on December 27, 1891, and filled the position up to the close of 1895. Mr. Hurlbut was married January 18, 1869, to Helen Close, a daughter of George and Rachel (Miller) Close, of Westfield, and has three children, viz: Satie B., Nellie and Fred. In politics, a Republican, he has been a school director of Westfield for twenty consecutive years. Mr. Hurlbut is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is one of the enterprising, well-known citizens of Westfield.

Isaac Plank, third son of Lovel Plank, Sr., was born at Perris Hill, Oneida county, New York, in 1817, and removed with his parents to Brookfield township, Tioga county, where he received a common school education. He cleared a farm in that township, and followed agriculture until 1875, when he removed to Westfield and embarked in merchandising, which he followed for two years, and then retired from business. He married Sally Ann Smith, a daughter of David and Catherine (Duscheimer) Smith, of Harrison township, Potter county, to which union were born five children, viz: Catherine, wife of Henry Wood; Lovel, Devalience, Harvey, and Lydia, wife of Tyler Spaulding. Mrs. Plank was a member of the Methodist church, and died July 24, 1859, aged forty-two years. In politics, Mr. Plank was a Republican, and held various offices in Brookfield and Westfield, and always took an active interest in public affairs. He was constable and collector for many years, and at one time was personally acquainted with nearly every voter in the county. He was a great favorite with the young, and was familiarly known as "Uncle Isaac." Mr. Plank died May 6, 1883, aged sixty-seven years, dying as he had lived, a consistent member of the Baptist church.

Lovel Plank, eldest son of Isaac and Sally Ann Plank, was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, July 26, 1843, and grew to manhood upon the old homestead. Shortly after attaining his majority, he enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Fort Stedman, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and other minor engagements, and was honorably discharged from the service May 13, 1865. In 1866 he located in Westfield, Tioga county, where he embarked in the grocery business, which he continued for ten years, when he added thereto a stock of dry goods and carried on a general store until 1882. In that year he engaged extensively as a dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, harness, etc., in which he has since successfully continued. The firm of L. Plank & Company also carries on the leading undertaking and furniture establishment in this section of the county, keeping as fine a line of goods as is usually found in large cities. Mr. Plank is also interested in other industries of Westfield. He owns and occupies for business purposes the finest block in the borough, which he erected in 1885 on the same site where he commenced business nearly twenty years before. On August 27, 1868, Mr. Plank married Mary A. Hancock, a daughter of Warren and Clarissa (Hill) Hancock, of Clymer township, and has three children: Lydia, Burt B. and Isaac W. In politics, Mr. Plank is a Republican, was the first burgess of Westfield, and has served three consecutive terms in that office. He is a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield; Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.; West-

field Chapter, No. 265; Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, of Wellsboro, and Jemison Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Westfield. He was one of the founders of the Cowanesque Agricultural Society, of which he was president for several years, and it owes much of its success to his liberality and efforts. Mr. Plank is now the pioneer business man of Westfield and is recognized as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the Cowanesque valley.

HARVEY PLANK, the youngest son of Isaac and Sally Ann Plank, was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, June 19, 1847, and was reared and educated in his native township. After attaining his majority, he engaged in farming until 1883, when he removed to Westfield borough and embarked in the sash and blind manufacturing business, as a member of the firm of R. Krusen & Company, which he continued for two years. He then became a drover and stock dealer, which he followed five years. In 1891 he carried on a meat market in Westfield, and has since been engaged in various pursuits. Mr. Plank was married in 1871, to Jean E. McCoy, a daughter of Hiram and Appia (Coffin) McCoy, of Brookfield township, and has one daughter, Hattie. Politically, he is an earnest Republican, and is a member of the K. of H.

FRANK EBERLE was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 28, 1845, a son of Joseph and Fanny (Schalkohn) Eberle. The Eberle family were tanners for many generations, while his mother came from an old and wealthy family of brewers. Frank was reared and educated in his native land, and there served an apprenticeship of three years at the tanner's trade in his father's tannery and under his father's instruction, and subsequently worked two years as a currier. In 1866 he immigrated to Baltimore, Maryland, where he worked in his brother's tannery one year, as a currier, and in 1867 he located in Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He continued working at his trade for six months and then purchased the old tannery property of Ambrose Clöse, at that time almost completely run down. With characteristic enterprise and energy, Mr. Eberle soon remodeled and equipped the tannery with modern appliances and machinery, and gradually built up a successful business, his product, upper leather and harness leather, finding a ready market in the east, principally in New York City. Mr. Eberle's great energy was manifested on many occasions. During the flood of 1889 he suffered a loss of over $8,000, by the washing away of all his vats, barns and storehouses, but he immediately rebuilt the plant, which is to-day one of the best appointed and equipped tanneries in the State. On September 8, 1873, Mr. Eberle was married to Mary H. Jeager, a daughter of Alouis and Crescence (Lang) Jeager, of Germania, Potter county, to which union were born four children, viz: Joseph F., who has charge of the tannery; Frank and Fannie C., both deceased, and Cressie C. Mr. Eberle died April 16, 1895, almost in the prime of life. In his death Westfield lost one of its most substantial and useful citizens. In all that goes to make true manhood and the higher success in life he was a shining example. A kind father and husband, a good neighbor and a charitable man, he won and retained the respect of those who knew him best. He was the moving spirit in the erection of the new Episcopal church at Westfield and was an indefatigable worker in church affairs. He was ever ready to assist the needy and lend a helping hand to those starting in life. In politics, he was a Republican, and was a member of the Knights of Honor. His

son, Joseph F., is following in his father's footsteps, having served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade in all its branches, and has now the general supervision of the business.

GEORGE BULKLEY, third son of Israel Bulkley, was born in what is now Osceola, Tioga county, October 2, 1801. He was reared on the old homestead; was a natural mechanic, and for some years carried on a general blacksmith and wagon shop. He also owned and conducted a farm and had a fine orchard in which he took much pride, but his taste was for mechanical pursuits. About 1823 he married Laura P. Whitaker, of Osceola, formerly of Rhode Island, who became the mother of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, viz: Olivia C., who married Julius Seelye; Sarah F., who married Ira D. Hotchkiss; Lucy M., who married Augustus Alba; Edwin B., Hannah, who married Jerome S. Warner; Julia, deceased, and Ralph. In early life Mr. Bulkley was a Whig, but was a stanch Republican from the organization of that party. He died January 17, 1867.

EDWIN B. BULKLEY, eldest son of George and Laura B. Bulkley, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, June 2, 1835. He was reared on the old homestead; educated in the common schools and at Deerfield Academy, and began life as a farmer upon the home place. On March 25, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from the service October 18, 1862, because of disability through typhoid fever. In 1868 he located at Westfield, where he has since resided. Mr. Bulkley has been twice married. His first wife was Della H. Ellison, a daughter of Richard and Jane (Hazlett) Ellison, of Nelson, Tioga county, who bore him one son, Ira E. The latter married Maude Williams. Mr. Bulkley's second marriage occurred March 30, 1864, to Malvina Doud, a daughter of Harrison and Emily (Miller) Doud, of Lenoxville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. She is the mother of three children, viz: Emily, wife of James Streeter; George H., who married Rachel Strait, and Charles E. Mrs. Bulkley's father, Harrison Doud, was a member of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was a prisoner in Libby prison for some time. Her brother, George H. Doud, also served three years and ten months in the late war. Mr. Bulkley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is an Episcopalian. He is one of the charter members of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield. In politics, he is a Republican.

LYMAN HANCOCK was born in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, in 1799, removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and settled in Clymer township. He cleared a portion of a farm from the wilderness, and resided upon it until 1868, when he removed to Westfield, where he died in 1882. His wife, Rhoda Ide, bore him a family of seven children who grew to maturity, viz: Electa, who married Freeman Wilcox; Sophronia, second wife of Freeman Wilcox; J. Warren, John, Oliver, Lyman and William.

JAMES WARREN HANCOCK, eldest son of Lyman and Rhoda (Ide) Hancock, was born in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, July 5, 1830, and came to Tioga county with his parents when six years of age. He was reared in Clymer township, and cleared about sixty acres of the home farm before he was of age, his father having been an invalid from the time our subject was thirteen years old, and never

afterward able to work. He obtained a limited education in the common schools of his neighborhood; learned the carpenter's trade, and has followed that business since attaining his majority. He lived in Clymer township until 1870, in which year he removed to Westfield, where he has since resided. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and other minor engagements, and was honorably discharged from the service in August, 1865. In 1851 Mr. Hancock married Clarissa, a daughter of Harry M. and Luna (Coburn) Hill, of Clymer township, and has two children: Mary, wife of Lovel Plank, and Clarence. In politics, he is an ardent Republican, and a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield. He is also connected with Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., and Westfield Chapter, No. 265, R. A. M.

William Kizer was born in Greenwich, Sussex county, New Jersey, March 7, 1808, and came from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, to Farmington township, Tioga county, in 1845. Here he cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1866. His wife was Susannah M. Stocker, a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, whom he married in Wilkes-Barre, February 7, 1836. She bore him a family of nine children, all of whom are living, viz: Morris, Delilah, wife of Samuel Satterlee; Warren H., William M., Frances A., wife of John J. Mascho; John A., Mary A., wife of Charles Stansborough; Charles C. and Legrand R. Mr. Kizer was a Republican, and a stanch adherent of his party.

William Morgan Kizer, third son of William and Susannah M. Kizer, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1842, and was reared in Farmington township, Tioga county, from the age of three years. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and was engaged in farming, and later in butchering, in Westfield and Wellsboro. Since 1869 he has been a resident of Westfield, where he followed farming and merchandising until he finally retired from active business. On May 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, including Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He received a bayonet wound at Ream's Station, August 21, 1864; was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby, Danville and Salisbury prisons until March, 1865. He was then paroled, and was honorably discharged from the service May 30, 1865. Mr. Kizer was married April 1, 1866, to Nettie Tubbs, a daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Lewis) Tubbs, of Brookfield township, Tioga county, and has one son, Samuel T., who married Bertha Pritchard, of Westfield. Mr. Kizer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Universalist church. In politics, he is a Republican, and is connected with the G. A. R., and the P. of H.

Joseph P. Simmons was born at Italy Hill, Yates county New York, February 13, 1838, a son of Peter and Sarah (Perry) Simmons. He was reared in West Union, Steuben county, New York, attended the common schools during his boyhood, and commenced life as a farmer in West Union. In 1864 he embarked in the mercantile business at Oswayo, Potter county, Pennsylvania, but after six months removed to White's Corners, same county, and engaged in general merchandising and farming for eight years. In 1872 he located at Westfield, Tioga county, where he has since continued the mercantile business. His wife was Lucy

M. Mosher, a daughter of Lola Mosher, of Big Flats, Chemung county, New York, to whom have been born two sons: George H. and Arthur W. Mr. Simmons is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the E. A. U., and in politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party.

George H. Simmons, eldest son of Joseph P. Simmons, was born in Corning, Steuben county, New York, September 2, 1857. He was reared in New York and Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common schools and at Alfred University. He came to Westfield with his parents in 1872, and in 1879 embarked in the livery business, which he has since continued. He was married September 11, 1878, to Fannie L. Packard, a daughter of Peter M. Packard, of Oxford, New York. Mr. Simmons is a member of the F. & A. M., and the K. O. T. M. He is a stanch Republican, and has served seven consecutive years as constable of Westfield borough.

William H. Parsons was born in what is now Gallatin, Columbia county, New York, July 4, 1827, and is a son of Joshua and Maria (Miller) Parsons, who were of Scotch and Holland Dutch descent. He was reared in his native county, receivd a limited education in the common schools, and served five years' apprenticeship at the tailor's trade at Hudson, New York. After working as a journeyman three years in Hudson, he removed in 1850 to Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on business for himself thirteen years. He was afterwards located in business at Unadilla, Gilbertville and Stamford, New York, and in 1872 settled in Westfield, Tioga county, where he has since conducted a merchant tailoring business. Mr. Parsons has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Baker, a daughter of Lewis Baker, of Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, who became the mother of three children: George A., William H., and Frank F. His second wife was Antoinette Flint, a daughter of Henry Flint, of Unadilla, New York, to which union has been born six children, namely: Alice, Lester, Edwin, Anna B., Vanness and Charles J. His wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Parsons is a Republican, and has held various offices in Westfield, having served nine successive years as school director, and is now serving his sixteenth year as justice of the peace.

Christopher Sayles was born in Burrellsville, Rhode Island, January 18, 1791, a son of Christopher and Martha (Brown) Sayles. He was of the fourth generation from John Sayles, who came to America from England in the Seventeenth century, and a great-grandson of Roger Williams. He was reared in his native town, and spent three years in Vermont, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In March, 1825, he removed with his family to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, settling in Delmar township, where he followed his trade until 1828. He then purchased a farm on Jemison creek, in Westfield township, and conducted a farm in connection with his trade until 1856, when he removed to a farm near the village of Westfield. In 1863 he went to Wellsville, New York, where he lived for eighteen years. Returning to Westfield township in 1881, he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Keziah Batcheller, until his death, July 10, 1884, in his ninety-fourth year. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of James and Roby (Howland) King, of Rhode Island, and a descendant of John Howland and Governor Winston, of Massachusetts, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. She bore him a family of eight children, who grew to maturity, viz: Ira, Roby, who married Henry Crandall;

James, Loren, Martha, who married Joseph Pickett; Philander, Keziah, who married Harrison Batcheller, and Adriel K. Mr. Sayles is one of the well remembered pioneers of the community.

ADRIEL K. SAYLES, youngest son of Christopher and Sarah Sayles, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, December 9, 1832. He was reared in his native township, learned the blacksmith's trade with his brother James and others, and afterwards followed that business for twelve years as a journeyman. He served in the Rebellion three years, as a sergeant of Company A, of the famous Bucktail regiment, enlisting in 1861 and being honorably discharged in 1864. Mr. Sayles was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, and participated in nearly every battle in which his regiment was engaged during his term of service. In 1865 he established a blacksmith shop at Edgcomb, and for more than twenty years he has carried on the same business at Westfield, doing the leading business in his line in the borough. In 1862 he married Martha Bennett, a daughter of John and Betsy (Shouff) Bennett, of Elkland, and has two sons: Edmund K., and Elmer T. Mr. Sayles is a stanch Republican, is a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., and is connected with Westfield Lodge, No. 477, and Westfield Chapter, No. 265, F. & A. M.

ARTHUR L. BOTTUM, M. D., was born in what is now Nelson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1847, and is a son of Walter C. and Content (Culver) Bottum. His father was born in Connecticut in 1805, was a son of Clark and Hannah (Clark) Bottum, and came to Tioga county in 1829, his parents coming later and settling in Nelson township. Walter C. was extensively engaged in the lumber business for upwards of thirty years, and during this period he erected three saw-mills in the Cowanesque valley. He also cleared and improved a farm in Nelson township, upon which he resided until 1861, when he removed to Woodhull, Steuben county, New York. In 1886 he returned to Tioga county, and made his home with his son in Westfield until his death, which occurred in 1890, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His wife was a daughter of Amasa Culver, a native of New England and a surveyor by profession. Her father was one of the pioneers of Tioga county, and owned at one time a portion of the land now embraced in Wellsboro. Mrs. Content Bottum, mother of our subject, was born in what is now Nelson township, Tioga county, in 1810, and was one of six pupils which formed the first private school in that section of the county. She was the mother of six children, as follows: Dorothea, Sarah, who married Samuel Hazlett; Hannah, who married Lester Dorrance; Cornelia, who married T. A. Patterson; Clark, and Arthur L. The last mentioned was reared in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and Steuben county, New York, and received an academical education at the Knoxville and Woodhull Academies. In 1871 he began the study of medicine with Dr. William T. Humphrey, of Osceola, Tioga county, later took a course of lectures at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the Detroit Medical College, Detroit, Michigan, in 1875. In the spring of that year he located at Westfield, where he continued to practice for nine years. He then went to Europe and took a special course at the Royal Imperial Hospital of Vienna, whence he returned to Westfield to continue his professional duties. Dr. Bottum has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of his native county. In 1891 he established a private hospital

in Westfield, for special diseases of women and surgery, which has proven a successful venture. On April 13, 1876, Dr. Bottum was married to Lettia, daughter of David and Isabel (Tate) Webber, of Westfield, and has two children: Charles N., and Content A. The Doctor was a member of the old Tioga County Medical Society during its existence, and in June, 1896, he was elected president of the present society. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth and progress of medical science. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., and the K. O. T. M.

Joseph Frederick Rugaber was born at Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1855, a son of Christian Z. and Mary G. (Pfluger) Rugaber, natives of Wurtemburg, Germany. His father came to Pennsylvania in 1852, and located at Hazleton, removing in 1857 to Germania, Potter county, where he cleared a farm from the wilderness. He was one of the pioneers of that section and took an active part in building the first public highways in his vicinity. He served in the Rebellion one year, as a member of Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was the father of ten children, as follows: C. Henry, J. Frederick, Minnie, who married C. N. Rawson; Christian G., Sophia B., who married Cyrus Quick; Pauline C., who married Fred Hagemann; George W., Gottlieben D., who married John McKay; John, and Mary M., wife of Fred Daggett. Mr. Rugaber died in 1885. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead in Germania, Potter county, and graduated from the Wellsboro Academy in 1872. In 1873 he entered on an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, and served three years. In 1876 he engaged in the shoe business at Westfield, as a member of the firm of Northrup & Rugaber, which partnership existed until 1881. In that year he purchased the plant of the *Free Press*, at Westfield, which he carried on successfully for ten years, enlarging the subscription list from 300 to 1,000 in a short time, and changing the sheet from a four to an eight-page paper. He sold the plant in 1891, and has since conducted a job printing office in Westfield. Since 1892 he has also been proprietor of a variety store. In 1883 he married Sophia Baur, a daughter of John J. and Amelia Baur, of Elmira, New York. They have four children: Charles F., Emma, Arthur and Walter. Mr. Rugaber is a member of the Lutheran church; is a Republican in politics, and is connected with Jemison Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Westfield, Westfield Encampment, Canton Keystone of Wellsboro, the F. & A. M. and the K. O. T. M.

Edward M. Tucker, president of the Farmers and Traders Bank, of Westfield, was born in Troupsburg, Steuben county, New York, February 21, 1839, a son of John and Lydia (Farwell) Tucker. His paternal grandparents, Daniel and Sally J. (Mackenzie) Tucker, were of Scotch ancestry, and were among the pioneers of Chenango county, New York, where they cleared a farm from the primitive forest which is still in the possession of their descendants. Daniel Tucker was the youngest of several brothers who served in the Revolution, two of whom died in the service. The maternal grandparents of our subject, Abram M. and Lydia (Jackson) Farwell, were of Puritan stock. His father, John Tucker, was born in Chenango county, New York, May 8, 1797, and removed to Steuben county in 1827, where he engaged in lumbering. He afterwards followed agricultural pursuits and cleared

a farm which is still owned by the family. He was the father of eight children, five of whom grew to maturity and are now living, as follows: Edward M., Jeannette, wife of L. A. Williams; Daniel A., Catherine S., wife of Oscar F. Spencer, and Naomi. The subject of this sketch was reared on the old homestead in Steuben county, New York, was educated in the common schools and Oxford Academy, and commenced life as a farmer in his native county, where he resided until 1871. In that year he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and in 1872 embarked in merchandising at Little Marsh, in which he continued until 1877, when he removed to Westfield. Here he followed the mercantile business in connection with the purchase of tan bark for the Osceola tannery until 1885, when he became the leading spirit in establishing the Farmers and Traders Bank of Westfield, the only banking house in the borough. It proved a successful business venture, and is recognized as a solid, substantial institution. Mr. Tucker was married in 1862, to Esther M. Perry, a daughter of Wooster and Maria (Lucas) Perry, of Woodhull, Steuben county, New York. They are the parents of two children: Erna L., wife of W. R. Westbrook, and Perry H. Politically, Mr. Tucker is a Republican, and is a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 357, F. & A. M., of Wellsboro. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, and has shown his public spirit in many ways since locating in Westfield.

John Wesley Smith was born in Wayne, Steuben county, New York, February 11, 1852, a son of Benjamin and Lydia J. Smith. His father was a native of England, and came to the United States with his parents in childhood. He was reared in Steuben county, New York, learned the carriage maker's trade, and carried on a shop of his own. He married Lydia J. Smith, a native of Orange county, New York, where her parents were pioneers. Three children were born to this union, viz: John Wesley, George S., deceased, and Carrie, wife of Edward Kniskern, of Elmira. In religion, Mr. Smith was a Methodist, and both he and his wife took a deep interest in church affairs. He died February 22, 1890, aged seventy-two years. His widow resides in Wayne, New York. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native place, was educated in the public schools, and began his business life in 1876 as manager of Strock's Hotel, Woodhull, New York, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1878 he came to Westfield, Tioga county, as manager of the Westfield House, and in November of the same year purchased the hotel, which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. Mr. Smith was married September 3, 1876, to Maria VanGorden, a daughter of J. D. VanGorden, of Barrington, New York. One daughter, Inez, was born to this union, but died in infancy. Mr. Smith is a member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.; also of Westfield Chapter, No. 262, and Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, of Wellsboro. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of Westfield.

Henry Eick was born in Prussia, Germany, March 20, 1847, a son of Frederick and Mary (Wilson) Eick, who came to America in 1868 and located in Hancock, Sullivan county, New York. In 1877 they removed to Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. They had a family of five children, viz: Henry, Mary, wife of Hugh McNellen; Ricka, deceased; Minnie, wife of Henry Roner, and Betty, wife of John Weeks. The subject of this

sketch was reared in his native land, remaining there until 1872, and then immigrated to Sullivan county, New York, where he worked in a tannery three years. In 1875 he located at Westfield, Tioga county, where he has since been in the employ of the Cowanesque tannery, and has held the position of foreman since 1880. Mr. Eick married Augusta Taggie, a daughter of John and Dora Taggie, of Germany. Ten children have been born to this union, viz: Charles, Fred., Otto, deceased; Frank, Willie, deceased; Roland, Mary, deceased; Eddie, Johnnie and Essie. Mr. Eick is a member of the Lutheran church; is a Republican, in politics, and is connected with the K. of H., and the E. A. U. societies.

Clark Kimball was born at Weare, New Hampshire, April 21, 1802, a son of Jonathan and grandson of Jonathan Kimball, both natives of Massachusetts. In 1825 he removed to Woodstock, New York, and in 1835 settled in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for many years, and also in farming in what is now Osceola borough. He was twice married. His first wife was Clarissa Cilley, of Woodstock, New York, who bore him four children, one of whom survives, Laverne L. His second marriage occurred in May, 1841, to Hannah, a daughter of Clark W. Whittemore, of Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, and grand-daughter of Jonathan Whittemore, a son of Daniel Whittemore. She bore him six children, three of whom survive, viz: Orville S., Alvin C., and Ida H. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he was for many years a Republican, but in later life he was a stanch Prohibitionist.

Alvin C. Kimball, son of Clark and Hannah Kimball, was born in what is now Osceola borough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1846, was reared on the homestead farm, and educated in the Osceola High School. He began teaching at the age of seventeen, and followed that vocation, off and on in Tioga county, and later in Wellsville, Missouri, for a number of years. In 1868 he removed to Wellsville, where he owned a prairie farm, which he cultivated up to 1876, when he returned to Tioga county and lived on the old homestead at Osceola until 1881, since which time he has been a resident of Westfield. From 1880 to 1890 he was engaged in the portrait and view business in various sections of the country. On January 1, 1890, he purchased the plant of the *Free Press*, at Westfield, which paper he has since made one of the brightest and newsiest papers in the county. Mr. Kimball was married October 5, 1867, to Lucy L., a daughter of Orrin P. and Sarah N. (Morse) Rice, of Farmington township, Tioga county. They are the parents of two living children: Claude C. and Orrin E. Mr. Kimball and wife are members of the Universalist church of Westfield. He is connected with the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. of Westfield. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, and has served in the borough council of Westfield for three years.

Orville S. Kimball, son of Clark and Hannah (Whittemore) Kimball, was born in Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1842. In 1847 his parents moved to the farm, where he practically resided until 1893. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Third New York Volunteers, for three years or during the war. The regiment was a few days later ordered to Washington, D. C., thence to Annapolis, Maryland, and embarked on the United States steamer Erricson. After a stormy voyage of five days it was landed at Hatteras

Inlet, North Carolina, and the following day, April 1st, proceeded by a river steamer to New Berne. Mr. Kimball's company was on outpost duty at Evans' Mills, seven miles from New Berne, until April 20, 1862, and was then detached with two other companies and sent to Hatteras Island for guard duty. Corporal Kimball, with a detachment of twenty men, was sent to Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, as guard. September 1st, they received orders and joined the regiment on the 29th, at Antietam Creek, Maryland, and marched with the Army of the Potomac to Fredericksburg, Virginia. The army crossed the Rappahannock on December 12, charged Marye's Heights on the 14th and recrossed the river on the 15th. In February, 1863, the regiment came to Newport News, and a month later to Suffolk, Virginia, where it was during the siege of that place, which ended in a hard fought battle, May 3, 1863, in which the regiment sustained heavy loss. It was near Portsmouth, Virginia, May 27, 1863; Yorktown, June 22; White House Landing, July 1; Taylor's Farm and Hanover Junction, July 4, and destroyed the railroad, cutting off Lee's communication with Richmond; returned to Portsmouth, July 13, and landed at Folly Island, South Carolina, August 2, 1863. Mr. Kimball re-enlisted in the field, in same company and regiment, at Folly Island, in February, 1864. He was at James Island, South Carolina, from July 2nd to the 10th, 1864, and while commanding a skirmish line, his boot sole was shot away by a grape shot. He was at Washington, D. C., in August, and later in the Shenandoah Valley until December, 1864. He was at Bermuda Front from January until April, 1865. After the close of hostilities, he was on detached service at Petersburg, and Surry Court House, Virginia, in the subsistence department, until mustered out, December 16, 1865. He was promoted to sergeant in September, 1862, and to orderly sergeant in December, following. On October 24, 1866, he married Mary L., a daughter of Charles D. and Lucretia (Weeks) Cameron, of Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and went to housekeeping on the old homestead farm. Three children have been born to this union: Ernest Harlan, Ida Grace, and Bessie May. In 1880 he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and held the office for ten consecutive years. He is a charter member of Capt. A. J. Sofield Post, G. A. R., of Osceola, of which he was commander four successive terms, quartermaster one term, and adjutant eight terms. In March, 1891, Mr. Kimball accepted a position with the *Free Press*, of Westfield, with which paper he was editorially connected for nearly five years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also of the F. & A. M., and he and family are members of the Grange and the K. O. T. M. In politics, a Republican, he gives an earnest support to the principles of that party.

Ernest Harlan Kimball, only son of Orville S. and Mary L. Kimball, was born at Osceola, Tioga county, March 22, 1868. In early life he showed an aptitude for photography, and has always been identified with that business, which he has prosecuted quite successfully at Elkland, Tioga county, also in Kentucky, Indiana, and different counties of Pennsylvania, as well as at Camden, New Jersey, and other places. In January, 1894, he located permanently at Westfield, where he has established a fine studio and has built up a successful business. Mr. Kimball was married April 23, 1891, to Miss May L. Davies, of Westfield, to which union has been born a son, Harlan D. In politics, he is a Republican, and is also a member

of Westfield Tent, No. 155, K. O. T. M., and a charter member of Fleetfoot Tribe, No. 366, I. O. R. M., of Westfield.

WILSON DAVIS, eldest son of Jared and Parmelia Davis, early settlers of Clymer township, was born in Cortland county, New York, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, with his parents early in the century. He began his business career as a lumberman on Pine creek, which business he continued for many years. He later engaged in farming in Tioga and Potter counties, and died in the latter July 12, 1877, in his sixtieth year. His wife was Esther Pease, a daughter of Abram and Cynthia (Bowen) Pease, of Westfield township, who bore him three children: Frank M., Emmett, and Hattie, wife of Uri Lucas. Mr. Davis was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the I. O. O. F.

FRANK M. DAVIS, eldest son of Wilson and Esther Davis, was born in Clymer township, Tioga county, August 14, 1853. He grew to maturity in Potter and Tioga counties, attending the public schools during boyhood, and after attaining his majority he followed lumbering for seven years, and for five years was a farmer in Westfield. He was a clerk ten years at the Westfield House, in Westfield, and served one year in the same capacity at the Coles House, in Wellsboro. In 1893 he embarked in the grocery and bakery business at Westfield, in which he still continues. Mr. Davis was married June 10, 1883, to Ida Hoffman, of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and has three children, viz: John W., Perley, and Hazel. In politics, Mr. Davis is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Westfield; Westfield Encampment, No. 272; Canton Keystone, No. 5, of Wellsboro; also of the K. of P., and the K. of H., and is First Sachem of Fleetfoot Tribe, No. 366, I. O. R. M.

ELISHA S. HORTON was born in Spring Mills, Allegany county, New York, July 10, 1842, a son of Elias and Almira (Knox) Horton, and is descended from Puritan ancestry. His ancestors on the paternal side, tradition says, came to America in the Mayflower, in 1620. His father was a native of Wolcott, Connecticut, was a millwright and carpenter, and settled in early manhood in the Cowanesque valley. He married there and later located at Spring Mills, Allegany county, New York, where he reared his family. In 1865 he returned to Tioga county, locating at Lawrenceville, where he resided until his death, in 1882, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife was a daughter of William Knox, a pioneer of Tioga county, in whose honor the borough of Knoxville was named. Eleven children were the fruits of this union, viz: Alonzo B., Ira, Elias, William, Sarah, who married Christopher Prutsman; Elisha S., John C., Myra, who married J. C. Doane; Chauncey, Emily and Mary. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood at Spring Mills, New York, and received his education in the public schools and at Ulysses Academy. On August 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to second sergeant in 1864. He served in the battles of Winchester, and Chancellorsville, and was with Sherman on his celebrated March to the Sea. He was taken prisoner twice, first at Winchester, where he spent two months doing hospital duty, and was then exchanged. He was again taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and after spending two months in Libby, Castle Thunder and Belle Island prisons, was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was exchanged. He rejoined his regiment at Dechard Station, Tennessee,

and was honorably discharged from the service at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1865. He then located at Lawrenceville, Tioga county, and was engaged in farming two years; next went to Blossburg and entered the hardware business, which he followed four years, and then embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, in which he continued for the same period. He later engaged in general merchandising for two years, when he was appointed administrator of his father-in-law's estate. After settling it up he again engaged in farming, but in December, 1882, was appointed station and express agent at Westfield, for the Fall Brook Railroad Company, a position he still holds. Mr. Horton was married in 1872, to Kate Campbell, a daughter of William and Helen (Peaslee) Campbell, of Nelson, and has four children: Frank G., Nellie C., Harry J. and Arthur E. In politics, Mr. Horton is a Republican. He is a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield, and Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.

Asaph T. Kunkel, M. D., was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1859, a son of Daniel S. and Catherine (Trexler) Kunkel. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and after obtaining a common school education, he attended the State Normal School at Kutztown, and Muhlenburg College, at Allentown, Pennsylvania. In 1880 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. L. Bottum, of Westfield, Tioga county, and afterwards read under Dr. J. W. Chambers, of Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the latter city in 1883, and at once located in practice at Westfield, Tioga county, where he has since prosecuted the duties of his profession. On September 25, 1884, he married Dollie Parker, a daughter of Isaac P. and Ruth (Kelley) Parker, of Brookfield, Pennsylvania. Two children have been born to this union: Ruth and Kate. Dr. Kunkel is a member of the Hornellsville Medical Society, Steuben county, New York, and the Tioga County Medical Society. He is a member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.; Jemison Lodge, No. 332, I. O. O. F., of Westfield, and Westfield Encampment.

John R. Dengle was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1860, a son of John and Mary (Blinn) Dengle, both natives of Germany. His father came to the United States about 1850, and located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, but removed to Wellsboro prior to 1860, where he still resides. For some years he was engaged in farming in Delmar township. His children were John R., Louisa, wife of Herbert Severson; Samuel L., and Anna, wife of William F. Jordan. Our subject was reared in Wellsboro, and was educated in the public schools. In 1877 he entered the employ of White Brothers, grocers, of Wellsboro, in whose services he remained until the fall of 1883. He then removed to Gaines, where he was manager of the store, warehouse and lumber business of Charles H. Rexford, until May, 1885, when he located at Westfield, and has since been successfully engaged in the grocery and crockery business. Mr. Dengle was married February 21, 1883, to Elizabeth U. Rexford, a daughter of Charles H. and Alwilda (Vermilyea) Rexford, of Gaines, and grand-daughter of Horace Vermilyea, one of the first settlers of that section of the county. One daughter, Alwilda M., was born to this union. Mr. Dengle is a member of Jemison Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F., of Westfield; Westfield Encampment, No. 272, and Canton Keystone, No. 5, of Wellsboro; the Grand Lodge of

Pennsylvania, and of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, and was elected burgess of Westfield in February, 1897.

JOHN C. EDGCOMB, conductor on the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1865, a son of Orson and Almira (Tremain) Edgcomb. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Edgcomb, came from Broome county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, at an early day; was a cooper by trade, and one of the pioneers of the Cowanesque valley. His maternal grandfather, John M. Tremain, was one of the pioneers of Tioga county, as was also his maternal great-grandfather, Lyman Tremain, both of whom have sketches in this chapter. Orson Edgcomb was engaged in lumbering in early manhood, and was later a farmer and hotel-keeper at Cowanesque. His children were as follows: Hester A., wife of George Daugherty; John C., and Charles W. Our subject was reared in Westfield township, and obtained his education in the public schools. He then became an employe of a sash and blind factory at Cowanesque, where he worked for three years. In 1884 he entered the employ of the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as a brakeman, and in the fall of 1891 was promoted to passenger conductor, a position he still holds. Mr. Edgcomb was married April 24, 1889, to Kittie Melvin, a daughter of Edward and Catherine (Loftus) Melvin, of Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania, and has one daughter, Faye A.

JOHN RIEPPEL was born in Hopfau, Bavaria, Germany, June 8, 1837, a son of Albert and Theresa (Schrembs) Rieppel, who came to the United States in 1872 and located in Renovo, Pennsylvania. His mother died there, and is buried in North Bend Cemetery. His father was an iron worker, and was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for several years. After eleven years' residence in Renovo, he returned to Germany, and died there in 1889, aged seventy-nine years. Our subject was reared in Bavaria, Germany, and was educated in the Industrial and Polytechnic School, and by profession is a mechanical engineer. For seven years he was connected with his father in the machinery and foundry business in Germany. In 1871 he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Renovo, where he worked as a machinist for twelve years. In 1883 he removed to Gaines, Tioga county, and carried on a machine shop four years, when he was burned out, and then located in Westfield township, establishing his present foundry and machine shop, which he has since successfully conducted. In 1871 he married Anna Koller, a daughter of Christopher Koller, of Renovo. They are the parents of five children, viz: George, Maggie, Martin, Emma and John. Mr. Rieppel is a member of Renovo Lodge, No. 495, F. & A. M., and in politics, he is independent.

NIMROD STOTT, senior member of the firm of Nimrod Stott & Sons, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 8, 1836, and is a son of Hartley and Nannie (Peal) Stott. He was reared in his native land, and at the age of eight years began working in a stone quarry, at which he served a thorough apprenticeship in all its branches, and has followed the business for over half a century. In 1891 he came to the United States, and located at Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and in partnership with his sons, George, Harry and Nimrod, purchased the stone quarry at that place. They have since so successfully developed and operated it, that it now produces the finest grade of stone for building and flagging purposes. Their

product finds a ready market in Westfield and nearby towns, while large shipments are also occasionally made to Elmira, New York. The handsome new Episcopal church at Westfield is constructed of stone from this quarry, and it has been used in many other buildings in Westfield, while all the stone sidewalks in the borough have been taken from this quarry. The business has become one of the leading industries of the borough. Mr. Stott was married in England, to Maria Jewett, a daughter of John Jewett, of England, and has four living children, viz: George, Harry, Nimrod, and Lucy, wife of John Beach. The firm of Nimrod Stott & Sons is one of the prosperous and substantial ones of Westfield.

John N. Mead was born in New Jersey, in 1810, and in early manhood lived in Ludlowville, New York, where he was engaged in contracting and in the carriage and foundry business. In 1857 he came to Tioga county and settled on a farm in Chatham township, where he was engaged in farming until his death, April 1, 1872. He was a son of Robert and Rebecca (Nichols) Mead. His first wife, Sarah, was a daughter of William Brown, of Tompkins county, New York, and had two children: William B. and Emily C. His second wife was Maria H. Newton, of the same county, who became the mother of seven children, viz: John N., Celia A., wife of Egbert Woodcock; Sarah L., wife of Horatio Chisholm; Marian A., Maria B., wife of Homer Hawley; Ada R., wife of Alfred Short, and Ward. Mr. Mead was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party.

William B. Mead, only son of John N. and Sarah (Brown) Mead, was born in Ludlowville, Tompkins county, New York, April 11, 1839, and was eighteen years old when his parents removed to Chatham township, Tioga county. He attended the common schools, and also Union Academy, at Academy Corners, and in 1862 became an apprentice in a sash and blind factory, which business he has since followed. He has been a member of the firm of Plank, Krusen & Company, of Westfield, since 1893. Mr. Mead was married in 1867, to Viola, a daughter of Hiram and Cynthia L. (Thompson) Freeborn, of Knoxville. His second wife was Eva M. Benedict, a daughter of Dr. Elisha and Emily (Ryon) Benedict, of Elkland. They have had two children, only one of whom, Harry, is now living. Mr. Mead is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the K. of H. In politics, he is a Republican, and during his residence in Elkland he was a justice of the peace for two years.

E. J. Neal, proprietor of livery stables, was born in Ulysses, Potter county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1870, a son of John W. and Mary J. (Bailey) Neal. He was reared in his native county, and obtained a common school education. On attaining his majority, he engaged in the grocery business at Mills, Potter county, Pennsylvania, and in 1893, he located at Westfield, Tioga county, where he has since been connected with the livery business. In June, 1893, he married Miss Bertha Stone, of East Charleston, Tioga county. In politics, Mr. Neal is a Republican.

Asa Hill, proprietor of the American House, Westfield, was born in Ulster county, New York, July 9, 1856, a son of John and Harriet (Bowers) Hill, and of English descent. He was reared in his native county, where he attended the public schools, and in 1879 removed to Laporte, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed by the Laporte Tannery Company, for two years. In 1880 he located

at Coudersport, Potter county, where he worked one season in the lumber woods, and after a varied business career, he started a restaurant and billiard hall at Galeton, Potter county, in 1886, which he conducted seven years. In February, 1894, as a member of the firm of Hill & Rohrbach, he purchased the American Hotel property at Westfield, which has since been thoroughly remodeled and fitted up with modern improvements, and under Mr. Hill's mangement has obtained a fine reputation. He married Carrie Rohrbach, a daughter of John Rohrbach, of Germania, Pennsylvania, in April, 1887, and has one daughter, May. Mr. Hill is a member of Galeton Lodge, No. 1014, I. O. O. F.; Westfield Encampment, No. 272, and Canton Keystone, No. 5, of Wellsboro. Politically, he is a Republican.

John Rohrbach was born in Sullivan county, New York, May 6, 1862, a son of John and Catherine (Yagge) Rohrbach, both natives of Germany. In 1886 the family located at Germania, Potter county, Pennsylvania, where the father, who was a carpenter, died in 1889. He had a family of ten children, of whom six are now living, viz: Kate, wife of Michael Kerry; Mrs. John Applalf, Lucy, Andrew, John and Michael. Our subject was reared in Sullivan county, New York, and came with his parents to Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1886, where he worked as a lumberman for six years. In February, 1894, in partnership with Asa Hill, he purchased the American Hotel at Westfield, which they conducted together, under the firm name of Hill & Rohrbach, until Mr. Rohrbach's removal to Addison, New York, in 1895. He was married in 1884, to Libbie Abbel, of Germania, Potter county. In politics, Mr. Rohrbach is a Democrat, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

George O. Manwaring was born in Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, March 10, 1863, a son of Daniel O. and Helen A. (Wilber) Manwaring. The family is of English descent, and of Puritan stock. Our subject was reared in his native county, attended the common schools in early boyhood, and at the age of eleven years began working by the month on a farm, in which vocation he continued nine years. He then went to Syracuse, New York, where he was engaged in clerking for five years, and in 1888 came to Potter county, Pennsylvania. For a short time he was employed as a book-keeper in a lumber office, and was engaged in lumbering on his own account for one year. In 1892 he located at Brookfield, Tioga county, where he conducted a general store, and also filled the position of postmaster, up to April 1, 1894, when he removed to Westfield borough, where he has since carried on one of the leading grocery stores of the town. Mr. Manwaring was married November 11, 1891, to Lizzie M. Pedley, a daughter of John and Martha (Malone) Pedley, of Baldwinsville, New York. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, and in religion, an adherent of the Baptist church.

John Youmans, Sr., was born in New Jersey, May 12, 1811, and came in boyhood with his parents to Chatham township, Tioga county. They were formerly from New Jersey, and were among the pioneers of this section of the county. John was reared on the homestead farm in Chatham township, and later cleared several farms, one in Covington, and one in Richmond, and also jobbed for others. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Jacob A. I. Johnson, of Covington township, and they were the parents of eight children, viz: Harriet, who married Harry Cleveland; Miles, Martha, who married, Z. M. P. Baird; John, William, Alphonso

J., Charlotte, wife of Edwin Klock, and Adelaide, who married Contine Connelly. Mr. Youmans died January 26, 1859. His wife died in the fall of 1862.

JOHN YOUMANS, second son of John and Sarah Youmans, was born in Covington township, Tioga county, February 2, 1841. He was educated in the common schools and at Mansfield Classical Seminary, and began life as a teacher. He taught for several terms, and was the first principal of the graded school at Covington. In the meantime he had engaged in farming, and in 1880 removed from Covington to Chatham township, where he partially cleared and improved a farm. In 1888 he located in Knoxville, and engaged in the sewing machine business as a salesman for the Singer Manufacturing Company, removing to Westfield in April, 1894. He is now located in Athens, Bradford county, where he is general agent of the Singer Company. Mr. Youmans was married February 15, 1863, to Elizabeth Wallace, a daughter of Thomas and Isabel (Baird) Wallace, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and has five children, viz: Lizzie B., wife of George Beach; Lottie, wife of William H. Husted; Ella, wife of Fred J. Wood; Myron L., and Arthur. In politics, he is independent, has served as auditor of Tioga county one term, and is a member of the K. of H.

DANIEL HUNT, a native of Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, born in 1796, was a son of William and Nancy (Colborn) Hunt, and a grandson of Wilson Hunt, a native of Cheshire, England, who was driven from his native land because of his religious opinions, and at an early day settled in Warren county, New Jersey, whence he removed to Scipio, New York. The parents of our subject immigrated to Muncy, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Lansing, New York, where they died. His father, William Hunt, entered the Continental army at the age of seventeen, and served during the last three years of the war. Daniel Hunt was reared in Lansing, New York, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1840 settled in Westfield township, Tioga county, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Barton, which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved. There he resided until his death, December 14, 1862, in his sixty-seventh year. His wife was Sarah Knapp, a daughter of Samuel Knapp, of Dryden, New York. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Samuel, Barton, Ann, who married John Brown; Isaac, who married Catharine Whitmarsh; Charity, who married Dewey Whitmarsh; Harriet, wife of James Labar; Betsey, Freelove, and Adeline, wife of John Rowland.

BARTON HUNT, second son of Daniel Hunt, was born in Ithaca, New York, November 13, 1824, was reared in Tompkins county until sixteen years of age, and then removed with his parents to Westfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he assisted in clearing the old homestead, which he now owns and occupies, and where he has resided since coming to this county. For twenty-two years he followed lumbering, and was also a pilot for twenty years on Pine creek and the Susquehanna river, from Gaines to Fort Deposit and Columbia. He is an adept with the jack-knife, and has more than a local reputation for making anything that can be whittled out with an ordinary pen-knife. Mr. Hunt was married November 13, 1859, to Anna Douglass, a daughter of William A. and Salina L. (Hancock) Douglass, of Clymer township, and has had four children: Ada, deceased; Effie M., wife of Clawson McMindes; William Sherman, deceased, and Charles B.



W. E. Kendall.

In politics, Mr. Hunt is a Democrat, has held various local offices in his township, is a good farmer and respected citizen.

JOHN WHITMARSH was born in Otsego county, New York, about 1810, there grew to manhood, and in 1842 settled in Westfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the farm now occupied by Cornelius Bush. He cleared a portion of it, and resided in this township until his death, at the age of sixty-three years. He was twice married. His first wife, Catherine Hilsinger, of Oneonta, New York, was a daughter of Michael Hilsinger, a Revolutionary soldier. She bore him one son, Alexander. His second wife was Eleanor Hilsinger, a sister of his first wife. Seven children were born to this union, viz: Catherine, wife of Isaac Hunt; Dewey, Jacob, Amelia, wife of Jonathan Weeks; Frances, wife of Oscar Butler; Lucinda, wife of William Case, and Susan, who married Herbert Moore.

DEWEY WHITMARSH, son of John and Eleanor Whitmarsh, was born in Oneonta, New York, March 12, 1832, and was ten years old when his parents settled in Westfield township, Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, and obtained a limited education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he commenced life for himself, as a farmer, and in 1866 located on fifty acres of land in Westfield township, which he still occupies, all of which he cleared and improved. In 1851 he married Charity Hunt, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Knapp) Hunt, of Westfield, and is the father of six children, viz: William, Charles, Lavina, wife of Lewis Breese; Alice, wife of Fred Beach; James, and Nettie, wife of Charles Roe. In February, 1864, Mr. Whitmarsh enlisted in Company F, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna, James River, and Petersburg. He was wounded in the last mentioned engagement, June 17, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service in February, 1866. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R.

AARON L. S. LEACH was born in Niagara county, New York, August 6, 1813, a son of Willard and Irene (Brown) Leach, natives of New Hampshire. He was reared in his native State, where he served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, which occupation he followed for some years in New York state, and for a short period after his permanent settlement in this county, in 1840. In later life he engaged in farming in Westfield township, clearing a part of the land now owned by James Vincent, and also followed various other occupations, including dealing in horses, hotel keeping, and for a short time was in the grocery business at Westfield. He was a tireless, energetic man, and changed his business as often as circumstances warranted. Mr. Leach was married March 8, 1843, to Mary F. Bennett, a daughter of John W. and Betsey (Shoff) Bennett. She was born in New Hampshire, and became the mother of seven children, viz: James V., a lawyer by profession, who died in 1875, in his thirty-first year; Virgil V., deceased; Frank V., George V., deceased; Ross V., Mary V., deceased, and William V. Mr. Leach died January 25, 1890, in his seventy-seventh year.

ROSS V. LEACH, son of Aaron L. S. Leach, was born in Westfield, Tioga county, June 9, 1853, and obtained a public school education. He commenced life for himself working on a farm by the month. In 1878, with his brother, Frank V., he purchased 100 acres of land in Westfield township, and shortly afterwards bought his brother's interest. He lived upon his farm until 1893, when he removed to

Westfield borough, which has since been his home. Mr. Leach was married March 13, 1878, to Almeda Converse, a daughter of Frank and Adelia (Jones) Converse, of Steuben county, New York. They are the parents of two children: Leon V. and Nina V. In politics, Mr. Leach is a stanch Democrat.

Charles H. Metcalf was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, a son of Daniel and Jedidah (Lacy) Metcalf, natives of Connecticut, and pioneers of Susquehanna county. He was reared in that county, and there learned the cooper's trade. In 1827 he settled in Harrison township, Potter county, where he cleared a farm of 200 acres, upon which he resided until 1843. In that year he removed to Westfield township, Tioga county, where he cleared a portion of a 100-acre farm. In 1833 he married Sarah A. Potter, a daughter of Stephen and Matilda (Aldrich) Potter, pioneers of Westfield township. Four children were born to this union, viz: Sarah M., wife of Peter Edgcomb; James H., Mary E., wife of Charles A. Gilbert, and Stephen L. Mr. Metcalf was prominent in temperance circles, and died July 29, 1878, aged seventy-six years.

James H. Metcalf, eldest son of Charles H. and Sarah A. Metcalf, was born in Harrison township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1838, and was five years old when his parents located in Westfield township, Tioga county. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Union Academy, Academy Corners, and later learned the mason's trade, which he followed seventeen years. On August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged May 29, 1863. He re-enlisted February 29, 1864, in Battery F, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was finally discharged from the service May 29, 1866. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and other engagements. He entered the service as third sergeant, and was promoted to first sergeant. During his second term he was commissary sergeant of Battery I, Provisional Heavy Artillery, and for twenty months was on detached service in the chief quartermaster's department of Appomattox, under Capt. C. W. Folsom. Since 1868 Mr. Metcalf has been engaged in farming in Westfield township, and has also followed his trade when convenient. He was married February 4, 1864, to Philena Tanner, a daughter of A. B. and Dorcas M. (Roblyer) Tanner, of Clymer township, and has three children: Minnie, Estella and Jennie. He married a second time, in 1878, Mrs. Elizabeth Aldrich, nee Dodge, of Westfield. Her parents, Israel and Sally (White) Dodge, came to Potter county as pioneers. Mr. Metcalf is a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., and also of the K. of H. Politically, a Republican, he has served ten years as justice of the peace of Westfield township.

Nathan Broughton, a native of Delaware county, New York, was among the pioneers of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. In 1817 he located on Pine creek, but later removed to Delmar township, where his principal business was lumbering, and he resided there until his death, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. His wife was Sally Walker, and their children were as follows: Uriel, Henry, Horace, Maria, who married Fred Boos; William, Eliza, who married Andrew Greiner; Rachel, who married Hiram Campbell; Nathan and Everton.

Henry Broughton, second son of Nathan Broughton, was born in Delaware

county, New York, in 1812, and was about five years old when his parents settled on Pine creek, in Tioga county. He was reared in Delmar township, and in early life engaged in farming and in lumbering. In 1845 he settled in Westfield township, on the farm now owned by his son, William, cleared and improved it, and died there at the age of seventy-two years. His wife was Parmelia Phillips, a daughter of Richard Phillips, of Westfield, who bore him a family of seven children, viz: Sarah J., who married George Baker; William, Saloma, who married Herman Seeley; Barzilla, Phillips, Uriel, and Flora, wife of Le Grand Mascho. Mr. Broughton was an adherent of the Republican party, and in religion, a member of the Christian church.

William Broughton, eldest son of Henry Broughton, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, March 27, 1840. When he was five years old his parents removed to Westfield, where he has since resided, now owning the old homestead farm. In 1862 he married Nancy Guile, a daughter of Herrick and Jane (Butler) Guile, of Otsego county, New York. Mr. Broughton is a Republican, in politics, and one of the enterprising farmers of the community in which he lives.

Peter B. Bush, son of John Bush, was born August 4, 1819, in Orange county, New York, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1843, locating at Knoxville, where he was engaged in the hotel business two years. He then removed to Westfield, and continued the same business five years, conducting the Red Lion and Boardman Hotels. He later engaged in farming, bought and sold stock quite extensively, and for four years operated a stage line between Westfield and Addison, New York. Mr. Bush was twice married. His first wife was Mary Ann Linderman, a daughter of Cornelius Linderman, of Schuyler county, New York, who bore him three children: Cornelius, Mary, wife of Abijah Stanley, and Harriet, wife of Delos Ellis. His second wife was Sarah Miller, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Strawn) Miller, of Chatham township, Tioga county. Four children were born to this union, viz: John M., Samuel, who died February 27, 1896; Jacob, and Edwin M. Mr. Bush died January 7, 1874. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, a stanch Republican.

Cornelius Bush, eldest child of Peter B. and Mary Ann (Linderman) Bush, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1844, and when he was about two years old his parents located at Westfield, where he grew to maturity. He then engaged in farming and lumbering, partially clearing the farm in Westfield township on which he now resides, upon which he located in 1867. In 1866 he married Lina L. Douglas, a daughter of William A. and Salina (Hancock) Douglas, of Clymer township. They have had one son, Charles P., who died October 26, 1896. Mr. Bush is a Republican, in politics, and is one of the representative farmers of Westfield township.

John Little was born in Woodhull, Steuben county, New York, May 12, 1834, a son of William and Margaret (Sammis) Little, and came with his mother and family to Westfield township, Tioga county, in 1847, where, with the assistance of her sons, she cleared and improved what is now known as the Graham farm. She married George Graham after locating in this county, and died upon the homestead in Westfield township. By her first husband, William Little, she was the mother of nine children, viz: Susan, who married Luke Scott; Latham M., Jesse,

John, William W., James, Emma, who married William D. Redner; Edwin R., and Mary A., wife of Onan Trowbridge. The subject of this sketch was reared in Westfield township from the age of thirteen years, and obtained his education in a pioneer frame school house. Since arriving at manhood, he has devoted his attention to farming, though sometimes engaged in jobbing as a lumberman. He has cleared a portion of several farms in Westfield township, and has lived on his present homestead since 1864. In August, 1862, Mr. Little enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After nine months' service he was honorably discharged, having never been absent from duty or missed a day's service during his term. On December 25, 1863, he married Rachel M. Aldrich, a daughter of Halsey and Matilda (Works) Aldrich, of Westfield township, to which union have been born the following children: William J., Jesse H., Halsey J., and Walter D., and they have also an adopted daughter, Grace B. In politics, Mr. Little is a Republican, has held various local offices, and is a member of Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield.

Thomas Sprague settled in Westfield township, Tioga county, in 1849, where he cleared and improved a farm, now owned by L. R. Garner. He was a native of Colchester, Delaware county, New York, and resided on his farm in Westfield township until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-six years. His wife was Keziah Warren, who bore him a family of eleven children, viz: Page, Maria, who married Arthur Tremain; Melissa, who married Fred. Thurber; Josephine, who married Thomas Tremain; Hiram, Helen, who became the wife of John Burtross; Henrietta, who married Hiram Burdic; Hannah, who married Albert Orson; Arthur, Albert, and Mary, who became the wife of L. R. Garner.

Hiram Sprague, son of Thomas and Keziah Sprague, was born in Colchester, New York, May 18, 1834, and removed with his parents to Westfield township, Tioga county, in 1849. Here he cleared and improved a farm of fifty-one acres upon which he now resides. He married Mary K. Rice, a daughter of Sylvanus and Harriet (Seeley) Rice, of Tioga, and has two children: Lewis and Eugene. In politics, Mr. Sprague is a Republican.

Lewis Sprague, eldest son of Hiram and Mary K. Sprague, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, October 3, 1862; attended the common schools of his district, and is a farmer and miller by occupation. In politics, he is a Republican, and is filling the offices of constable and collector of Westfield township. On November 27, 1884, he married Alvira A. Cooper, a daughter of Erastus and Amanda (Sedam) Cooper, of Westfield township, and has two children: Frank E. and Harriet A. Mr. Sprague is a member of the K. O. T. M.

Willett Vincent was a native of Swaygo, Dutchess county, New York, born June 3, 1805, and a son of Gilbert and Rebecca (Justis) Vincent, and was of French, English, German and Irish ancestry. He came to Westfield township, Tioga county, in 1850, settling on the farm now occupied by his son, James T. He cleared a portion of it, and there died in November, 1868. His wife was Maria Tompkins, a daughter of Cornelius and Kate (Brown) Tompkins, of Schenectady county, New York. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, viz: Katie, who married James Southall, of Alabama; James T., Horace G., who died

in 1864, from disease contracted in the army, and who was buried in Greenwood, Long Island; Phoebe, deceased; George, who was killed by a falling tree, in 1859; Dow, deceased; Mary, wife of William R. McFall; Mercy, wife of Mulford Labar; Harriet, wife of Orlando Tarbox, and Gilbert G. Mr. Vincent was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics, an adherent of the Democratic party.

James T. Vincent, son of Willett and Maria Vincent, was born in Broome county, New York, December 26, 1830, was educated in his native county, and came with his parents to Westfield township, Tioga county, in 1850. He has since resided on the old homestead, settled by his father, most of which he has cleared, paid for and improved. In politics, Mr. Vincent is an independent voter.

Isaac Thompson, a native of Connecticut, born in April, 1794, was a son of Jared Thompson, and a grandson of Samuel Thompson, a pioneer of Tompkins county, New York. In 1832 Isaac settled in Harrison township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of an unbroken forest, his nearest neighbors being from two to four miles distant. Here he cleared a farm, upon which he resided until his death, in 1873, aged seventy-nine years. His wife was Keziah Wickes, a daughter of Israel P. Wickes, of Tompkins county, New York, but later a resident of Ohio. She bore him six children who grew to maturity, viz: Lydia, who married E. Z. Olney; Jared, Isaac C., Nancy, who married Aaron Webster; Prudence, who married Alonzo Hawks; Harriet E., who married J. A. Smith, and Israel. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics, an ardent Republican. He filled the office of county commissioner, and also treasurer of Potter county, for one term each, and was a man of enterprise and public spirit.

Isaac C. Thompson, second son of Isaac and Keziah Thompson, was born in Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, November 16, 1821, and was in his twelfth year when his parents settled in Potter county, Pennsylvania. He attended school in the little log school house of his district, and after attaining his majority, he worked at the carpenter's trade seven years. Since that time, with the exception of four years that he was engaged in merchandising at Potter Brook, where he erected the first store building, he has followed farming in Potter and Tioga counties. He assisted his father to clear the old homestead, and also cleared and improved a farm for himself in Hector township, Potter county, but since 1866 he has been a resident of Westfield township, Tioga county. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; was detailed on detached service, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Thompson has been twice married. His first wife was Mary A. Potter, a daughter of Stephen and Matilda (Aldrich) Potter, who settled in Westfield township, Tioga county, in 1817. She bore him five children, viz: Emily, who married William Weeks; Sophronia, who married B. F. Mulford; Julia A., who married L. J. Skinner; Eva K., who married A. V. Hawley, and Hattie, who became the wife of William Nivison. He married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah A. Stevens, nee Rossiter. In politics, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and an advocate of prohibition. During his residence in Potter county, he served as auditor, and also as a justice of the peace. Since locating in Westfield township, he has filled the latter office two terms. He is known in the community as a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and a public-spirited man.

Erastus G. Hill, a native of Lebanon, Madison county, New York, was one of the first settlers of Clymer township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved a farm, owning at one time 300 acres of land, which has since been divided into several farms. Later in life he removed to Westfield township, where he continued farming, but afterwards erected a hotel in what is now Westfield borough, known as the Hill House. He conducted this hotel for five years, then sold out and retired from active business. His wife was Violet Thompson, who bore him four children who grew to maturity, viz: Lafayette, Kirk B., Emma, wife of George Parmenter, and Perry. Mr. Hill died in Westfield, in 1879, at the age of sixty-two years.

Kirk B. Hill, second son of Erastus G. and Violet Hill, was born in Clymer township, Tioga county, January 9, 1845. He obtained his education in the common and select schools of Westfield, and in early manhood worked at the carpenter's trade. For fourteen years he was employed in a sash and blind factory at Cowanesque. Since 1883 he has been engaged in farming in Westfield township, and is one of its progressive and successful citizens. Mr. Hill was married September 25, 1874, to Addie Burdic, a daughter of Nelson and Susan (Pease) Burdic, of Westfield, and has two children: Benjamin and Hazel. In politics, he is a Republican, is a member of Eulalia Grange, of Westfield, and has filled various local offices in his township.

James Lattimer was born in England, February 6, 1803, was a miller by trade, and spent some years in Scotland. In 1854 he immigrated to the United States, and settled in Westfield, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming until his death, September 8, 1889. His wife was Helen Haining, a native of Scotland, who was the mother of eight children, viz: William, Agnes, who married John T. Stephenson; Alexander, Mary, wife of James Champlin; James, George, David and John. Mr. Lattimer was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Democratic party.

George Lattimer, fourth son of James and Helen Lattimer, was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, June 23, 1846, and came with his parents to Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1854. He was reared upon a farm; obtained a common school education, and has followed agricultural pursuits since boyhood. He has resided upon his present homestead in Westfield township since 1879. On December 25, 1874, he married Mary A. Price, a daughter of Phineas and Sybil (Bump) Price, of Westfield township, and has one daughter, Maggie. In politics, Mr. Lattimer is a stanch Democrat, and gives an earnest support to Democratic measures and principles.

S. Austin Buck, a native of Bennington, Vermont, born about 1826, was a son of Hiram Buck, and came with his parents to Elkland, Tioga county, about 1849. Hiram Buck was a blacksmith, which trade he followed for some years at Elkland, whence he removed to Coudersport. His children were as follows: Abel, S. Austin, Hiram, Clarissa, who married Harry Wheaton; Lucy, who married Alpheus Bassett; Myrtle, who became the wife of William H. Banks; Lucretia, Frank and Charles. The subject of this sketch learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and followed that business for many years at Elkland and Westfield. He was also in the mercantile business at Westfield, and Harrison Valley, Potter

county, for several years, as a member of the firm of R. Krusen & Company, general merchants and millers. About 1865 he purchased the farm in Westfield township now occupied by his sons, Eugene A. and Randolph H., where he continued to reside up to his death, in 1870. His wife was Aurilla Hurlbut, a daughter of Giles Hurlbut, of Harrison township, Potter county, to which union were born four children, viz: Eugene A., Randolph H., Norman and Loren. In politics, Mr. Buck was a Republican, and was a justice of the peace for several years at Harrison Valley.

Randolph H. Buck, second son of S. Austin Buck, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, November 25, 1852. He was reared in this county, obtained a common school education, and served an apprenticeship of five years at the tanner's trade, which business he gave up on account of ill health. Since 1879 he has been engaged in farming, and is now serving his fourth year as treasurer of the Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society. Mr. Buck was married October 5, 1876, to Emily A. Wheaton, a daughter of Lewis and Rozetta (Whitcomb) Wheaton, of Pine Creek, Potter county, and has one daughter, Helen O. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been clerk of Westfield township for the past seven years. He has been financial secretary of New Hall Council, No. 846, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Potter Brook, since its organization, and secretary of Eulalia Grange, No. 1088, of Westfield, for the past three years.

James E. Dodge was born in Steuben county, New York, September 26, 1836, a son of Israel and Sally (White) Dodge, both natives of Oxford, Chenango county, New York, who settled in Harrison township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1839. His father was a millwright, at which trade he worked, in connection with farming, until his death. He had a family of nine children, viz: Angeline, who married Henry Cummins; Martin, Franklin, Elizabeth, who married Horatio Aldrich; James E., Vincent, Clarissa, who married John Champlin; Anna, who married Eugene Stevens, and Eugene. The subject of this sketch was reared in Potter county, obtained a common school education, and began life for himself as a lumberman, which business he followed four years. In 1860 he located in Westfield township, Tioga county, where he cleared and improved a farm which he still owns, and is now the owner of two farms in Westfield township, embracing 260 acres, and one of 111 acres in Harrison township, Potter county, besides some village property in Harrison Valley. Mr. Dodge was married October 28, 1860, to Alpha A. Champlin, a daughter of George and Loncy (Works) Champlin, of Westfield township. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held various township offices.

Deacon Richard Ellis, sixth child of Reuben and Mehitabel (Scott) Ellis, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, December 20, 1760. His paternal grandfather, Richard Ellis, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1704, came to America in 1717, landing in Massachusetts, and in 1728 married Jane Phillips, a daughter of Capt. John Phillips, of Easton, that State. They had a family of nine children. Reuben Ellis, the father of Deacon Richard Ellis, was born in Easton, November 5, 1728, there grew to manhood, and served in the French and Indian War from 1754 to 1757. He was an ensign in the Colonial service, and three of his sons served in the Revolutionary War, the subject of this sketch being one of them. In 1811 Deacon Richard Ellis settled in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, purchasing a large tract of land, upon which he later built two saw-mills and two grist-mills.

He manufactured lumber on Pine creek, and was a man of great industry and enterprise. In later life he removed to Ellisburg, Potter county, which was named in his honor, where he erected a saw-mill, a grist-mill and a tavern. He was twice married, his first wife being Eunice Chilson, who bore him six children. His second wife, Chloe Chilson, was a sister of his first, and to this union thirteen children were born. Mr. Ellis was a member of the Baptist church, to which denomination most of his children adhered. He died at Ellisburg, Potter county, May 14, 1841.

Richard Ellis, Jr., was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, December 6, 1795, a son of Deacon Richard and Chloe Ellis, and came to Delmar township, Tioga county, with his parents in 1811. He became a Baptist minister, though not ordained for some years after he commenced to preach. He kept a general store and shoe shop at Wellsboro, for several years. His wife was Patience Herrington, who bore him four children, viz: Amasa, Consider, Samuel G. and John M. Mr. Ellis died in Wellsboro, in 1827.

Amasa Ellis, eldest son of Richard Ellis, Jr., was born in what is now Shippen township, Tioga county, February 18, 1819. In 1840 he located in the town of Willing, Allegany county, New York, where he followed farming until 1865, when he removed to Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, which has since been his home. On September 29, 1849, he married Martha Schoonover, a daughter of Christopher and Chloe (Pemberton) Schoonover, of Clymer township, Tioga county. Five children have been born to this union, viz: Mary E., wife of E. A. Buck; Delos E., James D., Frank and Charles. In religious belief, Mr. Ellis is a Baptist, and in politics, a stanch Democrat. During his residence in Willing, New York, he held the office of supervisor for seven consecutive years.

Delos E. Ellis was born in Allegany county, New York, in the town of Willing, September 13, 1853, a son of Amasa and Martha Ellis. He came to Tioga county with his parents when about twelve years old, and obtained a common school education. Since early manhood he has been engaged in farming in Westfield township. On October 10, 1882, Mr. Ellis married Harriet Bush, a daughter of Peter B. and Mary A. Bush, of Westfield township, and has three children: Fred, Bessie M. and Burt. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Job Rexford was born in Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York, January 23, 1817, and was of Irish descent. About 1839 he came to Shippen township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and for twenty-eight years was engaged in lumbering on Pine creek. In 1865 he located in Westfield, and in 1877 removed to Harrison Valley, Potter county, where he died in 1880. His wife was Chloe Ellis, a daughter of David Ellis, of Shippen township. She became the mother of three children who grew to maturity, viz: Perry E., Nancy O., wife of J. W. Stevens, and Stella, wife of Dr. E. J. Shaw. Mr. Rexford enjoyed a wide acquaintance in Tioga county, and was one of its prominent citizens for many years. In politics, he was a Republican, and filled the office of county commissioner for three terms, being the only man to enjoy that honor in the history of the county.

Perry E. Rexford, only son and eldest child of Job and Chloe Rexford, was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, February 22, 1845, and grew to manhood in his native county. He attended the common schools in boyhood, and began his business life as a farmer, which vocation he has followed up to the present. Since 1866 he has occupied his present homestead farm in Westfield township. In 1870

he married Clara J. Swetland, a daughter of M. W. and Parmelia (Stevens) Swetland, of Harrison township, Potter county, and has three children, viz: Lillian, Edith and Lena. Mr. Rexford is a member of the Baptist church, in politics, a Republican, and has held various township offices.

JOHN P. STEPHENSON was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, August 13, 1826, a son of James and Elizabeth (Pool) Stephenson. He was reared upon a farm in his native land, and in 1852 immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Westfield township, Tioga county, where he spent five years. For the following five years he was engaged in farming in Du Page county, Illinois. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Stone River and all of the engagements on Sherman's March to the Sea. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865. Returning to Westfield, Tioga county, he there engaged in farming, and was also employed in the planing mill at Cowanesque for eleven years. Here he lost his right hand, and has since lived retired from active life. Mr. Stephenson was married in 1845, to Agnes Lattimer, a daughter of James and Helen (Haining) Lattimer, of Westfield township, all natives of Dumfrieshire, Scotland. They are the parents of ten children, viz: John, William, Mathew, Helen, wife of A. P. King; James, Archibald, Mary, Janet, Frank and George. In politics, Mr. Stephenson is a Republican, has held the offices of school director and supervisor of Westfield township, and is a member of the G. A. R.

* SAMUEL TUBBS was born in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1823. His father, James Tubbs, was a son of Samuel Tubbs, Sr., a pioneer of Elkland, who at one time owned the land upon which that borough stands. James was born in January, 1800, and came to the site of Elkland with his parents in 1811. He married Sally Coates, and they were the parents of two sons: Samuel and Benjamin. The former was reared in Elkland and Brookfield townships, and now resides in Brookfield, where he has been engaged in farming for more than half a century, having cleared and improved three farms in that township. He married Mary Lewis, a daughter of Simon Lewis, of Brookfield. Mrs. Tubbs became the mother of four children, and died December 9, 1872. The children are as follows: James B., Jeannette, wife of Morgan Kizer; Charles F., and Lucina, the last of whom died February 5, 1872. Mr. Tubbs is a stanch Republican, and one of the substantial farmers of his native county.

JAMES B. TUBBS, eldest son of Samuel and Mary Tubbs, was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, July 3, 1844. He received an academical education in Union and Troupsburg Academies. He has followed agriculture as an occupation since boyhood, but has devoted some attention to teaching vocal and band music, and was chorister in the Methodist Episcopal church over twenty-five years. He located in Westfield in 1867, which has since been his home. In September, 1892, he was appointed superintendent of Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, which position he still occupies. Mr. Tubbs was married March 16, 1867, to Mary Snyder, a daughter of John and Sally (Marble) Snyder, of Harrison, Potter county, and has two children: Carrie G., wife of Frank Wedge, and Lewis L. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; also of the Grange, and the E. A. U., and is Wigwam of Fleetfoot Tribe, No. 366, Improved Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Republican, has held the office of constable, and is now serving his second term as assessor of Westfield township.

Charles H. Martin was born in Erwin, Steuben county, New York, August 2, 1850, a son of Alfred and Mary J. (Onan) Martin. His paternal grandfather, Hiram Martin, was a son of John Martin, a pioneer of Addison, New York. His maternal grandfather, James Onan, was born in Ireland September 15, 1785. In 1806, being then in his twenty-first year, he left his native country for America. While on his way across the ocean he was taken by a British man-of-war and held prisoner three years, when he effected his escape. After remaining secreted in Porto Rico three months, he made his way to the United States, and was naturalized in Philadelphia, September 20, 1815. He afterwards removed to Cattaraugus county, New York. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and there received a common school education. In 1869 he located at Cowanesque, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and began work in the sash and blind factory at Cowanesque, afterwards owned and operated by him for two years, and of which he has held the position of foreman for eighteen years. Mr. Martin married Olive Luce, a daughter of Ira and Isabel (Pease) Luce, of Cayuga county, New York, September 30, 1874, and has one son, Randall. In politics, he is a Democrat, has held various township offices, and is now postmaster of Cowanesque. He is a member of Jemison Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Westfield.

Dana Learn was born in Groton, Tompkins county, New York, May 31, 1849, son of Daniel J. S. and Catherine (Houser) Learn. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, John Learn and Samuel Houser, lived at Lansing, Tompkins county. Our subject was reared in his native county, and obtained a common school education. In 1870 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and for two years worked on a farm and in the lumber woods. In 1873 he engaged in farming in Clymer township, and the following year was elected constable of that subdivision. In 1875 he removed to Woodhull, Steuben county, New York, but returned to Tioga county in 1876, and located in Westfield township, where he followed agriculture for three years. In 1879 he purchased a farm in Brookfield township, and lived upon it two years. In 1880 he bought 110 acres in Westfield township, to which he afterwards added fifty-seven acres adjoining, making a total of 167 acres, seventy of which he cleared and improved himself. Mr. Learn married Anna Baker, a daughter of Sylvanus and Sally (Guiles) Baker, of Westfield township, February 5, 1873. Six children have been born to this union, viz: L. Claude, Alta J., George W., Grace, Clair and William. In politics, Mr. Learn is a Democrat; has held the office of school director of Westfield township for two years, and is one of the substantial farmers in his locality.

Peter Rushmore came from Dutchess county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, early in the present century, and settled at Knoxville, removing at a later day to Clymer township, where he cleared and improved a farm, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life. His wife was Amelia Wyatt, and their children were as follows: Samuel, Amelia, who married George Campbell; Elsie, who married Elihu Wixon; Abbey, who married Arch Knox; John, Silas, Emily, who married William Tate; Joshua, Lizzie, who became the wife of Joseph Sunderlain, and Watson R.

Silas Rushmore, son of Peter and Amelia Rushmore, was a native of New York state, and came to Tioga county with his parents. He was a tanner and

currier, and operated a tannery in Clymer township about fifteen years, where he also cleared and improved a farm. His wife was Hannah Baker, a daughter of James and Deborah Baker, of Warsaw, New York, who became the mother of eight children, viz: Watson R., James B., Peter, Silas, Levi, William, Deborah, who married Wallace Wheaton, and Frank. Mr. Rushmore was a Democrat, in politics, and filled various offices in Clymer township. He died upon his farm in that township, August 7, 1878, at the age of sixty-four years.

Watson R. Rushmore, eldest son of Silas and Hannah Rushmore, was born in Warsaw, Yates county, New York, September 16, 1843, was reared in Clymer township, Tioga county, and obtained a common school education. In 1869 he commenced farming for himself in Clymer township, which occupation he has since successfully continued, owning two fine farms in Westfield township, where he permanently located in 1877. Since the fall of 1892 he has been a resident of Westfield borough. On October 20, 1869, he married Sophena Cottrell, a daughter of Dr. W. S. Cottrell, of Whitesville, New York, and has four living children, viz: William, Celestia, wife of Ira Sherwood; Albert E. and Nina May. On August 18, 1864, Mr. Rushmore enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the battles of Hallett House Battery, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman, Stony Creek, and Petersburg. He was wounded in the last mentioned engagement, April 2, 1865, and was honorably discharged, May 27, following. Mr. Rushmore is a member of the Baptist church, and is connected with the K. of H., the Grange, and the G. A. R. In politics, he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

Joseph M. Decker, a native of New York state, was a son of Henry Decker, and was reared in Chemung county. He learned the carpenter's trade, followed it in Breesport, New York, and in 1870 settled in Rutland township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he continued working at his trade in connection with farming. In 1882 he removed to Westfield township, and resided there until his death, which occurred on January 25, 1892, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Decker was thrice married. His first wife was Jane Benson, who bore him one son, John. His second wife was Minerva Wood, a daughter of Stephen H. Wood, of Rutland township, to which union were born three children, viz: Addie J., wife of Edgar Smith; Charles F., and Anna, deceased. His third wife was Eliza A. Ackley, of Westfield township. Mr. Decker was a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, a stanch Republican.

Charles F. Decker, son of Joseph M. and Minerva (Wood) Decker, was born in Chemung county, New York, April 30, 1862, and was ten years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He attended the common schools, and also Mansfield Business College, and has been a farmer since attaining his majority. He owns a farm in Rutland township, but has resided in Westfield township since 1885. He married Hattie Ackley, a daughter of Henry C. and Eliza (Sweazy) Ackley, of Westfield, to which union have been born three children: Maude, Charles H. and Joseph Walter. Mr. Decker is an adherent of the Republican party.

Walter C. Kendall was born at Altay, Schuyler county, New York, October 22, 1858, a son of Merritt and Adeline (Carmichael) Kendall, and is of New England and Scotch descent. He was reared in his native county, and educated in the public

schools. He engaged in merchandising in 1877, at Kendall Station, Chemung county, New York, where he carried on business two years, and then removed to Moreland, Schuyler county, where he continued as a merchant three years. In 1882, he located at Potter Brook, in general merchandising, where he has since successfully carried on business, having to-day one of the finest stores in the county. From 1882 to 1889 he was also extensively engaged in lumbering, and for five years has been a member of the firm of Kendall & Wyckoff, proprietors of the Kendall House at Potter Brook. In January, 1886, he married Maude Derr, a daughter of David and Alice (Schrayer) Derr, of Hector, Potter county, and has two sons: Clarence and Arthur. Mr. Kendall is a Democrat, in politics, and has been postmaster of Potter Brook since June, 1894. He is a member of the K. of H., and is recognized as one of the enterprising citizens of the county.

Charles D. Markham was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1854, a son of William and Betsey Markham, a sketch of whom will be found in this chapter. The subject of this sketch was reared in Knoxville, and obtained a common school education. He began his business career as a clerk in a drug store at Knoxville, in which he served three years, when he purchased the business of his employer and carried it on four years. The year 1882 he spent in the South, and in 1883 he located at Potter Brook, Tioga county, where he has since carried on general merchandising. In 1879 Mr. Markham married Emma J. Martin, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Johnson) Martin, of Knoxville, and has one son, Carl W. Mr. Markham is a member of the Christian church, and also of Cowanesque Lodge, No. 351, F. & A. M. In politics, he is a Republican, and served as postmaster of Potter Brook five years.

Matthew Eugene McNinch was born in Conesus, Livingston county, New York, March 5, 1851, and is a son of John and Clarissa (Cruger) McNinch. He grew to manhood in his native county, and there received a common school education. In 1876 he located in Clymer township, Tioga county, where he was engaged in farming until 1883, in which year he removed to Westfield township, where he has continued in agricultural pursuits, and also conducted a milk route in Westfield borough. Mr. McNinch was married January 1, 1874, to Amanda A. Brownell, a daughter of Rev. Veranus Brownell, of Livingston county, New York, and has one daughter, Ada Louise, wife of Delos Cooper. In politics, he is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising young farmers of the township.

William Champlain, a son of George and Loncy (Works) Champlain, was a native of Potter county, Pennsylvania, but in early life removed to Westfield township, Tioga county, where he spent the remaining years of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife was Nancy Verguson, and they were the parents of two sons, George and Robert.

Robert Champlain, youngest son of William and Nancy Champlain, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, September 2, 1846, and lived in his native township until his death, September 24, 1879, caused by being accidentally shot while cutting corn on his farm. He dwelt on a part of the old homestead, and also owned a farm on Broughton hill, which he cleared and improved. His wife, Helen Eliza, was a daughter of Hiram and Catherine Graves, of Otsego county, New York,

and bore him two children, Joseph and Emmett. The widow of Robert Champlain married I. P. Van Zile, and now resides in Osceola.

JOSEPH CHAMPLAIN, eldest son of Robert and Helen E. Champlain, was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, October 1, 1867, and attended the public schools of Westfield and Osceola in boyhood. He served an apprenticeship of four years at the blacksmith's trade, and has worked as a journeyman since 1885. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM SIMMONS was born April 7, 1804, in Delaware county, New York, and removed to Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1816. In 1819 he married Mary A. Brown, a daughter of John H. Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first settlers in Brookfield township. The following children were born to this marriage: John, Ebenezer, Lucinda, who married Rev. William G. Raymond; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Montague; Andrew J., and Mary, wife of William Bullock. Mr. Simmons first settled on the farm now owned by John Dougherty, made a small clearing there, and later removed to the farm now owned by his son, Andrew J., which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved. He died upon the homestead January 17, 1880, aged nearly seventy-six years. He kept a general store for many years, and for fifteen years filled the office of justice of the peace. He was one of the leading Republicans of his township, and a very worthy citizen.

ANDREW J. SIMMONS, youngest son of William Simmons, was born upon his present homestead in Brookfield township, Tioga county, December 12, 1835. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and later Union Academy, at Academy Corners. He owns and occupies the old homestead, and since 1858 has been engaged in farming, though he also conducted a general store in Brookfield for twenty years, and held the office of postmaster for the same period. December 9, 1858, Mr. Simmons married Martha Hunt, a daughter of Richard and Phoebe Hunt, of Brookfield township. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Gaylord B., Fred C., Rose, wife of G. A. Kelley; Mary, wife of Kirk Perry; George W., Amanda, wife of Schuyler Lozier; Willie, and Lena, wife of P. E. Parker. Mr. Simmons is the possessor of a valuable relic, consisting of a hollow pewter tube, with a plunger or rod for compressing air, which was used by his grandfather, John H. Brown, during the Revolution, for lighting punk with which to build fires. In politics, he is an independent voter, and is an active member of the Farmers' Alliance.

DANIEL SCHOONOVER, a son of Richard and Mima (Bailey) Schoonover, was one of the early settlers of Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Massachusetts, whence he removed to Lower Canada and later to Troupsburg, New York, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. In 1814 Daniel settled on a piece of forest land in Brookfield, which he cleared and improved. It is now owned by Jonas G. Kilburn. In 1865 he removed to McKean county, where he died in 1867. His first wife was Minerva Seely, a daughter of Cornelius and Sally Seely, and bore him three children: Anson, Benjamin and Richard. His second wife was Dama Warner, to which union were born three children, viz: Ezra, Charlotte, who married Joseph Fairbanks, and Daniel.

Richard Schoonover, youngest son of Daniel and Minerva Schoonover, was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, August 6, 1826, there grew to maturity, and obtained a common school education. He began his business life as a jobber in lumber, but in 1847 located on a farm in Steuben county, New York, and engaged in farming. He returned to Brookfield township in 1875, since which time he has occupied the farm upon which he now lives. For many years he dealt in agricultural implements, beginning in New York state, and has also been engaged in merchandising at Austinburg for several years in company with his son, Richard P. Nearly all his life he has been more or less engaged in lumbering, which business he has found congenial. In April, 1848, he married Sophronia Schoonover, a daughter of Christopher and Chloe (Pemberton) Schoonover, of Clymer township. They have reared five children, viz: Chloe, deceased; Richard P., Lucina, deceased wife of John D. George; Hiram B., deceased, and Elizabeth. In politics, he is an independent Democrat, and has held various local offices in Brookfield.

Richard P. Schoonover, son of Richard and Sophronia Schoonover, was born in Troupsburg, New York, February 8, 1854, and was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving a common school education. In 1880 he located in Brookfield township, Tioga county, where he followed farming until 1892, when he embarked in merchandising at Austinburg, in which business he still continues. Mr. Schoonover was married February 26, 1873, to Eliza Lurvey, a daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (George) Lurvey, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and has three children: Albertus, Hiram and Teresa. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; also of the K. O. T. M., and the P. of H. In politics, a Democrat, he has served as clerk of Brookfield township three terms, and has been postmaster at Austinburg since 1892.

Darius W. Nobles was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1823, a son of Asahel and Hannah (Joseph) Nobles. His father, and grandfather, Azel Nobles, both settled in Brookfield township in 1816, locating on the farm now the home of W. S. Hubbard, which was cleared and improved by Asahel Nobles, and on which Asahel and Darius W. lived and died. Azel, grandfather of Darius W., lived on the homestead but a short time. He removed to Farmington township, and there died. Five generations of the family have lived on the homestead, the wife of W. S. Hubbard being the fourth, and their son, Forrest L., the fifth. Asahel Nobles was the father of two children, viz: Hannah, who married John R. Coffin, and Darius W. The latter was born, reared and died on the old homestead. His wife was Cornelia Leonard, a daughter of Rev. Stephen A. and Peninah U. (Darrow) Leonard, of Westfield. She was the mother of four children, as follows: George R., Walter L., Emma P., wife of W. S. Hubbard, and Cora S., wife of Gaylord B. Simmons. Mr. Nobles died March 11, 1894. He was a stanch Republican, filled various local offices in his township, and was recognized as one of its most prominent citizens.

Winfield Scott Hubbard was born in Troupsburg, Steuben county, New York, April 28, 1855, and is a son of Noah B. and Jemima (Cady) Hubbard. He was reared in his native town, and educated in the common schools. Since 1876 he has resided in Brookfield township, Tioga county, where he has been engaged in farming. August 28, 1881, he married Emma P. Nobles, a daughter of Darius W.

and Cornelia Nobles, of Brookfield township, and has one son, Forrest L. Mr. Hubbard is a member of the K. O. T. M.; is a Republican, in politics, and has held various local offices in the township.

Lovel Plank, Sr., a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, born April 24, 1795, was a son of William and Olive J. (Holmes) Plank, and a grandson of Ebenezer and Jedidah Plank, who were of English descent. Lovel was the youngest in a family of six children, named as follows: Matilda, Waldo, Elijah, Elisha, Elizabeth and Lovel. In 1831 he settled in Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the farm now owned by his grandson, W. L. Plank, where he resided until his death, October 1, 1864, in his seventieth year. His wife was Mehitabel Metcalf, who died December 28, 1857, aged sixty-six years. She bore him six children, viz: Sylvester L., who married Permelia Stanton; Daniel L., who married Eliza White; Olive J., who married Samuel Robinson; Isaac, Charles H., who married Lurania Beebe, and Laura L., who married John George. Mr. Plank was a deacon in the First Baptist church of Brookfield for many years, and also took an active part in public affairs.

Charles H. Plank, fourth son of Lovel Plank, Sr., was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, January 19, 1820, and was eleven years old when his parents settled in Brookfield township, Tioga county. He assisted in clearing the old homestead, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life, dying November 17, 1891, in his seventy-second year. His wife was Lurania Beebe, a daughter of Harry and Martha (Foote) Beebe, of Harrison township, Potter county. She bore him two sons, Spencer B., deceased, and Welcome L. Mr. Plank was a member of the Baptist church, and an adherent of the Republican party.

Spencer B. Plank, eldest son of Charles H. and Lurania Plank, was born on the old homestead in Brookfield township, June 25, 1851; was educated in his native county and in Woodhull, New York, and made farming his life vocation. He married Martha Pierce, a daughter of Zenas and Hannah (VanWinkel) Pierce. Mr. Plank died in Westfield township, April 14, 1893. He was a member of the Masonic order, and in politics, a Republican.

Welcome L. Plank was born in Brookfield township, Tioga county, August 31, 1854, and is the only surviving child of Charles H. and Lurania Plank. He has lived upon the old homestead all his life, and has followed farming as a vocation. On December 31, 1872, he married Jane Ackley, a daughter of George and Susan (Yale) Ackley, of Clymer township, and is the father of the following children: Charles W., Arthur L., deceased; John S., Anna E., George H. and Ethel M. Mr. Plank is a member of the Baptist church, and a R. A. M. in the Masonic order. In politics, he is a Republican, and is recognized as a successful and enterprising citizen.

Stephen Lane, a son of Joseph and Susannah (Ives) Lane, was born in Danville, New York, February 29, 1812. His father died in 1814, and his mother, who was a daughter of Titus Ives, one of the first settlers of Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, returned to that township after her husband's death. There our subject was reared to manhood, and soon after settled on the farm now owned by his son, William G., cleared and improved it, and died April 1, 1874. He married Jane George, a daughter of John and Olive (Gardner) George, of Brook-

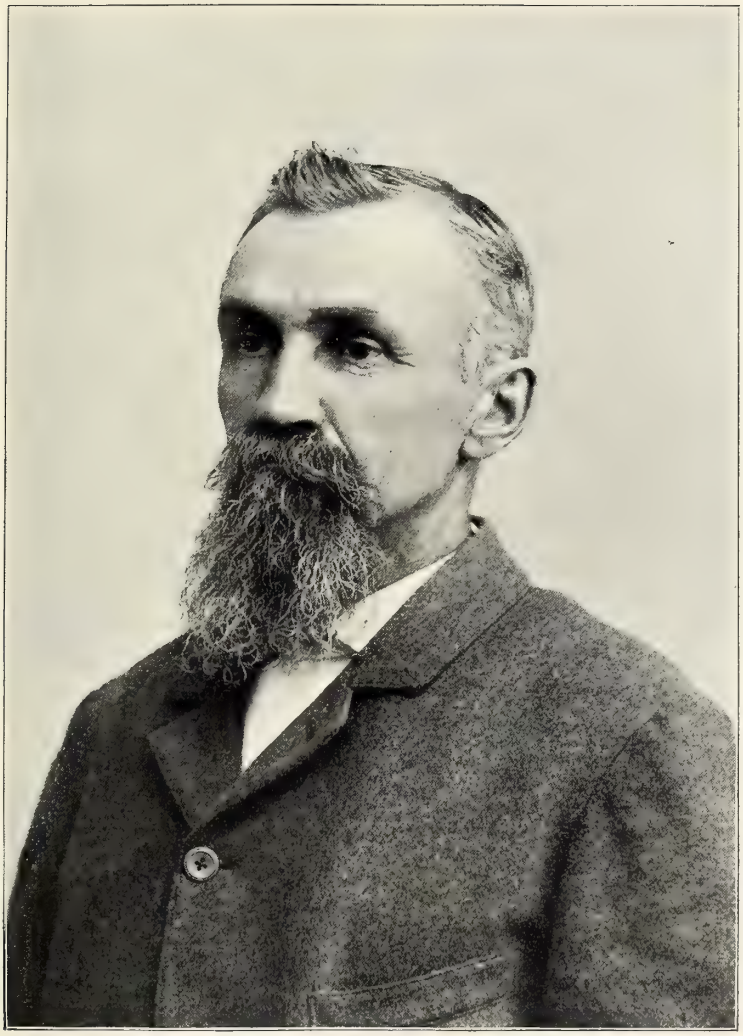
field township, who had two children by this union, viz: Juliette, wife of G. J. Davis, and William G. Mr. Lane was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an adherent of the Republican party.

WILLIAM G. LANE was born on the Lane homestead in Brookfield township, Tioga county, June 20, 1850, and is the only son of Stephen Lane. He has always resided upon the home farm, and obtained a common school education in the district schools. On January 1, 1879, he married Ida Davis, a daughter of James and Jane (Finkner) Davis, of Westfield, and has two children, Bessie and Arthur. Politically, Mr. Lane is a Republican.

GEORGE W. HUNT was born in Connecticut, in 1771, a son of George and Mary (Herrington) Hunt. His father was a soldier in the French and Indian war, while he served in the War of 1812 for three months. He was married in Dutchess county, New York, to Mary Brown, a daughter of John Brown, a Revolutionary soldier. He removed to Delaware county, New York, and in 1844 settled in Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith and worked at his trade up to 1857. He died in 1859, at the age of eighty-eight years. To George W. and Mary Hunt were born eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Charles, Elizabeth, who married Eri Baker; John, Richard, George, Jane, who married William Millard; Sally, who married William Coffin; Jackson, Robert and Adam.

RICHARD HUNT, third son of George W. Hunt, was born in Middletown, Delaware county, New York, April 6, 1812, and was there reared and educated. He worked on a farm, and also as a carpenter and joiner until 1844, when he removed to Brookfield township, Tioga county, and cleared a part of the farm settled by his grandfather, John Brown. He made all the improvements in buildings, but sold out in 1866 and purchased the farm where he now resides. In 1838 he married Phoebe Van Dusen, a daughter of Lawrence and Peggy (Turner) Van Dusen, of Delaware county, New York. He has reared seven children, as follows: Martha, who married Andrew J. Simmons; Sylvester, who died in 1862, while serving in the Union army; Marietta, wife of Seth Kelly; George, Roxanna, wife of S. P. Chase; Violetta J., wife of Edgar McLean, and Lester B. The last mentioned is a native of Brookfield township, was there reared and educated, and has made farming his life vocation. He married Rosetta Moore, a daughter of Samuel Moore, and has four children living, viz: Lettie, Rea, Ina and Richard E. He is a Republican, and has held several local offices of Brookfield township. Richard Hunt is proud of the fact that he has thirty-seven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren living. In religious belief, he is a Universalist. He is an adherent of the Republican party, and filled the office of treasurer of Brookfield township for one term.

PETER KILBURN, a native of Montreal, Canada, came from Vermont to Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, whence he removed to Woodhull, New York, and in 1857 settled in Brookfield township, Tioga county. He cleared and improved a farm in this township, and died at Austinburg, in 1889, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. His wife was Sophia Burch, and their children were as follows: Sarah, wife of John B. Bush; Jonas G., Serena, wife of Jackson Bush; Solomon P., and Jane, wife of Joseph Bush.



J. G. Kilburn

Jonas G. Kilburn, eldest son of Peter and Sophia Kilburn, was born in Orwell, Franklin county, Vermont, May 11, 1842, and came with his parents to Tioga county in 1854. Since attaining his majority he has devoted his attention to farming. On September 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and held the ranks of corporal and sergeant during his term of service. He took part in the battles of James Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Knoxville, Jackson, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, and many other engagements. He was wounded in the left knee at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and laid in the woods three days before being picked up. He re-enlisted in December, 1863, and was honorably discharged from the service, July 17, 1865, having served nearly four years. In 1871 he married Libbie Wakley, a daughter of John B. and Mary (Woodward) Wakley, of Deerfield township, and has four children, viz: Walter J., Lola, Madge and Rena M. For some years Mr. Kilburn was a breeder of Hambletonian horses, and among other valuable animals, he bred "Kilburn Jim," with a record of 2.23, which he sold for the sum of $5,300. Mr. Kilburn is an ardent Republican, and is one of the representative and progressive farmers of his township.

Stephen P. Chase was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 29, 1840, a son of Benjamin and Betsey T. (Payne) Chase, both of whom are dead. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and on September 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers. He was enrolled as a private, and was promoted to corporal, sergeant, color-sergeant and color-bearer, successively. In March, 1862, he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and was confined in the regimental hospital near Good Hope, Virginia, for two months. On May 13, 1864, he was appointed color-bearer of the regiment, and at the battle of North Anna, by a conspicuous act of bravery, he rallied the regiment, which resulted in the capture of a line of rebel earthworks. Mr. Chase was honorably discharged at Brandy Station, Virginia, December 30, 1863, and re-enlisted the following day in his old company and regiment. He received a gun-shot wound in the left side of head, at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, and was in hospital at Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, for five months. He has now in possession the bullet extracted from his head, and prizes it as a precious relic. The wound soon broke out, and on October 30, 1864, he was sent to City Point Hospital, where he was under treatment for nine weeks. During his service he took part in the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, South Anna, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, and the final assault on the lines in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He was finally mustered out of the service near Washington, D. C., June 27, 1865. Mr. Chase had two brothers in the service, Vincent, from Rhode Island, and Charles W., who was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. A brother of Mrs. Chase served in Company H, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, and died in the service. On November 21, 1867, Mr. Chase was married at Jasper, New York, to Roxanna S. Hunt, a daughter of Richard and Phoebe (Van Dusen) Hunt, of Brookfield township. Mrs. Chase was born January 21, 1848, and is the mother of the following children: Ina A., Cora B., Charlie W., Phoebe A., Maud and Lucy M. Mr. Chase has been superintendent of

the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at Brookfield most of the time since the war. He is a member of the R. P. Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield. He is a Republican, and has held the offices of justice of the peace, constable and collector of Brookfield township. He has made farming his life vocation, and is one of the most respected citizens in the community.

William Austin was born in Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, April 2, 1840, a son of James P. and Sally (Cook) Austin. In 1859 he located in Steuben county, New York, where he followed farming until 1861. In September of that year, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other minor engagements. He held the ranks of corporal and sergeant successively, and was honorably discharged February 7, 1864, on a surgeon's certificate of disability. He was slightly wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, but never reported it and continued in active duty. On his return to Steuben county, he continued farming until 1866, when he returned to Chautauqua county. In 1871 he located at what is now Austinburg, which is named in his honor, and there engaged in general merchandising until 1892. A postoffice was established at this point in 1877, mainly through his efforts, of which he was the first incumbent. He held the office until August, 1893, when he voluntarily resigned. In June, 1878, he married Emeline Seely, of Troupsburg, New York, who bore him three children, all of whom are dead. His second marriage occurred October 30, 1888, with Harriet Seely, of Knoxville. Mr. Austin is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the G. A. R. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as clerk of Brookfield township two terms.

William L. Ryder was born in Gloucester, England, January 8, 1857, and is a son of Charles Henry Ryder, a member of one of the old and well known families of that town. He was reared in his native land, and there received his education, with the exception of three winter terms after coming to the United States. At the age of fourteen he entered the British navy, where he spent five years. In 1875 he came to the United States, and located in Livingston county, New York, where he followed agricultural pursuits five years, and then removed to Brookfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged in farming. In 1891 he purchased what is known as the Grove farm, embracing ninety-six acres, prior to which year he had conducted the old Samuel Bacon farm. In 1879 Mr. Ryder married Mary Coleman, a daughter of Joseph and Eliza Coleman, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1856. Four children are the fruits of this union, viz: Mattie, Willie, Mabel and Maggie. Mr. Ryder is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the K. O. T. M. Politically, a Republican, he is one of the respected citizens of Brookfield township.

George Rietter was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, December 15, 1830, a son of Michael and Fredericka (Bach) Rietter. He was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1854 immigrated to the United States, and soon after located at Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, where he worked by the month on a farm for two years. He then engaged in farming for himself in that county, which he continued for twenty-four years, four years at Smethport and twenty years at Rew City, clearing and improving a farm at the latter place. In 1881 he removed to Brookfield township, Tioga county, where he has since resided, and now owns a fine farm

of 400 acres. Mr. Rietter was married August 24, 1856, to Rosa Burtch, a daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Fleisch) Burtch, of McKean county. Five children have blessed this union, viz: Christina W., wife of Gotthold Burtch; John F., Ernest, Frank and Delano. Mrs. Rietter died August 24, 1885, aged fifty-seven years. In politics, Mr. Rietter, is a Democrat, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a prominent supporter of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is one of the most successful farmers in Brookfield township.

CHAPTER LXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Chatham, Clymer, Gaines, Elk and Shippen Townships.

Sylvester Treat, Sr., was born in Madison county, New York, April 14, 1802, a son of Peter and Hannah Treat, who were of English ancestry, and settled in Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1827, locating on the farm now owned by his son, Sylvester, which he cleared and improved from the wilderness. He resided there until his death, October 5, 1866. He first purchased 160 acres, to which he kept adding until he owned 300 acres of good land. He was one of the substantial citizens of Chatham, and was honored and respected by his neighbors. His wife, Lucinda, was a daughter of Abiatha and Alvira (Holt) Gates, of Madison county, New York, and bore him a family of seven children, viz: Mary, wife of Thomas Owlett; Lydia, wife of Dr. William B. Rich; Rufus G., Caroline, wife of L. D. Carl; Darinda L., wife of James H. Carl; Amelia, wife of Leonidas Avery, and Sylvester.

Rufus G. Treat, eldest son of Sylvester Treat, Sr., was born on his father's farm in Chatham township, Tioga county, July 31, 1832, there grew to manhood, and attended the common schools of his district. He owns and occupies a part of the old farm settled by his father, purchased before and since the latter's death, upon which he has lived since 1853. On August 14, 1853, he married Mary J. Snyder, a daughter of John and Adeline (Baker) Snyder, of Farmington township. They have reared a family of six children, viz: Caroline, wife of Thomas Ransom; Nellie, wife of George Ransom; Jesse, who married Lizzie Bosard; Mary, wife of E. W. Conklin; Ernest, and Ada, wife of Frank Palmer. In September, 1864, Mr. Treat enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in the battle of Boydstown Plank Road, October 27, 1864, and for six weeks after was on picket duty at Fort Sedgwick, where he was transferred to the

Army of the James, under Gen. B. F. Butler, and later under Gen. O. C. Ord. He was mustered out of the service June 28, 1865, and received his final discharge July 8, 1865. Mr. Treat is one of Chatham's leading farmers, and has been postmaster of East Chatham since 1870. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R., and K. of H.

Sylvester Treat, youngest son of Sylvester Treat, Sr., was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, upon the farm where he now resides, December 26, 1846. He was reared to manhood upon the old homestead, and became its owner at his father's death. This farm now embraces 150 acres of well-improved land. On September 28, 1868, Mr. Treat married Sarah Miller, a daughter of Samuel and Judy (Close) Miller, of Chatham township. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Lewis, Alice, wife of Judd Butler; Burt, Agnes L., Fannie, Claude S., Samuel and Clara. In politics, Mr. Treat is a Republican, and has held the office of school director for six years. He is a member of the K. of H., and one of the progressive farmers of the community.

Matthew Boom was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1798, and was a son of Forgarty Boom. About 1836 he settled in Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, taking up 200 acres of land, and built a log cabin in the midst of the forest. Here he cleared and improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death. His wife, Caroline Pangburn, a native of Montgomery county, New York, was the mother of eight children, named as follows: John F., William, Mary A., who married James P. King; Sylvester, Phoebe E., wife of Paul Hunter; Darius, Melissa, wife of William Coburn, and Ben. Mr. Boom did service as a guide in the War of 1812. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a very worthy citizen.

Ben Boom, youngest child of Matthew Boom, was born on the old homestead in Chatham township, Tioga county, April 4, 1842, there grew to manhood, and has always followed farming as an occupation. In 1861 he married Nancy Mattison, a daughter of Gardner and Betsey (Winegardner) Mattison, of Knoxville, Tioga county, and has two children: Carrie E., wife of Myron Reynolds, and Jessie. In politics, Mr. Boom is a Republican, and is a member of the K. of H. He is one of Chatham's progressive farmers, and owns and occupies the old homestead settled by his father about sixty years ago.

Jeremiah Garner was born in Chenango county, New York, October 3, 1804, and was a son of Gideon and Patty Garner. In 1841 he came from Locke, Cayuga county, New York, to Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Delos, upon which he resided until his death, August 30, 1879, in his seventy-fifth year. He cleared and improved this farm through the passing years, and succeeded in making it valuable property. Mr. Garner was a hard-working, honest and industrious farmer, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors. He was married to Maria Reynolds, October 2, 1825, to which union were born eight children, viz: Lucy A., wife of Charles Mosher; William J., Daniel W., Betsey J., wife of R. J. Mosher; Martha M., wife of John F. Ackley; Delos, Sarah L., wife of Amason Sensabaugh, and Lucius R. Mrs. Garner died March 5, 1875, in the seventieth year of her age.

Delos Garner was born in Cayuga county, New York, July 10, 1838, and came

to Chatham township with his parents, Jeremiah and Maria Garner, in 1841, since which time he has lived upon his present farm. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and his entire attention has been devoted to farming. Mr. Garner was married April 29, 1871, to Josephine Griffin, a daughter of Philo and Jane (Leach) Griffin, of Middlebury township. They have an adopted daughter, Millie E. In politics, Mr. Garner is a Republican, and is recognized as one of Chatham's leading citizens.

Lucius R. Garner, youngest child of Jeremiah Garner, was born on the old homestead in Chatham township, Tioga county, June 12, 1844. He was reared in his native township, attended the common schools in boyhood, and has always followed farming as an occupation. Since 1880 he has resided on the old Sprague farm in Westfield township. On April 29, 1871, Mr. Garner married Mary Sprague, a daughter of Thomas and Keziah Sprague, of Westfield township, and has one son, Jerrold Paige. Mr. Garner is a Republican, has filled several local offices in the township, and is one of its respected citizens.

Solomon Cooper was born in Tompkins county, New York, April 5, 1827, a son of Jason and Maria (Champlain) Cooper. He came with his parents to Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, where his father took up a tract of land, upon which he resided until his death. Jason Cooper was a soldier in the War of 1812, and reared the following children: Solomon, Erastus, Hannah, who married Warren Boom; Winchester E., Betsey, who married Henry Madison; Burdick, Robert, and Esther, who married William R. Freeman. On attaining his majority, Solomon Cooper engaged in farming, on the farm now occupied by W. E. Cooper, cleared and improved a part of it, and there died, January 11, 1856, in his twenty-ninth year. His wife, Urania J., was a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Stringer) Mack, of Cayuga county, New York. She became the mother of four children, three of whom survive: Eliza, wife of Norman Tremain; Jason and Joseph. Mr. Cooper was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, a Whig.

Joseph Cooper, youngest son of Solomon and Urania J. Cooper, was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, March 22, 1853. He left home when twelve years of age, and for five years worked at anything he could find to do. At the age of seventeen he engaged in farming, and so successful have been his efforts through the passing years, that he owns to-day 700 acres of land in Tioga county, principally in Chatham township. For upwards of twenty years Mr. Cooper has been engaged in buying and shipping stock to the New York markets, and also has been more or less interested in general merchandising. He has devoted his attention to various other business interests, and has been generally successful in all his undertakings. Mr. Cooper was married July 9, 1870, to Helen Mosher, a daughter of Charles and Lucy A. (Garner) Mosher, of Clymer township, and has three children: Lelia, wife of Luther Davis; Delos, who married Ada McNinch, and Fred A. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as supervisor of Chatham township for ten years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H., and takes an active interest in social affairs. Mr. Cooper is pre-eminently a self-made man. Without any school advantages, he made his way in the world from the age of twelve

years, and is to-day one of the leading business men of his native county, as well as one of its largest land-owners

GEORGE FERRIS was born in Locke, Cayuga county, New York, in 1822, and was a grandson of Joseph Ferris, a native of New England. He came to Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, where he cleared and improved a farm, now owned by Lucy Ann Goodwin, and a grandson, Loren Clark. In later life he purchased another farm near Shortsville, Chatham township, where he died in 1877, in his fifty-sixth year. He married Huldah A. Harris, a daughter of Joseph and Eunice (Boga) Harris, of Massachusetts, who bore him three children: Joseph H., Lucy Ann, wife of William Goodwin, and George A. Mr. Ferris was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an adherent of the Republican party.

JOSEPH H. FERRIS, eldest son of George Ferris, was born in Locke, Cayuga county, New York, December 13, 1844, and was in his seventh year when his parents located in Chatham township, Tioga county. He obtained his education in the common schools and at the State Normal School, Mansfield. At eighteen years of age he began his career as a teacher, and followed that profession during the winter seasons for fifteen years. He was principal of Westfield High School in 1877, and taught his last term at Little Marsh in 1880. Mr. Ferris has also followed the carpenter's trade to some extent, as well as farming, and was in the mercantile business at Little Marsh for a year and a half, and for several years was engaged in huckstering on a large scale. On December 28, 1876, he married Emma J. Cady, a daughter of Jerry P. Cady, of Cayuga county, New York. They are the parents of four children, viz: Earl J., Frank A., Sadie Z. and Nellie. Mr. Ferris is a stanch Republican, and was elected sheriff of Tioga county in 1885, and served three years. He has also held nearly all the different local offices in Chatham township, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALVIN H. RICE, a native of Delaware county, New York, born December 2, 1810, settled in Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, on a tract of forest land, where he cleared and improved a farm, built a saw-mill and blacksmith shop, and carried on one of the first stores at Little Marsh. His wife was Sally Faulkner, and their children were as follows: Luther, Orrin, George W., Erastus, Austin D., Chancey J., Amelia A., William A., James M., Reuben H., Sally A. and Charles A. Mr. Rice died March 22, 1869, and his wife, January 27, 1880.

AUSTIN D. RICE was born in Delaware county, New York, June 1, 1839, a son of Alvin H. Rice, and came to Chatham township, Tioga county, with his parents when he was about eight years old. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about seven years. On September 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He lost his left leg in the latter engagement, September 17, 1862, and received an honorable discharge in March, 1863. On his return home he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed eight years, but later engaged in general merchandising for five years, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits more or less. Mr. Rice was married July 11, 1868, to Martha A. English, a daughter of George and Ellen (McEwen) English, of Delmar township. Her father was a native of Ireland, and her mother of Delmar township, Tioga county. Her maternal grandfather,

John McEwen, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a pioneer of Delmar township. His wife was a Miss Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have two children living: Ellen wife of Ural King, and Hazel. Mrs. Rice is a charter member of the Woman's Relief Corps, of Little Marsh. Mr. Rice is a member of the G. A. R., the U. V. L., the K. O. T. M., and the K. of H. In politics, he is an ardent Democrat, and served four years as postmaster of Little Marsh under President Cleveland's first administration. He was appointed to the same office in 1894, which he now occupies, and has held various local offices in Chatham township, including that of justice of the peace for twenty-four years.

Norman A. Ashton was born in Cayuga county, New York, November 10, 1827, a son of Matthew and Esther (Lewis) Ashton. He was reared in that State, there married Hannah C. Nichols, a daughter of Henry and Electa (Risden) Nichols, of Livingston county, and in 1864 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming in Chatham township. Here he continued in agricultural pursuits up to his death, May 17, 1890. Five children were born to him, four of whom grew to maturity, viz: Frances, wife of J. M. Swimelar; Catharina, wife of Grant Gleason; Nathan W. and Henry A. Mr. Ashton was a Democrat, and filled various local offices in his township.

Benjamin J. Fulkerson, physician and surgeon, was born in Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1855, a son of Daniel and Eleanor (Stephens) Fulkerson, and is of Welch and German extraction. He was educated at Reed Institute, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and in 1873 began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Edwards, of Smith's Mills, Clearfield county. In 1874-75, he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York, and in 1879-80, and in 1880-81, he attended lectures at the University of New York City, where he was graduated in March, 1881. In August of that year, he located at Little Marsh, in Chatham township, Tioga county, where he built up quite an extensive practice, and became widely known as a good physician. In 1895 he removed to Tyrone, Pennsylvania, where he now resides and pursues his profession. Dr. Fulkerson was married September 1, 1881, to Ida J. Alleman, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Shoemaker) Alleman, of Alleman's, Clearfield county. They are the parents of three children, viz: Katie, Eleanor and Daniel. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., and the K. O. T. M. societies.

CLYMER TOWNSHIP.

Luke Scott was born in Vermont, May 11, 1765, and settled at Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1804, where he engaged in lumbering. He subsequently lived on Troup's creek, in Deerfield township, and resided with his son Rufus, in Clymer township, at the time of his death, September 19, 1828. His wife was Chloe Darling, and their children were as follows: Joanna, who married Julius Seely; Stephen, Luke, Caroline, who married Archibald Knox; Orril, who married John Goodspeed, Sr.; James, Rufus, Charles, and Harriet, who married Orson Pemberton.

Rufus Scott, son of Luke Scott, was born in New Hampshire, July 24, 1802, and was about two years old when his parents settled at Knoxville, Tioga county. In 1823 he located in Clymer township, where he cleared and improved the farm

now owned and occupied by his son, Eli D., and resided there until his death, June 4, 1884, aged eighty-two years. His wife, Caroline, was a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Mattison) Dickens, of Clymer township. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, viz: Lafayette, Luke, James, Joel, Eli D., Chloe, who married Stephen Dickens; Lemuel and Winfield.

Winfield Scott, youngest son of Rufus Scott, and grandson of Luke Scott, the pioneer, was born on the old Scott homestead in Clymer township, May 18, 1847. He was educated at Union and Ulysses Academies, and has always followed farming as an occupation. With the exception of a two years' residence in Hector township, Potter county, he has spent his entire life in Clymer township. In 1873 he married Rosina Scott, a daughter of Levi and Polly (Seamans) Scott, of Westfield, and has one daughter, Julia L. Mr. Scott is a leading farmer of Clymer, and an active supporter of every worthy enterprise. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., and the P. of H., and takes a deep interest in both societies.

Silas S. Griffin was born in Georgetown, Madison county, New York, June 30, 1811, a son of William and Polly (Sweet) Griffin, and was of English descent. His grandfather, Conrad Griffin, immigrated from England to Long Island. Our subject was reared in his native county, and in 1833 settled in Clymer township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved a farm, now occupied by his widow, the wife of Charles F. Bruce, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Bethlehem Thompson, a pioneer of Deerfield and Clymer townships. Two children were the fruits of this union: Mary E., who married Hannibal Ladd, and Lucius. On May 7, 1845, he married Susannah M. Thomas, a daughter of Abial P. and Lydia L. (Pickett) Thomas, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively, and early settlers of Troupsburg, New York. Eight children were born to this marriage, viz: Silas Alvin, William Albert, Lucetta S., wife of Rinaldo Taylor; Maretta L., wife of William Paull; Maletta Lavina, wife of John Southworth; Annis Adora, wife of Eugene Schoonover; Lemuel A., and Sarah J., wife of James Kernan. Mr. Griffin was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and in politics, a supporter of the Republican party.

Silas Alvin Griffin, eldest son of Silas S. and Susannah M. (Thomas) Griffin, was born in Clymer township, Tioga county, January 4, 1846. He was educated in the common schools and Union Academy. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged until the close of the war. He was wounded in the right leg in the last fight in front of Petersburg, and was honorably discharged from the service May 31, 1865. After his return home, he remained on the homestead until 1868, when he removed to a farm of his own. He has cleared four farms in Clymer township, has resided on his present farm since 1879, and is one of the largest land-owners in this section of the county. On August 11, 1867, he married Sarah E. Hurd, a daughter of Russell and Louisa (Higgins) Hurd, of Gaines township, who bore him seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, viz: Benjamin A., who married Olive Hoagland; Eva M., who married Frank Kernan, and died leaving one son, George Alvin, now being

reared by our subject; Maretta A., wife of Clayton Scott; Clark S., and Walter D. Mr. Griffin is one of the prominent and progressive farmers of Tioga county, and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. In politics, a Republican, he has held the office of school director several terms, and is a leading member of the G. A. R.

Isaac Beach, a native of Dutchess county, New York, came from Tompkins county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1836, settling in Clymer township, then a part of Westfield. He cleared and improved a farm, now occupied by his son Burdett, where he also kept a store and entertained the traveling public. He was quite a prominent citizen of his time, and both he and wife died upon the old homestead. Her maiden name was Jane Miller, a native of Tompkins county, New York, and she became the mother of seven children who grew to maturity, viz: Jefferson B., Emily, who married Joshua Rushmore; Clark W., Burdett, Annette, wife of Israel Smith; Almira, who married John Sunderlain, and Miranville K. Mrs. Beach was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but her husband was connected with no religious denomination.

Jefferson B. Beach, eldest son of Isaac and Jane Beach, was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, August 25, 1825, and came with his parents to what is now Clymer township, Tioga county, in 1836. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and farming has been his life vocation. He cleared 250 acres of land in Clymer township himself, and is the owner of four fine farms in that township, embracing nearly 400 acres of land. In 1885 he retired from active business life, and has since been a resident of Westfield. Mr. Beach was married October 29, 1848, to Catherine Douglas, a daughter of William and Sally (Redner) Douglas, of Hector township, Potter county. Eight children were born to this union, viz: Wallace D., Augustus C., Ezra G., Charles L., Ida A., wife of Leon Kilbourn; John W., who died aged eleven months; Jenny S., wife of Guy Waterman; Nettie, wife of Frank Bristol, and Elwood S. Mr. Beach and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as steward forty-three years, and is now filling the office of trustee. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and is one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of the county.

Ezra G. Beach was born in Clymer township, Tioga county, June 21, 1855, a son of Jefferson B. and Catherine (Douglas) Beach. He was educated in the common schools of his township, and on attaining his majority went into the lumber woods jobbing for tanneries, principally for H. H. Crary & Company, of Westfield. He has also been largely connected with lumber operations, and has given employment to a large number of woodsmen. He has followed this business successfully for about twenty-four years, until the forests in his vicinity have been stripped of their best timber. On July 6, 1888, Mr. Beach married Louisa Putman, a daughter of William and Harriet (Campbell) Putman, of Sunderlinville, Potter county, who has borne him two children, viz: Mabel, who died February 26, 1891, and Grace May, who died April 24, 1893. In 1894 Mr. Beach located on the old William Furman farm, on Pine creek, which has since been his home. He is a member of Middlebury Lodge, No. 844, I. O. O. F., of Keeneyville; also of Gaines Encampment, No. 314, of Gaines. In politics, he is a Republican.

Orrin Stebbins, Sr., a native of Connecticut, came from Madison county,

New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and located on the site of Sabinsville, Clymer township, which was at that time covered with forest. Prior to his settlement in this county he had married Nancy Hancock, who bore him three children, viz: Nancy Lorena, born July 3, 1827, and died September 8, following; Elijah H., born August 6, 1829, who died December 18, 1880, and Orrin, born December 11, 1832, who died October 12, 1880. Mr. Stebbins cleared and improved a farm in Clymer township, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life, dying December 5, 1874. His wife survived until July 7, 1884.

Elijah H. Stebbins was born in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, August 6, 1829, and came with his parents to Clymer township, Tioga county, when about eight years of age. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and followed farming and lumbering after attaining manhood, up to 1872, when his father's property was divided and he received as his share a general store and a part of the homestead farm. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, George Roberts, and built a steam grist and saw-mill, which was burned in 1877. In the autumn of that year he rebuilt the saw-mill, which he continued to operate until his death, December 18, 1880. Mr. Stebbins married Lydia A. Roberts, a daughter of D. D. and Mary A. Roberts, of Clymer township, and reared three children, viz: Milford H., of Wellsboro; George A., of Sabinsville, and Cora I., who resides with her mother on the old homestead. He was a charter member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.

Alonzo Giles Sabins was born in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, August 28, 1812, and settled in Clymer township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, on the farm now occupied by his widow and son, Luman E. At the time of his settlement Clymer township was an almost unbroken wilderness, with an occasional clearing here and there, and he resided upon his land until his death, which occurred October 30, 1886. He taught school the first winter after his arrival, and was one of the first teachers in his locality. Mr. Sabins was married September 15, 1838, in Lebanon, New York, to Phoebe F. Fisk, a daughter of John and Millie (Stevens) Fisk. On the maternal side Mrs. Sabins is a grand-daughter of Gaylord Stevens, of Lebanon, New York. On the day succeeding their marriage, the young couple took their wedding trip to their new home in the forest of Clymer township, and settled down to house-keeping. They became the parents of two children, John M., deceased, and Luman E. Mr. Sabins was an attendant of the Universalist church. In politics, he was a Democrat, and filled the office of township auditor for a period. He was a thrifty and progressive man, and the village of Sabinsville was named in his honor.

Luman E. Sabins, only surviving child of Alonzo G. Sabins, was born on the homestead in Clymer township, Tioga county, August 15, 1845, and has spent his entire life upon the home farm. On October 1, 1882, he married Flora Hewitt, a daughter of George and Martha (Jewett) Hewitt, of Waterville, Oneida county, New York, and has two children, John L. and Bessie A. Politically, Mr. Sabins is a Democrat, has been tax collector, and is now serving his second term as constable of Clymer township. He is a member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., and also of the K. O. T. M. and the Grange.

Riley Burdic came with his parents, Jesse Burdic and wife, to Clymer town-

ship, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, where his father died at the age of seventy-eight years, and his mother aged eighty years. They reared a large family, and one of their sons served in the War of 1812. Riley was married on Addison Hill, Tuscarora township, Steuben county, New York, June 4, 1830, to Miss Schoonover, a daughter of Jonas and Elsie (Strait) Schoonover. She became the mother of six children, viz: Hiram, George, Sally Mariah, who married Wesley Newton; William R., Emma, wife of John Jenkins, and Peleg. Mr. Burdic owned a farm of 140 acres of land, upon which he resided until his death. In politics, he was a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Free Will Baptist church. His widow resides with her son, William R., in Clymer township, at the ripe age of eighty-four years.

WILLIAM R. BURDIC was born on the old homestead in Clymer township, Tioga county, January 5, 1842, and was reared beneath the parental roof. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the Siege of Petersburg and the charge on Fort Steadman. After the war he returned to the home farm, where he has since resided. In politics, Mr. Burdic is a Republican, and is a member of the Grange and the G. A. R.

FREEMAN WILCOX, a native of New York state, and a son of Hazzard Wilcox, was born in 1810, and grew to manhood in his native State. About 1840 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and soon after purchased 100 acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and upon which he resided until his death, in 1884, aged seventy-four years. On March 19, 1843, he married Sophronia Hancock, a daughter of Lyman and Rhoda (Ide) Hancock, pioneers of Clymer township. She bore him three children, two of whom survive, Frank L. and William W. Mr. Wilcox was a quiet, unobtrusive man, and was respected by his neighbors.

WILLIAM W. WILCOX, youngest son of Freeman and Sophronia Wilcox, was born on the old Wilcox homestead in Clymer township, Tioga county, January 11, 1849, and has always lived upon the same farm, which he now owns. He received a common school education, and has made agriculture his life vocation. On April 9, 1871, he married Mary Sutton, a daughter of Isaac and Huldah (Seely) Sutton, of Deerfield township. They have three children living, viz: Joseph D., Roba and Arlington. Mr. Wilcox is a Republican, and has been supervisor of Clymer township three years.

THOMAS ELDRIDGE, a native of Vermont, and a son of John Eldridge, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. He settled in Clymer township, and with the assistance of his son, John, cleared and improved the farm now owned by the latter, where he died in 1867. His wife was Elizabeth Graham, of Washington county, New York. She bore him a family of eight children, viz: Joshua, Martha, who married Abner Harding; Thomas, Horace, James, John, Edwin and Hiram. Of these, Martha, John and Edwin are living. Mr. Eldridge was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father was a veteran of the Revolution.

JOHN ELDRIDGE was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, March 22, 1830, and came with his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Eldridge, to Saratoga and Tompkins counties, New York, where he was reared and educated. The family settled in Clymer township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, where John

remained one winter. For the nine succeeding years he lived at Groton, New York, where he was employed in buying material for a firkin factory. In 1857 he returned to Tioga county, and lived two years on his father's homestead, and in 1860 embarked in the hotel business at Sandy Hill, New York. In 1861 he sold out and enlisted in a New York regiment, and served three months, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Clymer township, Tioga county, where he has since resided, with the exception of three years that he spent in the hotel business at Addison, New York. In 1865, Mr. Eldridge married Almira Morse, a daughter of Solomon Morse, of Moravia, New York, and has one daughter, Ella E., wife of Charles Brewster. Politically, Mr. Eldridge is independent, voting for the best man, regardless of party creed.

Roswell Ackley was born in Groton, New York, March 14, 1805, and was a descendant of one of four brothers who came to America with Lafayette during the Revolution. In 1848 he settled in Clymer township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the farm now occupied by his son, Chancy C., which he cleared and improved with the assistance of his sons, while at the same time he worked at the carpenter's trade. His wife, Almira, was a daughter of Beriah Southworth, and bore him eight children, viz: George M., Sally A., wife of Aaron Yale; John, Beriah S., Lovinus B., Henry C., Chancy C., and Mary A., wife of Alvin Sweazey. All of Mr. Ackley's sons, except John, were soldiers in the Union army during the Rebellion. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he was a Republican from the organization of the party, but he cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, under whose administration he was postmaster of Groton City, New York, though later he became a Whig. He filled several minor offices in Clymer township, among them justice of the peace. Mr. Ackley died May 31, 1883.

Chancy C. Ackley, son of Roswell Ackley, was born in Groton City, New York, September 6, 1840, and was eight years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He was educated in the common schools and Union Academy and commenced life as a teacher, which vocation he followed for three years. He then engaged in farming, buying and selling stock, and various other occupations at different periods. On August 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, entering the service as a sergeant. In December, 1862, he was honorably discharged. In the fall of 1863, he assisted in raising an independent battery of 180 men, which, however, was afterward disbanded, by order of Adjutant-General Russell. In August, 1864, he recruited forty men for Company D, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant of said company September 2, 1864. He was mustered out of the service May 31, 1865. During his first term he participated in all the battles of the Peninsular Campaign, as a member of the Eleventh Cavalry, and thence to Norfolk, Virginia, and through to North Carolina. During his second term of service, he was in command of the picket-line along the James river, and received the thanks of his general for giving warning of an expected attack by the rebels in front of Owlett House battery. He was also in the battles of Stony Creek, Hatcher's Run, and Fort Steadman. In the last battle he charged ahead of his company, and took five prisoners himself. He was severely wounded in the head, back and right arm

at Petersburg, from the effects of which wounds he still suffers. Mr. Ackley was married January 3, 1895, to Mary A. Higgins, a daughter of Thomas Higgins, of Clymer township. He is a member of H. C. Ackley Post, No. 469, G. A. R., of Sabinsville, and in politics, an ardent Republican.

Capt. Reuben Fish was born July 11, 1780, and was a son of Capt. Ebenezer Fish, a Revolutionary soldier. He spent nearly all his life in Cortland county, New York, and was captain of a company during the War of 1812. His wife, Betsey, was a daughter of Benjamin Cleveland, and was of the same ancestry as President Cleveland. Their children were as follows: Parmelia, who married Jared Davis; Ephraim C., and Ephraim (2d); Ebenezer D., Stephen P., Sally, who married Holland Wood; Mary, who married Hendrick Nash; Perlina, who married John Luce; Betsey, who married William Rexford; Lydia, John P., Jane, who married Enos Campbell, and Reuben. Many of the descendants of Capt. Reuben Fish are now residents of Tioga county.

Jared Davis was born in Rhode Island, September 25, 1795, a son of Daniel and Deborah (Talbot) Davis. He was reared in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, and spent his early manhood in Cortland county, New York, where he married Parmelia Fish, a daughter of Capt. Reuben and Betsey (Cleveland) Fish. In 1840 he removed to Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he spent one year, and then returned to Cortland county. In 1846 he located in Gaines township, Tioga county, and engaged in lumbering until 1858, when he removed to Clymer township, where he cleared the land now the site of Davis Station, on the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad, which was named in his honor. He resided there until his death, November 22, 1882. His children were as follows: Wilson, Julia, wife of V. R. Gee; Reuben F., Fanny, wife of Rufus Rice; Jared, John, Betsey, wife of Benjamin Eldridge, and Silas B. Mr. Davis was a veteran of the War of 1812, and in politics, a stanch Democrat.

Reuben F. Davis was born in Cincinattus, Cortland county, New York, February 3, 1824, and is a son of Jared and Parmelia Davis. He was reared in his native county, and obtained a common school education. In 1848 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located in Gaines township, where he followed lumbering for ten years. He then exchanged his business for a farm, located in Clymer and Hector townships, in Tioga and Potter counties, respectively, which he cleared and improved. He resided upon it until 1884, then removed to Sabinsville, where he lived until the spring of 1895, when he returned to the old homestead. On March 25, 1846, Mr. Davis married Betsey Hickox, a daughter of Luther and Eunice (White) Hickox, of Cortland county, New York. They are the parents of three children, viz: Helen, wife of C. S. Rushmore; Charles M., and Ida, wife of Myron Barber. Mr. Davis is a stanch Democrat, in politics, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles M. Davis was born in Gaines township, Tioga county, December 31, 1851, and is the only son of Reuben F. Davis. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and was educated in the Westfield High School and Union Academy. Since attaining his majority, he taught school and followed agricultural pursuits up to 1891, in Hector township, Potter county. In the latter year he removed to Sabinsville, Tioga county, where he has since been engaged in merchandising, and has

filled the office of postmaster since May, 1894. Mr. Davis was married September 26, 1875, to Francelia, a daughter of Benjamin and Lavina (Miller) Eldridge, of Clymer township, and has three children: Bert E., Bessie L., and Mary H. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the E. A. U., and K. of H., and politically, an ardent Democrat.

JOHN DAVIS, son of Jared Davis, was born in Cortland county, New York, September 24, 1831. He came with his parents to Gaines township, Tioga county, in 1846, and for a time was in business at Pike Mills, Potter county, where he was appointed postmaster when but twenty years of age. In 1856 he located in Clymer township, Tioga county, where he has since been engaged in farming and lumbering. Since 1882 he has also carried on the mercantile business. He was instrumental in establishing the postoffice of Lansing, located at Davis Station, on the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad. He was postmaster at Pike Mills from 1851 to 1856, and has filled the same office at Lansing from 1856 up to the present. He has been postmaster ever since he was twenty years old. Mr. Davis was married April 15, 1859, to Parmelia Larrison, a daughter of William and Sarah (Stryker) Larrison, of Clymer township, and has one daughter, Sarah L., wife of William A. Ritter. Politically, he is a Democrat, has held the office of assessor of Clymer township for many years, and is now serving his first term as justice of the peace. He is a charter member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.

CHARLES N. BUTTS was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1851, a son of Michael and Eliza (McCaslin) Butts, and is of English, French and Irish ancestry. He was reared in his native city, and obtained a limited education in the public schools. In boyhood, he drove mules on the canal, and was inured to habits of rigid industry. In the fall of 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Five Forks, Petersburg, and Farmersville, and was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was honorably discharged from the service in July, 1865, and then returned to his home in Williamsport. He commenced learning the mason's trade, which he worked at up to fifteen years ago, and then embarked in business for himself as a contractor, for the erection of bridge abutments and all kinds of stone and brick work, excavating, etc. He has an enviable record for first-class work in his line, and has carried on quite a successful business. He has lived at Sabinsville, Tioga county, since 1872. On July 3, of that year, he married Adelia Newton, a daughter of Wesley and Sarah M. (Burdic) Newton, of Sabinsville. They have five children living, viz: Marcena, Hattie, wife of Wallace Burrell, Charles L., Michael and Rena. In politics, Mr. Butts is a Republican, and is connected with the G. A. R., the K. of H., the K. O. T. M., and the I. O. O. F. societies.

THOMAS A. BAIR, physician and surgeon, was born in Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1848, a son of Jonathan and Harriet (Brinker) Bair, and is of Holland Dutch and German extraction. His parents were natives of Westmoreland county. His paternal grandfather, Adam Bair, was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Westmoreland county in 1783, receiving the deed for his land from John Penn, the elder, and John Penn, the younger. His wife was Catherine Reichard. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Henry Brinker, was also a pioneer of Westmoreland county. Thomas A. was educated in the com-

mon schools and at Sewickley Academy. In 1875 he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1879. He practiced at Holton, Jackson county, Kansas, for a year and a half, and in December, 1880, located at Sabinsville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Bair has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah J. Steele, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His present wife was Ellen Rexford, a daughter of William and Betsey (Fish) Rexford, of Clymer township, Tioga county. She is the mother of one son, R. Rexford. In politics, Dr. Bair is a Democrat, and is a member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M.; also of the K. O. T. M. and the Empire State Degree of Honor. He is medical examiner for the K. O. T. M. and the L. O. T. M.; also for the New York Mutual Life, New York Life, Aetna, Penn Mutual, New England Mutual and other insurance companies.

Frank L. Sears was born in Groton, New York, August 4, 1840, a son of Frank and Caroline (Rowland) Sears. He was reared in his native county, and educated in the public schools, and since sixteen years of age he has been dependent upon his own energies and resources. In 1861 he came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, where for two years he was employed in a foundry. He then purchased a half interest in the same, and for four years carried on the business, as a member of the firm of Sears & Brother. Returning to Groton, New York, he purchased a farm, lived there five years, and later spent one year in Wellsboro, Tioga county. In 1880 he located at Sabinsville, Tioga county, where he has since been successfully engaged in general merchandising. Mr. Sears was married September 15, 1869, to Josephine, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Doumaux) Riberolle, both natives of France. Her father settled in Wellsboro, Tioga county, in 1848, and died there in August, 1892. He carried on a tannery in Wellsboro for thirty years, and is one of its well-remembered citizens. Mr. Riberolle was married three times. His second wife was Mrs. Nancy Taylor, nee Brickley, and his third wife, Betsey Titus, who died in Wellsboro, November 9, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are the parents of two children: Walter J. and Eddie R., both of whom are dead. They are members of the K. of H., and in politics, he is a Republican.

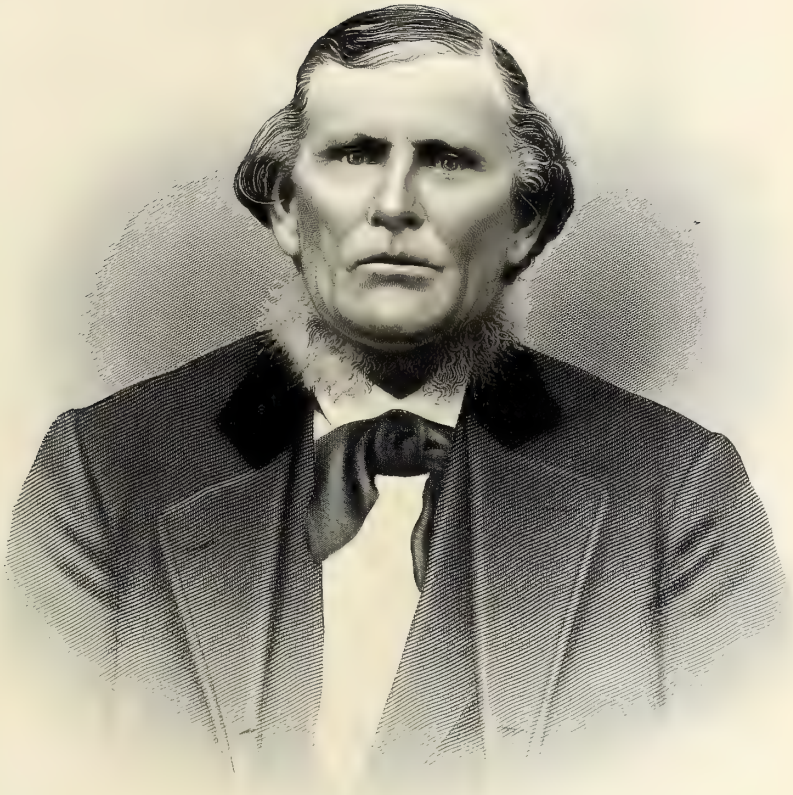
Edwin B. Schott was born in Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, April 9, 1838, a son of Frederick and Miranda (Bellis) Schott, and is of German and Scotch descent. He was reared in his native town, and educated in the Union schools. In 1858 he went to California, where he spent twelve years in mining and ranching. In 1870 he returned to Waterloo, New York, where he engaged in the grocery business. In 1876 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, remained in Elkland six months, and then removed to Westfield, where he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars and other pursuits until 1884. In that year he located at Sabinsville, purchasing the Samuel Goodell mill property, which he has since operated as a saw and feed-mill, and also carried on a cheese factory, with a capacity for using the product of 600 cows. Since coming into the possession of this property, Mr. Schott has practically rebuilt and remodeled the mill, and is doing a good business. He was married July 16, 1884, to Flora O. Gill, a daughter of Charles and Eliza (Winchester) Gill, of Westfield. They have four children, viz: Miranda, Frederick, Walter and

Ellen. Mr. Schott is a member of the F. & A. M., and the P. of H., and is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

ELIHU H. FAULKNER was born in Orange county, New York, January 15, 1814, and was a son of John Faulkner, his mother's maiden name being Horton. About 1845 he located on Pine creek, in Gaines township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in lumbering some twelve years. He then commenced farming in the same township, and cleared and improved the farm now the home of his widow, where he resided until his death, July 23, 1885. His wife, Anna A., was a daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth (Alberta) Benn, of Gaines township. Her father was the first settler of Gaines village, cleared the land whereon it stands, and resided in the township until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner were the parents of five children, viz: John W., Leonard S., Lemuel M., Amanda E., wife of Edgar Hurlbut, and Pasco N.

LEMUEL M. FAULKNER was born on the old homestead in Gaines township, Tioga county, August 18, 1861, and is a son of Elihu H. Faulkner. He was reared upon the farm, and attended the common schools of the district. On attaining manhood he engaged in farming in Clymer township, on a farm adjoining his father's place, which he still owns. In 1891 he removed to his present home, upon which he has since resided. Besides farming, Mr. Faulkner has been more or less engaged in the lumber business. He married Ida Briggs, a daughter of Robert W. and Eliza (Baker) Briggs, of Clymer township, December 25, 1884, and has two children: Lottie A. and Dulcie D. Mr. Faulkner is a stanch Republican, is connected with the P. of H., and is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of his township.

ANDREW BRIMEGIN was born in County Clare, Ireland, November 20, 1844, a son of John and Ellen (Halland) Brimegin, natives of the same place. His parents had two children, Patrick and Andrew. The father died in Ireland, and the family immigrated to the United States in 1846 and settled in Steuben county, New York. Here the children grew to maturity and obtained a common school education. Patrick is now a jeweler in the city of New York. Andrew turned his attention to farming and lumbering. On July 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and served through the war. He participated in the battles of Port Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill and the Siege of Fort Morgan, and later was on guard duty over the assassins of Lincoln. He was wounded in the battle of Fort Morgan by a bullet through the left wrist, and was captured at Sabin Pass and served in rebel prisons at the mouth of Red river from September 8, 1863, to July 22, 1864. After the war he returned home, where he devoted himself to farming. In 1866 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering and afterwards in agricultural pursuits. He now resides in Clymer township, where he has two farms, one of fifty and another of forty acres. Mr. Brimegin has been twice married. His first wife was Emma Swope, a native of Tioga county, and a daughter of Abiather Swope, of Shippen township, to which union were born two children: Frank E. and Nellie E. His second wife was Mrs. Eulalia Metcalf, a daughter of Joseph Lane, of Brookfield township. Two children are the fruits of this union: Lloyd E. and Nettie. In politics, Mr. Brimegin is a Republican, and has held nearly every office in Elk, Shippen and Gaines townships, among them that of supervisor for ten years. In 1894 he



Hiram Jusche

was elected a jury commissioner, in which office he is still serving. He is a member of R. C. Babcock Post, G. A. R., of Westfield, and takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the veterans of the war.

GAINES AND ELK TOWNSHIPS.

MARTIN W. FURMAN was born in Gaines township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1829, a son of William and Mary (Waldorff) Furman. His father came from Sunbury, Northumberland county, to Gaines township, Tioga county, about 1806, and settled on the south bank of Pine creek, a mile and a half east of the site of Gaines. He had been in this county several times prior to his final settlement; was a noted hunter and was employed with the surveyors of the Bingham estate. He was the father of ten children, and died in 1861. His widow survived him about two years. Martin W. was reared on the homestead farm, and was trained to habits of frugality and industry. In March, 1849, he married Eunice J. Dartt, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Dartt, of Delmar township. The following children were born to this union, all of whom arrived at maturity before they died: Evelina, who married Daniel Furman, of Delmar; Elizabeth, wife of Fred. Nobles, of the same township; Delphine, who married John Ackley, of Sabinsville; George Hurlburt, who married Julia Weeks; Manning, who married Hattie Dunbar, of Brookland, Potter county; Cyrus, of Cross Forks, Potter county; Julius, of Gaines township; Daniel, who lives in Corry, Erie county; Aurilla, wife of Charles McCoy, of Corry; Annie N., wife of W. Nathan Ladd, of Gaines township; John Norton, of Brookland, Potter county, and Julia, wife of John Behrman, of Gaines township. About 1849 Mr. Furman bought a farm in Delmar, on which he lived up to 1861. He then sold it and returned to the old homestead to care for his parents in their declining years. After their death he took charge of the farm and cultivated it up to 1893, when he sold it and purchased his present homestead. Though farming has been his principal occupation, he has devoted considerable attention to lumber jobbing, in which he has been fairly successful. Mrs. Furman died in 1877, and about three years after her death, he married for his second wife, Viancy Hacket, of Sabinsville. She became the mother of two children who died in infancy. She died and June 30, 1891, he married Sarah J. Strait, a daughter of Stephen and Mabel (Omes) Strait, of Clymer township, Tioga county. In politics, he is a Republican, and is recognized as one of the substantial farmers of his native township.

JOSHUA BERNAUER was born in Gaines township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1827, a son of Conrad and Maria (Zuber) Bernauer. His father emigrated from Germany to Philadelphia in 1814, where he met and married Maria Zuber. They lived in that section of Pennsylvania up to 1817, in which year they came to Tioga county and bought 175 acres of land in what is now Gaines township. Here his wife died, and he married Sarah Smith, who died on October 16, 1865. He cleared and improved his farm, and resided upon it until his death, August 1, 1870, in his eighty-first year. Joshua was reared upon the homestead, and attended the common schools of his district in boyhood. On attaining his majority he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and subsequently the carpenter's trade, which he has followed more or less up to the present. September 16, 1864, he enlisted in Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and a month later joined his regiment at

Cedar Creek, taking part in that battle. He was soon after sent to the general hospital, Philadelphia, and was finally discharged June 8, 1865. Mr. Bernauer has been twice married. His first marriage occurred June 8, 1854, to Irene A. Smith, a daughter of David and Lomanda Smith, of Gaines township, who bore him two children, viz: Anna Maria, deceased, and Ellen Irene, wife of C. C. Flynn, of West Pike, Potter county. Mrs. Bernauer died June 17, 1856. He was again married February 28, 1857, to Lucy R. Beach, a daughter of Johial and Sally Beach, of Elk township. Four children were born to this union, as follows: Sally Bethana, who died May 4, 1858; Mary Emeline, who died April 20, 1864; Morris John, of Gaines, and Herbert, at home. Politically, Mr. Bernauer is a Republican, and has filled several of the offices in his township. He is a member of the Free Baptist church, and fills the office of deacon in that body. He is also a charter member of Marshfield Grange, No. 1113, P. of H., and is chaplain in the I. O. G. T.

Alexander Mattison, originally spelled "Matteson," was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1810, and came with his parents, Alexander and Lydia (Cleveland) Matteson, natives of Rhode Island, to the site of Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1811. His father's brothers, Jonathan and Solomon, also natives of Rhode Island, and their parents, came at the same time, from Herkimer county, New York, and all settled on the Cowanesque river, where Knoxville now stands. In 1815 Alexander and Jonathan Matteson, and Joshua Colvin, erected a saw-mill on the south bank of the Cowanesque, Alexander's wife sawing the first board. In 1817 Jonathan built a grist-mill on the north bank of the river, opposite the saw-mill, in connection with which was also a fulling-mill. The Mattesons were interested in the erection of a log distillery about the same period, which stood in the north part of the village. The subject of this sketch was reared at Knoxville, whence he removed to Westfield, and about 1840 purchased a large tract of land in Gaines township, containing a saw and grist-mill, where he later erected a hotel. Lumbering was his principal occupation the greater portion of his life, and he was a man of considerable enterprise and public spirit. He married Clara Potter, who bore him a family of twelve children. Mr. Mattison was one of the best known citizens in Gaines township, and died at his home in March, 1876.

Silas B. Mattison was born in Westfield township, Tioga county, April 26, 1835, a son of Alexander and Clara Mattison. When he was five years old his parents removed to Gaines township, where he assisted his father in lumbering and farming. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Silas B. enlisted in Company D, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged up to Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, where he was taken prisoner. He was paroled three weeks later at Richmond, Virginia, was sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and was soon after discharged from the service. Returning home he purchased a farm near Gaines, which he later sold and then bought his present home near Marshfield, on which he has since resided. In April, 1865, Mr. Mattison married Miss Lucy Coon, a daughter of Lyman and Lucy Coon. Seven children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Horatio, Grant, Howard, Andrew, Belle, Silas and Clara E., the last being dead. Mr. Mattison is a charter member of Marshfield Grange, No. 1113, P. of H., and in politics, a Republican.

John H. Barnhart was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, Octo-

ber 17, 1817, a son of Adam and Rachel (Anderson) Barnhart, originally from Union county. He was reared on a farm, and learned the carpenter's trade, which was his principal occupation the greater part of his life. In 1843 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm in Gaines township, immediately west of the present Barnhart homestead, on which he located a few years later. At that time Gaines was a comparative wilderness, with very few settlers and little or no improvements. Mr. Barnhart assisted in building the first saw-mill on Elk run, as well as the first house erected in that locality, that of David Smith, which is still standing. By industry and economy he managed to clear and improve his farm, on which he resided up to his death, May 18, 1894, being then one of the oldest citizens in the township. On February 18, 1843, Mr. Barnhart married Sarah Harrison, a daughter of John and Rachel (Freese) Harrison, who became the mother of ten children, viz: Ann Elizabeth, wife of Justus D. Strait, of Gaines; Darwin, of the same township; John M., Rachel O., deceased; Amanda, wife of Oscar Macumber, of Wisconsin; Julia, deceased; Idessa M., wife of N. L. Hanscom, of Marshfield; Justus W., deceased; Otis, and Ambrose B., the last two of whom reside with their mother on the old homestead. Mr. Barnhart took an active interest in the affairs of his township, and served as collector and treasurer. He was a kind husband and father, a good citizen, and an honest, worthy man.

David Smith, a son of David Smith, Sr., was a native of New Haven county, Connecticut, and came from Chenango county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1833. Thirteen years later he and his son, Octavius A., came to the place now called Marshfield, Gaines township, cleared a piece of land, and made other preparations for building a home. In February following he came again and built a log house, which he occupied the following spring. This was the first permanent settlement made on Elk run, though there was at the time a saw-mill in operation about a mile from the mouth of that stream, of which John L. Phoenix, Sr., was proprietor. Mr. Smith lived on this farm up to the fall of 1869, when his feeble health compelled him to take up his residence with his son, Octavius A, at whose home he died March 15, 1870, aged eighty-eight years. His widow, whose maiden name was Lomanda Wright, survived until April 30, 1875. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity.

Octavius A. Smith, son of David and Lomanda Smith, was born in Chenango county, New York, May 5, 1833, and was only a few months old when his parents came to Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools and Wellsboro Academy. About 1854 he located on a tract of timber land near the site of what is now Marshfield, in Gaines township, and commenced clearing and improving it, teaching school during the winter seasons. He has continued in agricultural pursuits on this farm up to the present, which he cleared principally by his own individual efforts, and now in his riper years is enjoying the fruits of a life of honest, persistent labor. Mr. Smith was married May 26, 1863, to Hannah Kleinhans, a daughter of Carl and Wilhelmina (Hoeppe) Kleinhans, who has borne him two children, viz: Marshall M., a merchant of Gaines, and Wilhelmina, wife of Prof. W. O. Robinson, supervisory principal of of the Athens High schools, Athens, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith has been township auditor for thirty years, has filled the office of county commissioner one term, and that of county

auditor for three years, and has also served the people in other capacities. In politics, he is an ardent Republican. Mr. Smith possesses considerable poetic and literary ability, and is the author of quite a number of worthy productions that have been extensively copied in the public press, some of which have been copyrighted.

MARSHALL M. SMITH, son of Octavius A. Smith, and grandson of David Smith, was born in Gaines township, Tioga county, March 7, 1864. He was educated in the common schools and Wellsboro High school, and is also a graduate of Mansfield Business College. He taught in the winter and worked on the farm at home during the summer seasons for several years, and was also employed as a clerk in a store at Leetonia and in the Galeton tannery store. In 1889 he came to Gaines, Tioga county, and formed a partnership with William H. Vermilyea, in the mercantile business. Three years later he purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business alone. He has since purchased the store building and residence, has remodeled the same, and has enjoyed a lucrative trade. On December 4, 1889, he married Nellie E. Watrous, a daughter of William H. and Emma (Williams) Watrous, of Gaines township, who has borne him two children, viz: Sadie M. and Carl W. Mr. Smith is a member of Tyadaghton Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Gaines, and of Gaines Encampment, and has passed the chairs in both lodges. He is also a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., of Wellsboro.

CHARLES B. WATROUS was born at Colesville, Broome county, New York, October 13, 1835, a son of William and Eliza H. (Smith) Watrous. His father, a son of James S. Watrous, was born in Connecticut, December 29, 1798, and removed to Broome county, New York, whence he came to Gaines township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1847, where he resided until his death, March 19, 1883. Charles B. was educated in the common schools, and was twelve years old when the family came to Gaines township. Here his father engaged quite extensively in lumber operations, and subsequently cleared and improved a farm one mile south of the mouth of Elk run. The subject of this sketch has always been connected with the lumber business, principally in Tioga county, though he also spent some time in Michigan. In February, 1861, he married Harriet M. Hurd, a daughter of Stephen Hurd, of Caton, New York. Two children were born to this union, viz: William, deceased, and Robert S., of Watrous, Gaines township. Mr. Watrous married for his second wife, Isabella Brewster, a daughter of Luther H. and Olive (Palmer) Brewster, of Richmond township, Tioga county. Two children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Mary B., wife of Robert Tuton, of New York City, and William H., a resident of Minnesota. Politically, Mr. Watrous is a Republican. He is still one of the active business men of Gaines, and devotes his attention to lumbering.

ETHAN STRAIT, a son of Daniel and Sally (Crowl) Strait, was born in Steuben county, New York, July 13, 1816. He was married September 20, 1838, to Julania Wright, a daughter of Justus and Anne Wright, who bore him one son, Justus D., a resident of Gaines township. Mr. Strait learned the wagonmaker's trade in early life, and followed it for a number of years. In 1847 he located in Wellsboro, Tioga county, whence he removed to Lawrenceville. In March, 1850, he settled in Gaines township, on the farm now occupied by his son, Justus D. During the old training

days, he took an active part in military affairs and served as a captain in the militia. He died March 12, 1876, aged sixty years.

JUSTUS D. STRAIT, only child of Ethan and Julania Strait, was born in Steuben county, New York, June 22, 1839. When he was eight years old his parents came to Tioga county, and in March, 1850, settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Strait was educated in the common schools and Wellsboro Academy, and has devoted his principal attention to agriculture. He has been a successful farmer and dairyman, and was a merchant in Gaines for a few years. He is the owner of a fine herd of thoroughbred Jersey cows, and his dairy is supplied with the most improved appliances. September 21, 1861, Mr. Strait enlisted in Company I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and re-enlisted in the field, December 31, 1863. He participated with his regiment in over thirty engagements, besides a number of skirmishes. On September 30, 1864, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Poplar Grove Church, and was confined in prisons at Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, and Salisbury, North Carolina, and was exchanged February 23, 1865. After a short furlough he rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Virginia, and was discharged at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1865. While in the service he was promoted to corporal and sergeant, successively. April 5, 1865, Mr. Strait was married to Annie E. Barnhart, a daughter of John H. and Sarah (Harrison) Barnhart, of Gaines township. Nine children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Getta O., wife of Harvey Gardner, of Gaines; Ida H., John E., Norman I., Julia, Darwin C., Eugene J., deceased; Sarah A., and Carl C. In politics, Mr. Strait is a Republican, and has served as school director and auditor of his township three terms each. He is a member of Ackley Post, No. 469, G. A. R., of Sabinsville, and a charter member of the Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, of Wellsboro. He is also connected with Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., of Gaines; Marshfield Lodge, No. 120, I. O. G. T., and Forest Grove Lodge, A. P. A., of Forest Grove, Oregon. In religion, Mr. Strait is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID REXFORD was born in Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York, July 10, 1820, a son of William and Nancy (Blanchard) Rexford. He was reared in his native county, and in 1839 came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in lumbering in Shippen township, which he followed there about sixteen years. In 1855 he purchased 900 acres of timber land in Gaines township, located upon it, and continued in his lumber operations up to 1890, when he sold his mill and retired from active business. Mr. Rexford was married August 27, 1843, to Catherine A. Furman, a daughter of Josiah and Samantha (Grey) Furman, of Gaines township. Ten children were born to this union, as follows: Delos D. and Jesse J., both residents of Gaines township; Henrietta, deceased; William L., who lives at home; Alice L., deceased; Catherine A., wife of R. C. Kelts, of Sheffield, Pennsylvania; Delia, wife of William Larrison, of Gaines township; Charles L., at home; Oscar, and Ida May, both deceased. Mr. Rexford is a stanch Democrat, has held every township office except justice of the peace, and is also a member of Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., of Gaines.

DELOS D. REXFORD, eldest child of David and Catherine A. Rexford, was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, November 9, 1844, and was about eleven years old when the family removed to Gaines township. He was educated in the com-

mon schools and Union Academy, and was connected with his father in the lumber business from boyhood, though he also devoted considerable attention to farming. On March 22, 1868, he married Emma S. Seagers, a daughter of Henry J. and Almira (Rixford) Seagers, of Westfield, who has borne him six children, as follows: May H., wife of Rupert K. Jones, of Gaines; Satie B., who died at the age of three years; Blanche L., Leon J., Ina A. and Kittie A. In politics, a Democrat, Mr. Rexford has been constable and collector of Gaines township for seven consecutive years, supervisor several terms, and is now filling the office of school director. He is one of the energetic and enterprising farmers of his township.

William H. Vermilyea was born near Addison, New York, July 18, 1847, a son of Horace C. and Ursula A. (Green) Vermilyea. His parents came to the Cowanesque valley when William H. was but seven years old. His father owned and conducted a tavern at Academy Corners and later carried on a hotel at Gaines, where he also filled the office of postmaster for eighteen years. He died June 4, 1878. His wife died in Chicago, Illinois, November 24, 1895. They were the parents of four children, viz: Alwilda, wife of C. H. Rexford; Albina, widow of the late Dr. F. D. Ritter; Adelbert R., and William H. The subject of this sketch graduated at the State Normal School, Mansfield, in 1869. After completing his education he was induced to study chemistry and medicine at Athens, Pennsylvania, with his brother-in-law, Dr. Ritter, and from 1872 to 1877 he was a druggist in Westfield, Tioga county. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, of New York, and for ten years was in the employ of that firm selling gas and coal oil fixtures. In the meantime he had purchased the hotel at Gaines from his father, and after leaving the road he carried on the business up to his death, by accident, July 7, 1894. The old hotel was destroyed by fire, and with characteristic energy and enterprise he at once erected the present commodious structure now occupying the site and known as Hotel Vermilyea. Mr. Vermilyea was married August 3, 1873, to Miss Alice F. Closson, a daughter of David B. and Julia A. (Stryker) Closson, and a granddaughter of John and Eliza (Beach) Closson. Her father was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, May 7, 1812, and her mother in Morris county, New Jersey, April 19, 1820. They reside with her in Westfield, to which place she removed in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Vermilyea were the parents of two children, viz: Inez M., wife of W. W. Marsh, and Horace C. The latter died November 20, 1893, aged eight years. In politics, Mr. Vermilyea was an ardent Republican, was postmaster at Gaines under Harrison's administration, and served as chairman of one of the county conventions. He was a member of the K. of P. and the I. O. O. F., and was a Knight Templar in the Masonic order. He was a man of commendable enterprise and public spirit and his death was a great loss to the business interests of the community in which he lived.

Henry S. Cowburn was born in Dewsberry, Yorkshire, England, February 3, 1830, a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Snowden) Cowburn. He was reared in his native land, and attended the public schools of Dewsberry. His father was postmaster at Mirfield, England, for more than forty years, and died there April 30, 1871, in his sixty-ninth year. His mother died February 11, 1869, aged sixty-four years. Henry S. learned the blacksmith's trade in England, and came to the

United States when nineteen years of age, and found employment with Silas X. Billings, of Gaines township, Tioga county, for whom he worked a number of years. He was married to Mercy Mattison, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Brown) Mattison, of Clymer township, July 28, 1853. Six children were born to this union, as follows: Joseph E., of Gaines township; William B., of Ulysses township, Potter county; Charles S., of Perryville, Potter county; James H., of Gaines township; Mary Hannah, and Jane Elizabeth, the last two of whom are dead. Mrs. Cowburn died July 5, 1893. In 1871 Mr. Cowburn purchased a farm on Lick run, in Gaines township, upon which he has since lived. He has cleared and improved the land, and erected thereon substantial buildings. In religion, he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Brookland, Potter county. Politically, a Democrat, he has served as school director in Gaines township, and has always taken an interest in the prosperity of his adopted home.

Charles E. Dimmick, a son of George W. and Caroline M. (Hotchkiss) Dimmick, was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1856. He was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools of his native township. He worked at lumbering until he came to what is now Watrous, Gaines township, where he purchased the Conrad Bernauer farm at the mouth of Elk run, on which he has since resided. In connection with his farm, Mr. Dimmick has also continued lumber jobbing. He married Esther S. Putman, a daughter of William and Harriet (Campbell) Putman, of Sunderlinville, Potter county, June 6, 1885, and has two children, Bruce H. and Verl E. The new and rapidly growing village of Watrous is built entirely on the farm of Mr. Dimmick. The first building was commenced in December, 1894, and it is now a thriving hamlet of between thirty and forty buildings, with two stores and a very commodious school house, built by himself. It is on the line of the Buffalo and Susquehanna, and the Addison and Pennsylvania railroads. Here is also located the Maple, Beech and Birch Flooring Company's plant, which cost $20,000, and was incorporated in July, 1894. In politics, Mr. Dimmick is a Republican, and has filled the offices of supervisor and school director. He has been a member of Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., of Gaines, since 1884, and is also a charter member of Gaines Encampment, No. 314, and of Marshfield Grange. Mr. Dimmick is one of the progressive farmers of his native county.

Daniel W. Ruggles was born in Chemung county, New York, March 10, 1833, a son of Homer and Mercy S. (Morse) Ruggles. His father was born in 1793, married Mercy S. Morse, and became one of the first settlers of Elk township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. While a resident of New York state, Homer Ruggles served in the War of 1812. His wife's father was a soldier in the Revolution. He resided in Elk township from 1854 until his death, in 1865, aged seventy-two years. Daniel W. was reared upon the homestead in Elk township, and assisted his father on the farm up to 1856, in which year he purchased land in the same township and devoted his attention to clearing and improving it. In February, 1858, he married Rosette E. Kelley, a daughter of James and Sophronia (Butler) Kelley, of Charleston township, Tioga county. The following children were born to this union: Arthur A., of Westfield township; Eva M., wife of Jesse Beach, of Wellsboro; James H., who carries on the harness business at Gaines; Mabel, wife

of Thomas A. Sweet, of Middlebury, and Martha V., wife of A. W. Stickley, of Tiadaghton. Mrs. Ruggles died in August, 1875, and January 2, 1877, he married Zelia O. Colgrove, a daughter of H. L. and Eliza (Rundle) Colgrove, of Elk township. Seven children have been born to this marriage, viz: Charles D., Joseph H., Emma E., Bessie L., Eben E., Hazel R. and Lena A., the last deceased. In February, 1864, Mr. Ruggles enlisted at Wellsboro, in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, his company being in command of Capt. George W. Merrick. They proceeded to Harrisburg, spent three weeks at Camp Curtin, then went to Washington, D. C., and joined the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, Virginia. Mr. Ruggles served with his regiment up to November, 1864, when it was ordered to Philadelphia to recruit and do guard duty. In June, 1865, the regiment proceeded to Harrisburg, and was on guard duty at that place until mustered out of the service in August following. Returning home Mr. Ruggles engaged in farming in Charleston township, but a few years later embarked in carpentering and wagon-making at Wellsboro. In 1875, on the death of his first wife, he entered the employ of C. B. Watrous, of Gaines township, and since that time he has followed farming in connection with operating a wagon shop at Gaines. In politics, a Republican, he has served as constable about six years in Elk township, and as many in Gaines township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also of Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., of Gaines, and Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., of Westfield.

Charles H. Hurlburt, a son of Alexander and Hannah (Rogers) Hurlburt, of Troupsburg township, Steuben county, New York, was born in Troupsburg, December 9, 1854. He obtained a common school education, and was reared on a farm. Before attaining his majority he came to Westfield, Tioga county, where he found employment as a farm hand for one year, and later entered the employ of Cook & Billings, as a teamster at their tannery on Pine creek. About 1877 he bought a farm on Lick run, in Gaines township, but soon disposed of it and located in the village of Gaines. In 1882 he again purchased property on Lick run, where he has since resided. Mr. Hurlburt is also engaged in lumbering in that locality. On January 1, 1875, he married Lydia Matteson, a daughter of Harris and Emeline (Brace) Matteson, of Westfield township. Nine children have been born to this marriage, named as follows: William H., deceased; George, Ina, Addie May, Walter, Hannah E., Nancy J., Winfred C. and Bessie E. Mr. Hurlburt is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, a Democrat.

William Nathan Ladd, a son of Hannibal and Mary E. (Griffin) Ladd, was born in McKean county, Pennsylvania, near Port Allegheny, November 13, 1857. Two or three years later his parents removed to the vicinity of Potter Brook, in Westfield township, Tioga county. Soon afterwards William Nathan took up his home with his paternal grandfather, William Ladd, in Westfield township, with whom he lived until 1866, when he returned to the father's home in the same township. At an early age he went into the lumber woods, first doing chores or light work, and later taking a man's place. He was principally engaged on Pine creek, but spent four years in the pineries of northern Michigan. Fifteen years of his life was passed in the occupation of a woodsman, in which business he became an expert. On July 5, 1881, Mr. Ladd married Annie M. Furman, a daughter of

Martin W. and Eunice J. (Dartt) Furman, to which union have been born four children, viz: Lola B., born July 28, 1882; Ida M., February 19, 1885; Archie W., April 3, 1889, and Lillian Pearl, October 20, 1894. In October, 1883, Mr. Ladd purchased a farm on the south bank of Pine creek, a mile and a half east of Gaines, where he has since devoted his attention to agriculture, but also spends the winter season in lumber jobbing. In politics, he is a Democrat, and one of the worthy citizens of his township.

SAMUEL WRIGHT was born in Canandaigua, New York, February 5, 1819, a son of Robert and Hannah (Easland) Wright. He grew to maturity in his native place, and March 2, 1839, was married to Miss Sarah F. Farmer, a daughter of James and Deborah (Jewell) Farmer. One son was born to this union, who died in May, 1880, at Bath, New York, and was interred in that town. Mr. Wright lived two years in Canandaigua after his marriage, and then moved to Bloomfield, and later to Rushville, in the same State, whence he returned to Canandaigua. He next went to Penn Yan, where he resided about twelve years, then removed to Wayne, and afterwards kept a hotel at Bath for twelve years. In 1886 he located in Gaines township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, purchasing a farm near Phoenix Station, on the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad. Soon after this he became an invalid, and continued in failing health up to his death, October 8, 1895. Since her husband's death Mrs. Wright has made her home with her grand-daughter, Mrs. C. F. Conine, of Prattsburg, New York, though she owns the homestead farm in Gaines township, and spends a portion of her time in Tioga county looking after her property.

JOHN FISCHLER was born in Germany, February 25, 1845, a son of John and Elizabeth (Kalsch) Fischler, natives of Germany. In May, 1856, the family came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where the father carried on a boot and shoe store for more than twenty years. John learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed that business in his father's shop. He was one of a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living. The Fischler brothers are all accomplished musicians, and, when living in Wellsboro, composed the Fischler orchestra of that place, from 1878 to 1887. Charles is now leader of the Stopper & Fiske Orchestra, of Williamsport, and Edwin is a member of the same organization. In October, 1887, Mr. Fischler purchased the drug store at Gaines, then owned by Dr. F. D. Ritter. On April 21, 1865, he married Louise A. Stickley, a daughter of Henry and Lydia (Watkins) Stickley, of Wellsboro, who has borne him two children, viz: Ernest M., a resident of Auburn, Indiana, and Lillian Louise, who lives at home. They also have an adopted son, Lee, a son of Edwin and Lida (Newton) Fischler, the former of whom lives in Williamsport. Mr. Fischler is a member of Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., and of Gaines Encampment, No. 314, both located at Gaines, Tioga county.

HENRY MENGEE, a native of Hanover, Germany, and a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Volmer) Mengee, was born January 23, 1824, and was reared and educated in his native land. He learned the cabinet maker's trade, and worked at the same seven years after serving his apprenticeship. In 1846 he immigrated to Brooklyn, New York, where he found employment at his trade for three years, and then went to New York City and worked in the ship-joiner's shop of James H.

Cutter. About 1866 he located in Germania, Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm. Since that time Mr. Mengee has worked at his trade in Wellsboro and other towns of the county, while his family carry on the farm. In April, 1845, he married Louise Sittig, a daughter of Fred and Elizabeth (Volmer) Sittig, natives of Germany, who came with him to the United States. Eight children were born to this union, as follows: Henry and Julia, both deceased; George A., a resident of Watrous; William, of Wellsboro; Agnes, deceased; Fred L., of Germania; Emily, wife of Jacob Zoerb, of the same place; Henry F., a resident of Washington, and Herman T., who lives in Prattsburg. Mrs. Mengee died in the autumn of 1881, and was interred in the Germania cemetery.

HERMAN T. MENGEE, youngest child of Henry Mengee, was born in Germania, Potter county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1868. He obtained a common school education, and engaged in lumbering in the employ of Woefel, Zinert & Company, of Germania. In 1893-94 he was landlord of a hotel in that place, later named the Cottage Hotel. In December, 1895, he purchased a lot at Watrous, one mile south of Gaines, erected a store, stocked it with hardware and general merchandise, and carried on business there until his removal to Prattsburg, New York, where he is engaged in the hotel business. On April 20, 1892, he married Annie Meixner, a daughter of Frank and Catherine (Zengule) Meixner, of Germania, Potter county, and has two children, Clarence F. and Allen H. Mr. Mengee is a member of Abbott Lodge, No. 1015, I. O. O. F., of Germania, and was connected with Germania Tent, K. O. T. M. He is also a charter member of the Schutzen Verin, of Germania.

JOHN MAYNARD was born in Adderbury, Oxfordshire, England, December 5, 1811, a son of Edward and Mary A. (Busby) Maynard. He was reared in his native land, and immigrated to Vermont in 1827, soon after removing to Massachusetts. There he met and married Abigail Whitney, a daughter of Harry and Mary Whitney, of Littleton, New Hampshire, January 1, 1833. Seven sons and six daughters were the fruits of this union, named as follows: Mary Ann, deceased wife of Wheeler Bratton, of Vermont; C. John, who died in childhood; John C., of Gaines township; Martha M., wife of Gustave R. Winkler, of Camden, New Jersey; Marshall M., who died in Kentucky, September 23, 1863, while a member of Company I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Ede and Edward E., both of whom died in youth; Edwin E., who died in 1885; Ede, wife of Charles Furman, of Camden, New Jersey; Edward E. (2nd), deceased; Reuben G., who lives on the homestead; Carrie E., who first married John C. Trowbridge, and is now the wife of John M. Purhen, of Elk township, and Annie M. I., wife of Herman Perry, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. In June, 1847, Mr. Maynard came to Westfield township, Tioga county, and some two years later removed to Shippen township, where he was foreman of the lumbering interests of his brother, a member of the firm of Maynard & White. In 1853 he located in Elk township, where several years before he had purchased over 500 acres of timber land near the head of Elk run. He was the first permanent settler in the township, and built his home in the midst of the primitive forest, cleared up a good farm and reared a large family. Mr. Maynard was a practicing physician in that section, but devoted his principal attention to the cultivation and improvement of the homestead. He planted out large orchards of apples and pears at quite an early day, and furnished his neighbors with abundance of fruit free of cost. At

the organization of Elk township, Mr. Maynard was elected a justice of the peace, and filled the office continuously up to the time of his death. He also held nearly every other township office at different periods, and was one of the commissioners chosen to select the site of the county poor farm. In addition to his original purchase, he had bought other tracts from time to time, until he owned and sold nearly every farm for two miles square, in all between 1,600 and 1,700 acres. Mr. Maynard died on his farm, December 9, 1878; his widow survived until September 23, 1886.

Reuben G. Maynard, a son of John and Abigail Maynard, was born in Shippen township, Tioga county, January 29, 1851, and was two years old when the family settled in Elk township. He attended the district school near his home, and worked on the farm and in the lumber woods throughout his early life. He is now the owner of the old homestead, to which he devotes his entire attention, and is one of the leading farmers of this section of the county. He takes commendable pride in the improvement of his property, and has an orchard of 500 bearing trees. On May 5, 1875, Mr. Maynard married Ettie P. Niles, a daughter of E. W. and Catherine (Backus) Niles, of Middlebury township, both of whom are dead. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Edith K., wife of Charles Wheeler, of Farmington township; Wallace, deceased; John W., Floyd and Lloyd (twins), the latter deceased; Reuben R. and Harry. Politically, Mr. Maynard is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director, supervisor, auditor, constable, collector and assessor, and is the present treasurer of the school board. He is a member of Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., also of Gaines Encampment, No. 314, and is connected with Marshfield Grange, No. 1113, P. of H. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is one of the most respected and progressive citizens of the community.

Charles H. West, son of James H. and Catherine (Lull) West, was born in Cortland county, New York, August 26, 1836, and there grew to manhood. About 1865 he went to Vermont, where on December 3, of that year, he married Lura E. Draper, a daughter of Daniel and Huldah (Kimberly) Draper, of West Haven, Rutland county, Vermont. Four children were born to this union, viz: James H., who died October 20, 1895; Arthur, born March 21, 1869; Norman E., born October 7, 1871, and Lettie A., born May 19, 1873. In 1868 Mr. West removed to Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and the same year located in Elk township, where he purchased the farm, on the headwaters of Kettle creek, on which his family now reside. It was covered by an almost unbroken forest, which has since been cleared off, and here Mr. West died August 14, 1873. On October 9, 1874, Mrs. West married Wilbur Welch, and to this union have been born five children, as follows: Lettie A., widow of Claude Ellsworth, who died at Sunderlinville, Potter county, August 27, 1895; Albert J., born October 6, 1877; Sarah E., April 17, 1880; Huldah L., August 24, 1882; Annie E., March 21, 1885, and Henrietta A., November 28, 1887. Mr. Welch is employed in cutting and stocking logs during the lumbering season, and devotes his attention to farming the balance of the year.

John C. Trowbridge was born in Clymer township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1847, a son of Caleb and Eliza (Losey) Trowbridge. He was educated in the common schools and Union Academy, and assisted his parents on the

farm until his marriage. On January 4, 1871, he married Carrie E. Maynard, a daughter of John and Abigail Maynard, of Elk township, who bore him two children, Edward C., and Grace A., the latter deceased. After his marriage Mr. Trowbridge was engaged in lumber operations on Pine creek and its tributaries during the fall and winter seasons, but always returned to the old homestead to assist his parents in the duties of the farm, which he continued to do up to the time of his death.

EDWARD C. TROWBRIDGE, only living child of John C. and Carrie E. Trowbridge, was born in Clymer township, Tioga county, November 21, 1871. He attended the common schools of his native township, and has since devoted his attention to farming and lumbering. He makes his home with his mother, Mrs. John M. Purhen, in Elk township, where he is the owner of a farm and other property. He is a member of Marshfield Grange, No. 1113, P. of H.

JOHN M. PURHEN was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1854, a son of Frank and Dorothy (Franck) Purhen, of Elk township, Tioga county, whither the family removed during the childhood of our subject. He remained with his parents until 1883, when he purchased a saw-mill, which he has since operated near his present home. On February 27, 1884, he married Mrs. Carrie E. Trowbridge, widow of John C. Trowbridge, a daughter of John and Abigail Maynard, who has borne him two children, Marshall M. and Martha M., twins, born June 4, 1890. Mr. Purhen is engaged in farming, in connection with the manufacture of lumber. He is a member of Marshfield Grange, No. 1113, P. of H.

JOHN E. FRELIGH was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, April 22, 1841, a son of Moses J. and Harriet (Boughton) Freligh. When he was a child his parents removed to Delaware county, New York, where his father worked at the mason's trade, though devoting a portion of his attention to farming. John E. was reared on a farm. His mother having died when he was quite young, he was taken by a farmer of Delaware county, with whom he lived many years. After attaining his majority, he purchased a farm in Broome county, New York, and three years later went to Iowa, where he continued in agricultural pursuits. In 1876 he bought eighty acres of land in Floyd county, Iowa, on which he lived up to 1887, when he came to Elk township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased his present homestead. On August 10, 1862, Mr. Freligh married Emma P. Howe, a daughter of Israel and Hannah (Childs) Howe, of Broome county, New York, and has four children, viz: Lillian E., wife of W. H. Brownell, of Elk township; Edgar R., John Wilbur and Elsie M. Mrs. Freligh owns 100 acres of land a short distance from their home, left her by her father. The homestead is nearly all cleared and improved, making a very pleasant place of residence. In 1892 Mr. Freligh became interested with his son, Edgar R., in the Star Washer, and purchased the rights to sell the same in New York and Pennsylvania. A year later they purchased eleven more States. In 1892 they began the manufacture of these machines at Westfield, which they carried on up to the spring of 1894, when they suspended work and Mr. Freligh returned to the farm. The family are all charter members of Marshfield Grange, No. 1113, P. of H. Mr. Freligh is also a member of St. Charles Lodge, No. 442, F. & A. M., of Charles City, Iowa, and in politics, is an ardent Republican.

Robert Thompson, third son of Samuel and Rachel Thompson, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, December 23, 1853. His parents were Scotch-Irish, and reared the following children: Jane, wife of Taylor Quade, a farmer residing near Buffalo, New York; James, a tannery foreman at Limestone, New York; John, a farmer of Green county, New York; Robert, of Leetonia; Rachel, who lives in Canada, and Margaret, deceased. The mother died in Ireland, and her husband subsequently came to the United States and settled on a farm near Kingston, Ulster county, New York, in 1862, where he still resides. The subject of this sketch came to the United States in 1871, and found employment in a tannery in Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania, where he learned the tanner's trade. In 1871 he removed to Leetonia, Tioga county, becoming an employe in the Cedar Run Tannery, which began operations that year. He has been foreman of the tannery for the past five years, and is one of the most thorough and practical men in the business. On June 14, 1880, Mr. Thompson married Addie Merrills, a daughter of Clum and Elizabeth Merrills, of Lycoming county, who has borne him seven children, viz: James, Effie, William, Nellie, Daisy, Robert and Olive. Mr. Thompson is the oldest citizen in point of residence in Leetonia, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his neighbors as well as the confidence of his employers. In politics, a Republican, he has filled the office of postmaster of Leetonia, and has served nearly eight years as school director.

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP.

John English was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, June 9, 1809, a son of James and Margaret (McConnis) English, of that place. He was a weaver, and worked at that trade until 1835, when he immigrated to the United States and found employment with Hezekiah Stowell, on Pine creek, in Shippen township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He worked for Mr. Stowell about six years, most of the time in the grist-mill at what is now Ansonia. About 1841 he bought a farm in Delmar township, located near Dutch hollow, on which he settled the same year. At that time the country was sparsely populated, and the lands were covered by the original forest. He made the first clearing on his farm, and after a residence there of four or five years his wife died, and he then sold out and bought a house and lot in Wellsboro. He continued in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of his first purchase for a few years, and then located on his father-in-law's farm in Delmar, on which he lived up to 1864, when he purchased a farm in Shippen township, near Delmar postoffice, where he possed the remaining years of his life, dying July 17, 1887. Mr. English followed farming steadily and persistently, but also engaged to some extent in the lumber business. In 1872 he was awarded a contract for the construction of a public road from Antrim to Morris, which is to-day one of the best roads in Tioga county. He was a stanch Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He served as supervisor of Shippen township three years; school director nine years, and assessor two terms. Mr. English was three times married. In 1833 he was married in Ireland to Catherine Glass, a daughter of John Glass, who bore him eight children as follows: Eliza, widow of Alonzo Ellis, of Westfield; Mary, deceased wife of Stephen English, of Lycoming county; Sarah, deceased wife of Stephen Campbell, of the same county; James, George, John, Richard and William, all of whom died before they reached the

age of ten years. Mrs. English died in April, 1846, and the following year he married Letitia Kelsey, a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Merrick) Kelsey, of Delmar township. Eight children were born to this marriage, viz: Daniel and Benjamin F., both deceased; Eugene S., of Shippen township; Willis L., of Morris township; John F., a resident of Shippen; Anna C., wife of Frank Watkins, of Wellsboro; Mary L., a teacher in Shippen, and Grant, who has been adopted by Robert Kelsey, of Wellsboro, and has taken his name. Mrs. English died on June 12, 1870, dying as she had lived a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. About a year after her death Mr. English married his third wife, Mrs. Eliza Stevens, of Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

Eugene S. English, oldest living child of John and Letitia English, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 3, 1852, and was educated in the common schools, and Wellsboro High School, later attending Cook Academy, at Havana, New York, in which institution he spent three years. He earned money in lumbering and at farm work to use in completing his education. After his return from school, he lived at home and cultivated the farm, caring for his parents and his invalid brother, John. At the death of his father he inherited the old homestead, and has made farming his principal vocation. Mr. English is one of the progressive, enterprising farmers of Shippen, and owns one of the best improved farms in the township. On December 15, 1886, he married Rosetta M. Baldwin, a daughter of Vine and Cynthia D. (Boyden) Baldwin, of Delmar township, and has one child, Lottie M. Mr. English and wife are members of Shippen Baptist church, and also of Middle Ridge Grange, No. 384, P. of H. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of supervisor, auditor, clerk and treasurer in Shippen township.

Joseph A. Darling was born in Otsego county, New York, July 5, 1827. His parents, Joshua and Robay (Millard) Darling, were originally from Rhode Island, and settled in Otsego county, New York, at an early day, whence they came to Shippen township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where they lived from 1850 to 1854. In the latter year they removed to Nebraska, and resided in that state until their death. Joseph A. was reared in his native county, and worked with his father at the carpenter's trade until he was eighteen years of age. In 1846 he came to Shippen township, Tioga county, and found employment with Hezekiah Stowell, mostly in lumber jobbing. On August 19, 1850, he married Helen M. Swope, a daughter of Abiather and Julia Anna (Sherman) Swope, of Shippen township, who has borne him six children, as follows: Alice E., wife of Vine R. Pratt, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county; Anna M., widow of Lafayette Wetherbee, of Shippen township; Walter C., a resident of Elk township; May J., who died January 22, 1863; Joseph E., a resident of Gaines township, and Grace E. M., wife of Byron Ford, of Shippen. About 1855 Mr. Darling purchased a farm on Pine creek, in Shippen township, known as the Pine Grove farm, which he cleared and improved. He lived there up to 1883, when he sold the property and bought 200 acres of land on Darling run, in the south part of Shippen township. It was then covered by the original forest, which Mr. Darling has since cleared off, erected commodious buildings, and otherwise improved the property. In 1890 he purchased 127 acres in the southeast part of Shippen, known as the R. W. Wheeler farm, both of which he still owns. During these years Mr. Darling has jobbed more or less in connection

with farm duties, and has been quite successful in his business ventures. In politics, a Republican, he has served as a justice of the peace for twenty years continuously, and has also filled nearly all of the other township offices. He is a member of Middle Ridge Grange, No. 384, P. of H., of Delmar township, and has also been connected with the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is one of the progressive farmers of Shippen township.

Horace Broughton was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1818, a son of Nathan and Sally (Walker) Broughton, who came from Delaware county, New York, to Tioga county in 1817. He was reared upon a farm and learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed the greater part of his life. He also acted as a lumber pilot on Pine creek, and was engaged during the rafting season of each year in piloting lumber to the markets in central Pennsylvania. He finally purchased a farm on Pine creek, in Shippen township, Tioga county, where he resided until his death, July 5, 1893. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Greenleaf) Sly, of Shippen township. They were married August 19, 1838, and were the parents of nine children, as follows: Amelia, wife of Isaac Holmes, of Michigan; Maria, wife of Ambrose Dimmick, of Shippen township; Juliet, wife of George Dimmick, of Shippen; Sarah E., who died in infancy; Lucy, deceased wife of Edwin T. Everett, of Covington; Richard H., a resident of McKean county; Job R., of Westfield borough; Emmet W., of Shippen township, and Rosabella, wife of Matthew Luxenberger, of McKean county. Mrs. Broughton died on January 1, 1877, in her fifty-seventh year. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian church, of Ansonia, and are buried in the cemetery at that place. In politics, Mr. Broughton was a Republican, and filled the offices of supervisor, auditor, inspector and judge of election at different periods. He was also connected with Tyoga Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Wellsboro.

Emmet W. Broughton, a son of Horace and Elizabeth Broughton, was born on the homestead in Shippen township, Tioga county, November 8, 1858, and attended the common schools of the district in boyhood. He has always lived upon the old homestead, assisting his parents in the duties of the farm, which he took charge of at his father's death. On September 24, 1882, he married Anna M. Britting, a daughter of Conrad and Catherine (Wingerter) Britting, of Germania, Potter county, who has borne him one daughter, Ruth A. They also have reared Maggie Pletcher, a niece of Mrs. Broughton, whose father, George Pletcher, lives in Galeton, Potter county. Politically, Mr. Broughton is a Republican, and has served as township clerk, treasurer, inspector and clerk of election for many years.

Harris Dartt was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, February 11, 1830, a son of John and Betsey E. (Butler) Dartt, early settlers of that township. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and attended the district school of his neighborhood until old enough to earn his own living, when his father gave him his time and he afterwards made his own way in life. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that business in connection with farming. Soon after attaining his majority, he purchased a farm on East hill, Delmar township, and cleared a portion of it. A few years later he sold it and purchased a tract of timber land in the south part of Shippen township, which he sold about 1858 and bought 138

acres two miles westward, where his widow and son, John B., now reside. This farm was at that time unimproved, and Mr. Dartt began at once the erection of a log house, and devoted his energies toward clearing and improving the land. On September 30, 1860, he married Mary Caroline Wilcox, a daughter of William and Lydia (Buckbee) Wilcox, of Delmar township, who bore him one son, John B. Mr. Dartt enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 4, 1864, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He was taken sick with fever while on his way to the front, and was sent to the hospital at Philadelphia. He later rejoined his regiment, but was again returned to the hospital as unfit for duty, and was finally discharged, June 28, 1865. He returned to his home in broken health, to resume the duties of the farm. In 1888 he replaced the old log house with a more modern structure, also erected better outbuildings, and continued to reside on this farm up to his death, December 28, 1895. In politics, he was a Republican, and in religion, a member of the First Baptist church, of Shippen township, to which his widow also belongs. He served as school director nine years, also as collector, judge of election, etc. He was a member of Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., of Wellsboro, and one of the respected citizens of the community.

John B. Dartt was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 24, 1863, and is the only child of Harris and Mary C. Dartt. He has spent his entire life on the homestead farm, which he took charge of at his father's death. On July 2, 1889, he married Lillian Wilcox, a daughter of Dennis and Sarah (Wilson) Wilcox, of Delmar township, and has two children, Nora and Harvey. Mrs. Dartt is a member of the First Baptist church of Shippen, and in politics, the family adhere to the Republican party.

Elihu J. Dort, originally spelled "Dartt," was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 15, 1832, a son of John and Betsey E. (Fuller) Dartt, early settlers of that township. Before attaining his majority he learned the blacksmith's trade, which business he has followed more or less in connection with agriculture. About 1862 he purchased an unimproved tract of 104 acres, in the south part of Shippen township, on which he now resides. There was no settlement in that part of the township at that time, and Mr. Dort was obliged to travel three miles through the woods every night and morning while engaged in clearing a place for his dwelling and in erecting the same. By rigid industry he gradually cleared off the dense forest, year by year, and has lived to see that section thickly settled and converted into productive farms. On January 1, 1858, he married Aurilla Sherman, a daughter of Tile and Lurinda (Babcock) Sherman, of Shippen township, who has borne him three children, viz: Lurinda G., wife of Daniel L. Plumley, of Shippen; Frankie E., wife of Darius Plumley, of the same township, and Porter J. Mr. Dort enlisted in Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, September 15, 1864, and was under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley until January 1, 1865. The battery was then sent to winter quarters at Maryland Heights, and the following April to Arlington Heights, and was finally discharged in June, 1865, when Mr. Dort returned to his home in Shippen and resumed work on the farm, to which he has since given his principal attention, but has also kept a blacksmith shop for his own convenience, as well as for the accommodation of his neighbors. In politics,

a Republican, he has served as school director and assessor of Shippen. He is a member of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R. of Wellsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Dort are members of the Free Baptist church, at Kennedy, Delmar township.

Porter J. Dort, youngest child and only son of Elihu J. Dort, was born on the homestead in Shippen township, attended the common schools of the district, and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, at which he has worked in the lumber woods to a considerable extent. On February 22, 1893, he married Laverne G. Townsend, a daughter of Edward and Jennie (Hastings) Townsend, of Tiadaghton, Tioga county. She was a native of Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, where she was born July 26, 1874. Mrs. Dort died March 20, 1894. In politics, Mr. Dort is a Republican.

Benjamin F. Knowlton, eldest son of Timothy Knowlton, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, December 6, 1822, and remained with his parents until his majority. He afterwards worked in different portions of the county as a farm hand for a few years. On September 10, 1845, he married Lydia Ames, of Sullivan township, and in November removed to Lake county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm on which he lived up to 1850. He then returned to Sullivan township, Tioga county, and bought a part of the old homestead, which he cultivated in partnership with his brother, Andrew J., until 1862. In that year he sold his interest in the homestead farm and purchased 150 acres in the south part of Shippen township, which at that time contained little or no improvements. He has since cleared and improved the property, erected a modern residence, substantial outbuildings, and reared a large family, being to-day one of the pioneer landmarks of Shippen township. Mrs. Knowlton was born November 15, 1820, in Sullivan township, Tioga county, and is the mother of eight children, as follows: George O. and Leander A., of Shippen township; Phoebe A., wife of Abram M. Sherman, of Shippen; Eugene F., of Delmar; Herbert A., of Clymer; Lydia J., wife of Rev. William J. Playfoot, a Baptist minister; Julian P., of Shippen, and Frank H., who lives with his parents. Mr. Knowlton is an ardent Democrat, and has served as supervisor, school director and treasurer in Shippen township. His sons, Leander and Frank, carry on the old homestead farm, and thus assist their parents in their declining years.

Samuel Scranton was born in Schoharie county, New York, September 27, 1820, a son of Lyman and Elizabeth (Cronkrite) Scranton. He attended the common schools of his native county, and removed with his parents to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, thence to Ralston, Lycoming county. About 1835 they located in Blossburg, Tioga county, where the father engaged in jobbing, clearing land and lumbering. Samuel worked with his father until his majority, and then settled in Union township, Tioga county. From 1844 to 1849 he lived at Tiadaghton, where he was employed by Wilcox & Robinson, of Wellsboro. He then moved to Stony Fork, in Delmar township, where he had purchased a tract of land, and lived there up to 1864, in which year he removed to Marsh creek, near the Shippen line. Two years later he purchased 200 acres in Shippen township, on which he has lived up to the present. He followed the lumber business in connection with farming up to a few years ago, but now devotes his entire attention to agriculture. On October 15, 1843, Mr. Scranton married Almira A. Wheeler, a daughter of Joseph B. and Laura

M. (Smith) Wheeler, of Delmar township. Seven children have been born to this marriage, as follows: George M., of Shippen; Lauretta, wife of Amasa Gee, of Delmar; Arthur J., deceased; Stephen S., and Chester L., both residents of Shippen; Anna M., wife of Charles L. Baker, of the same township, and Mary I., deceased. Politically, Mr. Scranton is a Republican, and has served as supervisor of Shippen two terms. He is a member of Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., and is also an adherent of the Free Baptist church.

George M. Scranton, eldest son of Samuel Scranton, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, July 20, 1844; was educated in the common schools, and remained with his parents on the homestead until after his majority. On July 4, 1879, he married Rebecca R. Campbell, a daughter of King Jerome Campbell, of Delmar, to which union have been born three sons: Arthur L., Walter L., and Samuel J. For several years Mr. Scranton worked at different places. In 1875 he purchased a tract of land on Marsh creek, in Delmar township, and lived upon it seven years. He then sold it and purchased an improved farm in Shippen, where he has since resided. In 1881 he was elected constable and collector of Shippen and has held these offices continuously up to the present. He is a member of Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., of Ansonia, and both he and wife are members of the Free Baptist church.

Stephen S. Scranton, second son of Samuel Scranton, was born in Delmar township August 1, 1850. On April 6, 1891, he married Jennie Hunt, a daughter of William R. Hunt, of Delmar, and has one child: Lyman H. Mr. Scranton owns a part of the old homestead, where he now resides. In politics, a Republican, he has been constable and collector, and also supervisor and inspector of elections.

Chester L. Scranton, youngest son of Samuel Scranton, was born in Delmar township, January 4, 1854, and lived with his parents until his marriage. He owns a part of the old homestead on which he now resides. On October 28, 1880, he married Luella E. Holiday, a daughter of Delos Holiday, of Delmar, and has two children: Homer L. and Benjamin M. Mr. Scranton has been connected with the lumbering interests more or less since boyhood, and has also worked at blacksmithing and farming. In politics, a Republican, he has been supervisor and inspector of elections in Shippen township.

William C. Reyman was born in Pike county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1833, a son of Jacob and Rachel (Empson) Reyman. In 1834 his parents removed to Bradford county and settled in Ridgebury township, where William C. grew to manhood. He remained with his parents until their decease. His father died November 9, 1853, and his mother, October 14, 1854. He then lived on Bentley creek, in Ridgebury township, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade up to 1866, in which year he removed to Shippen township, Tioga county, and settled on Marsh creek. He worked in the lumber woods and jobbed at lumbering until 1881, when he bought a small farm on Darling run, in Shippen township, cleared it and erected substantial buildings. He has since given his attention to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. On July 3, 1863, Mr. Reyman married Hattie A. Campbell, a daughter of King J. and Charlotte (Peterson) Campbell, of Delmar township, who has borne him two children, viz: Marian D., wife of J. Munson, of Troupsburg, New York, and William J., of Shippen township. Mr. and Mrs. Reyman are members of

Dexter Methodist Episcopal church, of Delmar township, and in politics, he is a Republican.

William J. Reyman, only son of William C. Reyman, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 25, 1868, and received a common school education. He lived with his parents until twenty-two years of age, during which time he worked away from home at different periods. On December 24, 1889, he married Jennie L. Lockwood, a daughter of Charles C. and Carrie A. (Snyder) Lockwood, of Sullivan county, New York, who has borne him one child, Hazel. In May, 1890, he removed to Leetonia, Elk township, and was employed in the tannery at that place up to November, 1895. He then located on a farm in Shippen township, which he had purchased the preceding April, and has since been engaged in farming. He is a member of Middle Ridge Grange, No. 384, P. of H., of Delmar township, and in politics, is an adherent of the Republican party.

Chauncey Baker was born in Otsego county, New York, February 12, 1817, a son of George and Susan (Nott) Baker. He was reared on a farm, and September 22, 1838, married Abbie Marshall, a daughter of George and Lucretia (Marinus) Marshall. To this union were born fourteen children, thirteen of whom are living and heads of families. Their names are as follows: Eliza L., wife of Edward Reese, of Clymer township; Henry, of Westfield township; Erastus, of Chenango county, New York; George, of Bainbridge, New York; Jonathan O., of North Clarendon, Pennsylvania; S. Harvey, of Knoxville, Tioga county; James N., a resident of Otsego county, New York; Susan L., wife of E. B. Bradley, of Shippen township; Mary J., wife of Warner Thayer, of Otsego county, New York; Charles L., of Shippen township; Elizabeth A., wife of Chester Schoonover, of Clymer township; Alfred R., of Otsego county, New York; Albert C., deceased, and Augustus B., of Steuben county, New York. In 1856 Mr. Baker and family came from Chenango county, New York, to Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he has lived the greater portion of the time for the past forty years. His business has been principally that of an agent, dealing in horses, mules, patent rights, etc. He represented Nathan Stockwell, of Broome county, New York, at the Centennial Exhibition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, having charge of several exhibits. Mrs. Baker died March 19, 1865, and in 1867, he married Lucy Green, widow of Daniel Green, of Osceola. She died in September, 1890, at their home near Knoxville. Mr. Baker now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Schoonover, in Clymer township.

Charles L. Baker, a son of Chauncey and Abbie Baker, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, April 3, 1856, and attended the common schools of his native place. At the age of fifteen years he came to Shippen township and found employment in the lumber camps of Samuel Scranton, with whom he remained several years. From 1876 to 1884 he was employed by Erastus P. Deane, and his son, Darius L. Deane, of Wellsboro, surveyors, assisting them in surveying the lands of Phelps, Dodge & Company, in Shippen and adjoining townships, also in surveying the Bingham lands. About 1880 he purchased 117 acres on Marsh creek, in Shippen township, one mile east of Ansonia, to which he added 113 acres by purchase in May, 1892, making in all 230 acres, much of which he has cleared and improved. On July 18, 1875, Mr. Baker married Anna M. Scranton, a daughter of Samuel and Almira A. Scranton, of Shippen township. Three children have been born to this

union, viz: Homer L., Clarence L. and Stephen C. Homer L. died March 28, 1882. Mr. Baker and wife are members of Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., and he has served as school director of his district.

THOMAS L. WOODRUFF, a son of Morgan M. and Elsie E. Woodruff, was born in Spencer, Tioga county, New York, December 14, 1833. His parents removed to Chemung county when he was a youth, and he lived at home on his father's farm until the death of his mother, October 28, 1850. About 1855 he went to Nemaha county, Kansas, where he pre-empted a timber claim of eighty acres. Eighteen months later he returned to Chemung county, New York, whence he removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and opened a store at Ridgebury. He also purchased a farm there, and resided upon it up to 1872, when he sold out and bought 300 acres of land in Shippen township, Tioga county, about four miles northwest of Ansonia. He cleared up a part of this land and otherwise improved it. Six years later he sold the property and purchased a third interest in 2,100 acres of the Babcock estate, on Long run, in Gaines township, retaining a mortgage on his first farm. Subsequently he sold his interest in the Babcock lands to Silas X. Billings and bought back his former home in Shippen township. He has bought and sold several farms in this vicinity, and is now the owner of three farms aggregating 334 acres. Mr. Woodruff is a prudent, successful business man, energetic and enterprising in whatever he undertakes, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the township. On February 20, 1861, he married Sarah A. Richardson, a daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Merritt) Richardson, of Chemung county, New York. The following children were born to this marriage: Laura, wife of Rush Culver, United States land agent at Marquette, Michigan; Nellie, wife of Melvin Swope, of Shippen township; William M., deceased; Alvinza, who lives on the homestead farm, and Lafayette, a resident of Chemung county, New York. Mr. Woodruff is a Republican, and has filled the offices of supervisor, auditor, school director and clerk. He is a member of Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., of Gaines.

ASA WARRINER was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, September 28, 1842, a son of William L. and Naomi (Chase) Warriner, of that township. He obtained a common school education, and worked at the carpenter's trade with his father during his boyhood days. At the age of sixteen he began working in the lumber woods on Pine creek and vicinity, which he followed until the breaking out of the Rebellion. On July 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, and served with his regiment until July, 1862, when he was transferred to Battery A, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery. His command was a part of the Army of the Potomac until July, 1863, when the battery was sent to Norfolk, Virginia. About June, 1864, it joined the Army of the James, at Bermuda Front. Mr. Warriner was wounded October 27, 1864, at Fair Oaks, receiving a gunshot in the left leg, and was sent to Hampton General Hospital. He was discharged from the hospital May 30, 1865, and returned to his home in Tioga county. On March 14, 1866, he married Josephine Hoadley, a daughter of William J. and Eleanor M. (Wheeler) Hoadley, of Delmar township, and has two daughters: Edith D., wife of Arthur E. Hawk, of Shippen, and Ina M., wife of Clarence B. Bradley, of the same township. In April, 1875, Mr. Warriner purchased sixty-

four acres of land on Marsh creek in Shippen township, and has since given his attention to its improvement and cultivation. In politics, a Republican, he has served as township assessor two terms. He is a charter member of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., of Wellsboro; is a member of Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., of Ansonia; also ofWashington Camp, No. 640, P. O. S. of A., and of Morning Dawn Lodge, No. 61, I. O. G. T., both of Marsh Creek.

Horace Butler, a native of Massachusetts, was a son of Joseph and Hannah (Cross) Butler, of that State. He learned the carpenter's trade in early manhood, but later gave it up and devoted his attention to farming and lumbering. On June 24, 1837, he married Polly Ferry, a daughter of John and Polly (Cross) Ferry, of Massachusetts, who bore him seven children, viz: Ira F., Charles, Daniel, Edward H., James M., deceased; Nelson, and Hiram, deceased. In 1855 Mr. Butler and family came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm in Delmar township. He lived there until April, 1875, when he sold his property and went to North Carolina. He bought a farm in that State, upon which he resided up to his death, February 16, 1876. Mrs. Butler returned to Tioga county, and subsequently purchased a home in Delmar township, where she lived until 1890. She then took up her residence with her son, Edward H., of Shippen township, and died March 17, 1894.

Edward H. Butler was born in Munson township, Hampden county, Massachusetts, September 17, 1843, a son of Horace and Polly Butler, and was eleven years old when his parents settled in Delmar township, Tioga county. He was reared upon the homestead, and assisted his father on the farm and in the lumber woods until he was twenty-five years old. He has since been largely connected with the lumber interest, working in the woods during the fall and winter seasons up to within a few years. On April 25, 1868, he married Laura E. Hoadley, a daughter of William J. and Eleanor M. (Wheeler) Hoadley, of Delmar township, who has borne him four sons, viz: Leon M., Clayton W., Leverne J., and Ivan E. They have also an adopted daughter, Mary E. Mr. Butler purchased a farm in Delmar township near Stony Fork, and later a farm on Stony Fork creek, in the same township. In 1876 he sold his Delmar property and bought a farm on Marsh creek, at the mouth of Asaph run, in Shippen township. This he sold in 1885 and purchased his present homestead, in the same vicinity. He has improved several farms, erected buildings, and has spent his entire life in farming and lumbering. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as township supervisor five years.

James D. Webster, son of Allen and Thanks (Norton) Webster, was born May 24, 1834, in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where his parents had settled, and he was there reared to manhood. He lived on the homestead farm until his majority, and for the five succeeding years worked for Elliot S. Rose, of Sullivan township. About 1861 he purchased a farm near Mainesburg, on which he lived up to 1865, when he sold out and engaged in the grocery business in Mansfield, which he continued to follow some eight years. In March, 1876, he bought a tract of eighty-four acres of timber land in the south part of Shippen township, on which he settled. With the assistance of his sons, Mr. Webster has cleared nearly the whole tract, erected substantial buildings, and otherwise improved the farm. He has been twice married. On March 13, 1861, he married Mary Matteson,

a daughter of Solomon and Adaline (McNeal) Matteson, of Dundee, Yates county, New York. She bore him two children, viz: Judd Lew, of Shippen, and Merwin M., who lives with his father. Mrs. Webster died May 21, 1868, and was interred in the Mansfield cemetery. On April 2, 1871, he married Permelia R. Perry, a daughter of Marvin and Laura (Gaylord) Perry, of Richmond township. Three children were born to this marriage, as follows: Walter M., Mary, who died at the age of four, and Allen J. Both the sons live on the homestead farm. Mr. Webster was connected with the lumber business to a considerable extent from 1876 to 1886, not only in marketing the timber from his own land, but in jobbing. Since the latter year he has given his attention to the improvement of his farm. He is a charter member of Mansfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the I. O. G. T. Since early manhood he has been a member of the Close Communion Baptist church, and is a deacon in the Shippen society.

Judd Lew Webster was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, June 9, 1862, and is the eldest son of James D. Webster. In 1879 he was employed by the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company, of Williamsport, and went to Telfair county, Georgia, where he was engaged in lumbering six months. About 1884 he purchased a farm adjoining his father's, which he has since cleared and improved. He has also jobbed in lumber more or less in the vicinity of Pine creek. On December 2, 1891, he married Clara Miller, a daughter of Lorenzo and Phoebe (Knowlton) Miller, of Delmar township, and the following year located on his farm. They are the parents of two children, Ola A. and Glenn D. Mr. Webster is a member of Castle, No. 23, K. of G. E., of Stony Fork, and is one of the enterprising farmers of Shippen township.

Jerry C. Darling, a son of Henry and Margaret (Backus) Darling, residents of Covington township, Tioga county, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, May 9, 1866. When he was ten years old his parents moved to Shippen township, where he attended the common schools of the district in which they lived. After attaining his majority he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that business some four years. On April 4, 1889, he married Annie R. Copp, a daughter of D. L. and Sabrina (Brewster) Copp, of Shippen township, who has borne him two children, viz: Florence A., born June 21, 1892, and Mabel A., March 11, 1895, the latter deceased. After working on a farm in Shippen township for one year, he, in 1891, located on his father's farm, on Darling run. He was also engaged in manufacturing lumber with a portable mill for some time. In September, 1895, he purchased a half interest in a farm of 127 acres, located in the northeast corner of Shippen township, known as the R. W. Wheeler farm, which is a well-improved property. Mr. Darling lives upon and cultivates this farm. He and wife are members of Dexter Methodist Episcopal church, of Delmar township.

James C. Hamilton was born in Holtown township, Penobscot county, Maine, December 25, 1847, a son of George and Roxanna (Farewell) Hamilton, of the same county. In 1866 he went to Cameron county, Pennsylvania, where he worked until the spring of 1867 and then came to Tioga county and found employment with Perry Smith, at that time a resident of Gaines township, and quite an extensive lumberman. The subject of this sketch worked in Potter, Tioga and Lycoming counties for Mr. Smith up to his marriage, which occurred on January 1,

1870, to Susan N. Smith, a daughter of Perry and Louisa (Else) Smith. Five children were born to this marriage, viz: Sadie L., wife of Samuel Gee, of Shippen township; George F., Lydia, Alma and Joseph J. For several years Mr. Hamilton lived on Cedar run, near Leetonia, in Elk township, where he was employed in jobbing. In 1875-76 he was prospecting in Texas, and in 1877 came to Shippen township and purchased a farm on Marsh creek, near Ansonia, where the family has since resided. Mr. Hamilton has cleared and improved the property, by the erection of a residence and out-buildings. In 1884 he went to Oregon, leaving his family on the farm, with a view of settling in that state. He remained in Oregon three years and a half, working in the lumber woods most of the time, and became such an expert in driving oxen, which were the practical teams used, that he readily commanded large wages. Since 1888 he has devoted his attention to cultivating his farm during the summer seasons, and has lumbered in the winter time. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled nearly every office in the township, being at present supervisor. He is a member of Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., of Westfield, and of Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., of Ansonia, in both of which he takes an active interest.

William G. Mason was born in Hamden, Delaware county, New York, April 30, 1828, a son of William and Nancy (Harrower) Mason, of the same county. His father was a farmer, and died the day after the birth of our subject, who lived with his mother until his majority. He then went to Colchester, Delaware county, where he married Charlotte Bradley, a daughter of Elijah and Catherine (Williams) Bradley, of the same county. Eight children were born to this union, as follows: Nancy, deceased; William, a resident of Cammal, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, who has charge of the track work on the Black Forest railroad; Catherine, deceased wife of Leander Griswold; Edwin H., of Shippen township; Ida S., deceased; Charles A., of Shippen township; Mary A., deceased, and Phoebe A., wife of Wilbur Butler, of Shippen. At an early age the subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade, which business he has followed a portion of his time. Before coming to Tioga county he was engaged in lumbering, taking the timber from the stump, through the different processes of manufacture, and converting it into dwellings. About 1848 he bought a farm in Colchester, containing a saw-mill, which he operated until 1854, when he sold the property and removed to Lindley, Steuben county. He purchased a farm and saw-mill in that county, which he conducted successfully up to 1877, in which year he sold out and settled in Shippen township, Tioga county, purchasing a farm on Marsh creek, near the mouth of Asaph run. He cleared and improved this property, but sold it in 1892 and removed to Wellsboro, purchasing five dwelling houses, and a small tract of land. He lived there up to March, 1896, when he rented his property in Wellsboro and returned to Shippen township. On September 30, 1861, Mr. Mason enlisted in Company F, First New York Light Artillery, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He re-enlisted November 19, 1863, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865, being mustered out of service at Elmira, New York. Mr. Mason is a member of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., also of Encampment, No. 105, U. V. L., of Wellsboro. Both he and wife are charter members of Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., and are

also connected with Wellsboro Grange, by transfer. They are members of the Free Baptist church, and in politics, Mr. Mason is a Republican.

Peter W. Bradley was born in Colchester, Delaware county, New York, June 7, 1834, a son of Elijah and Catherine (Williams) Bradley, of that county. He assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. In September, 1856, he married Maria Rowe, a daughter of Samuel and Emily (Scudder) Rowe, of Delaware county, New York, who bore him one child that died in infancy. Mrs. Bradley died in September, 1857, and on October 20, 1859, he married Calista M. Tilford, a daughter of Daniel Tilford, of Delaware county. Six children were born to this marriage, viz: Louisa M. and Charles S., both deceased; Augusta A., wife of Coleman Chaffee, of Pemberville, Ohio; Clarence B., of Shippen township; Mahlon H., deceased, and Florence E., wife of Daniel Douglass, of Shippen. Mrs. Bradley died November 9, 1877, and he was again married August 17, 1881, to Angeline Furman, a daughter of Coleman and Mary J. Furman, of Shippen township, who bore him one daughter, Bessie L., and died in November, 1889. About 1879 Mr. Bradley came to Tioga county and purchased a farm in Shippen township, on which Zura Baker now lives. Here he resided up to 1885, when he sold it and purchased sixty-three acres on the east side of Marsh creek, which he has since made his home, having cleared the land and erected substantial buildings. On September 10, 1863, Mr. Bradley enlisted in Company C, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, which belonged to the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, and the assault on Petersburg, June 15 to 19, 1864. Here he was wounded by a minie-ball through the left foot and was sent to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., and finally discharged on July 9, 1865. In politics, a Republican, he has served as township supervisor. He is a member of Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., of Wellsboro, and also of Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., of Ansonia.

Elbridge J. Bradley was born in Colchester, New York, June 4, 1857, a son of Isaac and Phoebe (Ryant) Bradley, of Delaware county. When he was two years old his father died, and he then went to live with his uncle, Peter W. Bradley, of Colchester township, Delaware county, with whom he remained until he was eighteen years of age, in the meantime removing to Sullivan county, New York, about 1867, with the family. Leaving his uncle's home, he lived about a year in Colchester, and then went to Onondaga county, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He worked at that business in Onondaga and Delaware counties up to 1879, in which year he came to Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he continued working at his trade. On June 2, 1881, he married Helen Cady, a daughter of Porter and Catherine (Paddock) Cady, of Chatham township, who has borne him one son, Linn N. In 1882 he purchased a farm on Marsh creek, in Shippen township, one mile east of Ansonia, on which he settled soon after. He cleared and improved this property, and has since cultivated the farm, while at the same time he devotes considerable attention to his trade. In April, 1895, he leased and took charge of the hotel at Ansonia, owned by the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company, of Williamsport, which he has conducted up to the present. Mr. Bradley is a

stanch Republican, and was elected township auditor in February, 1896. He is also a member of the P. O. S. of A.

Benjamin F. Wheeler was born in East Hamburg, now Orchard Park, Erie county, New York, July 2, 1834, a son of Joseph B. and Laura M. (Smith) Wheeler, of Hamburg township, Erie county. In the autumn of 1836 his parents removed to Seely Creek, New York, where they lived for six years, and then removed to Oregon Hill, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1850, after the death of his mother, on February 8, of that year, his father came to Delmar township, Tioga county, and purchased a farm near Stony Fork. He was a carpenter, and followed his trade in connection with farming. Benjamin F. was in his sixteenth year when they came to Delmar, and he made his home with Samuel Scranton, his brother-in-law, until 1853. In that year he went to Lynn county, Iowa, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1855 and then returned to Stony Fork, Tioga county, where he was married, January 11, 1856, to Lucy A. Warriner, a daughter of William L. and Naomi (Chase) Warriner, of Delmar township. Five children have been born to this marriage, viz: Willis F., of Washington; Martha A., wife of William Francis, of Morris, Tioga county; Metta E., wife of Walter S. Brooks, of Wellsboro; Eva M., wife of Frank L. Beauge, of Landrus, and Maggie E., who died in early youth. Mr. Wheeler bought a farm at Stony Fork, on which he lived until 1886, also working at the millwright's trade during this period. In 1886 he removed to Wellsboro, lived there up to 1891, and, after a three months' residence in Petersburg, Virginia, purchased a home on Marsh creek, in Shippen township, where he is now enjoying the fruits of his industry. In politics, a Republican, he has served as assessor, constable and collector. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are members of Morning Dawn Lodge, No. 61, I. O. G. T., of Marsh Creek, with which order they have been connected since 1887.

Eli Bartle, a son of Jacob C. and Eunice (Bacon) Bartle, and grandson of Augustus Bartle, who settled in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, was born in Brown township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1854. When he was two years old his parents located near Stony Fork, in Delmar township, where he grew to maturity. He obtained his education in the common schools and at Wellsboro Academy, and lived at home, assisting in the grist-mill and on the farm, until he was twenty-six years of age. He also learned the carpenter's trade, and about 1880 found employment in Hoytville, Morris township, where he worked two years. Returning to Delmar, he purchased a home in Stony Fork, and followed the carpenter's trade up to 1886, in which year he settled on his father's farm in Delmar and devoted his attention to agriculture. Two years later he purchased an improved farm of 100 acres in Shippen township, which has since been his home. Mr. Bartle was married September 14, 1881, to Clara A. Frost, a daughter of Ashabel and Adeline (Morseman) Frost, of Charleston township, and has two children, Charles L. and Edith C. Though Mr. Bartle devotes his principal attention to farming, he occasionally works at his trade, and also does wagon and sled repairing. In politics, he is a Republican, and is connected with the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of Stony Fork.

Alexander Eberenz was born in Baden, Germany, December 20, 1848, and is a son of Ferdinand Eberenz, now a resident of Delmar township, Tioga county,

a sketch of whom will be found in this work. He came to Tioga county with his mother in early childhood, and was reared in Delmar township, where he also attended the common schools. When about fifteen years of age he began working in Hezekiah Stowell's saw-mill, on Pine creek, where he found employment two years. At the age of eighteen he purchased fifty acres of timber land in Delmar township, and began clearing off the forest. He sold this property a few years later to Loron Nobles, and bought fifty acres in the same township, with thirty acres cleared, on which he erected good buildings. He also owned a farm of forty acres near Wellsboro, which he paid for out of his own earnings. By the sale of these two farms he was able to pay for the last purchase, including the improvements, on which he lived about eleven years. He worked at the carpenter's trade occasionally, but devoted his principal attention to farming. In 1889, after a tour through Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Delaware, he purchased a farm near the mouth of Asaph run, erected a house and other buildings and lived there up to the autumn of 1894, when he sold the property, but has since resided in the same neighborhood. For the past seven years he has been in the employ of Edwin Matson & Son, lumber manufacturers and dealers, as general utility man, looking after the camps, etc. On April 10, 1878, he married Alma Jane Campbell, a daughter of King Jerome and Charlotte (Peterson) Campbell, of Delmar township, who has borne him two children, viz: Hattie Jane, who died on July 30, 1895, and Ethel May. Mr. Eberenz is a member of Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., and of Asaph Tent, No. 183, K. O. T. M., of Shippen township. Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

Cheney C. Maynard, a son of Orville A. and Emily (Gardner) Maynard, was born in Covington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1860. When he was a child his parents removed to a farm near Canoe Camp, in Richmond township, where they resided a few years and then located near Mainesburg, in Sullivan township. Cheney C. attended the public schools in Richmond and Sullivan, and assisted his parents on the farm. His mother died when he was about fifteen years old, and he was then thrown upon his own resources and began working out as a farm hand. On January 1, 1882, he married Anna B. Webster, a daughter of Philander and Mary (Rockwell) Webster, of Sullivan township. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Hobart, Howard, Joseph, Julia, Damie and Homer, all of whom are living at home. In 1884 Mr. Maynard located upon his wife's farm in Sullivan township, which they sold two years later and purchased a farm at Mainesburg, upon which they lived until 1889. In that year they sold this property and bought 105 acres in Shippen township, on which they have since lived. Mr. Maynard has given his attention to farming and the handling of produce. In politics, he is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F. at Mainesburg.

CHAPTER LXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH — LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP AND LAWRENCEVILLE BOROUGH—JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD MITCHELL, one of the first settlers of Tioga county, was born in Orange county, New Jersey, July 5, 1769, and grew to manhood in his native place. About 1791 he and his brothers, Thomas and Robert Mitchell, removed to Southport, Chemung county, New York. A year later he and Thomas came up the Tioga river in a canoe and settled at what has since been known as Mitchell's Creek, in Tioga township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. On August 15, 1792, he married Ruby Keeney, who was born at Hartford, Connecticut, October 4, 1771. Their eldest child, Edsell, whom his descendants claim was the first white child born in this county, was born at Mitchell's Creek, August 27, 1793. They were also the parents of the following named children: Lovina, born August 26, 1795, who married John Inscho; Nancy, born October 2, 1797, who died in youth; Thomas K., born August 5, 1799; Richard, born July 7, 1801, and William K., born December 4, 1810. Mr. Mitchell devoted his entire attention to farming, clearing and improving a place on the Tioga river, near the mouth of Mitchell's creek. Here he resided until his death, March 11, 1847. His wife died August 14, 1843. He was a man of strong, athletic build, a fine type of the sturdy pioneers who settled in the forests of Tioga county and by their energy and industry laid the foundations of its present prosperity. At the time of his settlement the country was a dense wilderness, with a few cabins near the junction of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers, and perhaps one or two further up the latter stream; but he lived to see the county thickly settled and the forest gave way to well-improved farms and thriving towns.

THOMAS K. MITCHELL, second son of Richard and Ruby Mitchell, was born at Mitchell's Creek, Tioga county, August 5, 1799. He was reared upon the homestead farm and received such education as the pioneer subscription schools afforded. In 1826 he married Elizabeth Roe, a native of Delhi, Delaware county, New York, born August 15, 1809. To this union were born the following named children: Solon, who died unmarried December 2, 1848; Mary Ette, who married G. W. Sheardown; Almira, who married E. T. Bentley; Rowena, who married Micajah De Labar; Ruby, who died December 28, 1854; Thomas B. S., who was killed by the cars at Tioga, December 2, 1893; Jefferson B., of Plainfield, Wisconsin; John I., president judge of Tioga county; Elizabeth J., wife of Leroy Gleason, of Canton, Bradford county; Emily A., wife of David Cameron, of Wellsboro, and Jane D., wife of B. B. Borden, of Plainfield, Wisconsin. Mr. Mitchell passed his whole life at Mitchell's Creek, engaged in farming, lumbering and merchandising. There he

erected in 1826, the year of his marriage, the first brick house built in Tioga county, and kept an inn in it for a number of years. He died August 28, 1861. His widow died at the home of her son, Thomas, February 15, 1887. In religion, the family are adherents of the Baptist church, and in politics, supporters of the Republican party.

Robert Mitchell, a native of Vermont, was one of the early settlers of the Tioga valley. He was born July 18, 1779, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1796, settling at Mitchell's Creek, where his brothers, Richard and Thomas Mitchell, who came into the county in 1792, were then living. He took up and cleared a farm and made farming the occupation of his life. He married Abigail Ives, who bore him the following children: John, Thaddeus, Parmenia, Cynthia, who married Amasa Mudge; Lucy, who married Alonzo Phelps; Lavina, who married Jonathan Roe; Nancy, who married Seth Albee; Rosina, who married George Mitchell; Abby, who married William Butler; Matilda, who married Samuel Hartsock, and Ruth, the only one now living, who married Dr. Seely, of Addison, New York. Mr. Mitchell was a strong, athletic, vigorous man, and was noted for his superior ability as a wrestler. He was also industrious and hard-working, and did his share as a pioneer in clearing the wilderness in the midst of which he settled.

John Mitchell, eldest son of Robert Mitchell, was born at Mitchell's Creek, Tioga county, December 2, 1800, and there grew to maturity. He married Elizabeth Hartsock, who was born November 19, 1810, and bore him the following children: Albert, a resident of Millerton; Margaret, wife of M. K. Retan, of the same village; John, deceased; Thaddeus, also a resident of Millerton; George W., who lives in Jackson township; Austin and Maryette, both of whom are dead. Mr. Mitchell settled on Alder run, in Jackson township, about 1836, where he passed the remaining years of his life. He cleared a farm and operated a saw-mill at that point, and died March 18, 1870. His wife died on April 6, 1885.

Albert Mitchell, eldest son of John Mitchell, and grandson of Robert Mitchell, was born at Mitchell's Creek, Tioga county, August 20, 1829, and was about seven years old when his parents removed to Jackson township. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and received the usual education of a farmer's son. On April 29, 1852, he married Mary Deming, a daughter of Samuel and Electa (Dickinson) Deming, early settlers of Jackson township. Five children were born to this marriage, viz: Clark R., deceased; Ross A., the present treasurer of the county; Mary E., wife of John Snyder; John S. and Bertha, both deceased. Mr. Mitchell and wife are now living in Millerton.

Ross A. Mitchell, treasurer of Tioga county, was born in Millerton, Jackson township, February 12, 1856, and is the oldest living child of Albert Mitchell. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. In early manhood he taught school four terms, later became a railroad employe, and was agent and operator for several years at Millerton and Covington. Mr. Mitchell was superintendent of the Covington Glass Works in 1894-95. In the fall of the latter year he was elected on the Republican ticket treasurer of Tioga county and is now filling that office. On March 17, 1880, he married Effie A. Hudson, a daughter of George W. and Eunice Hudson, of Jackson township, and has four children: Albert, Arthur,

Bernice and Eva. Mr. Mitchell is an excellent business man, careful, methodical and reliable, and is an efficient and capable official. He is one of the popular members of his party, and is also connected with Covington Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F.

Nathan Niles, Sr., a descendant of Capt. John Niles, of Wales, who settled at Baintree, Massachusetts, in 1630, came to Pennsylvania from Hartford, Connecticut, and located in Tioga township, in September, 1796. This date is established by the fact that his fourth son, Augustus Niles, born February 6, 1792, was four years of age when the family settled. Mr. Niles' father was a physician, and also, at times, performed the duties of a local preacher of the Presbyterian church. For some years previous to and during the Revolutionary War, Mr. Niles was engaged in mercantile pursuits and owned several vessels in the coastwise trade. During the struggle for independence these were mostly captured by British cruisers, thus depriving him of the bulk of his fortune. In 1796 he invested the remnant in Connecticut titles to lands in Tioga county and removed hither with his family. The land settled upon by himself and family was the most southern of the "Bartholomew and Patton tracts, including the mouth of Mill creek." In 1797 he, with many others, claiming lands under Connecticut titles, were arrested on a charge of violating the Intrusion Law, taken to Williamsport, and there tried and acquitted. A full account of the trial will be found in a preceding chapter. He finally obtained a valid title to his land through the Pennsylvania Bank. Mr. Niles married Irene Russell in Connecticut, and their children were: Irene, who married Major William Rathbone; Nathan, Aaron, Erastus, Augustus, Rodney, Clarissa, who became the wife of John Beecher; Violetta, who married John Daily, and Temperance, who married Timothy Brace. Of the sons, Nathan, moved into Charleston township; Aaron and Erastus into Delmar, and Rodney into Rutland. Augustus remained on the homestead in Tioga township until his death. Mr. Niles was commissioned a justice of the peace for the township of Tioga, January 7, 1808, while it was yet under the jurisdiction of Lycoming county, and his name frequently occurs in the early records. He served as a county commissioner from September, 1808, to October, 1811, when he was succeeded by Samuel W. Morris. He was also collector of taxes for the year 1804 under the Lycoming county control of Tioga township. When Wellsboro was founded Mr. Niles became identified with the interests of the town. The residence of his sons in Delmar also tended to bring him into closer communion with the people of the county seat. It is regretted that the Bible record of his birth and death, as also that of his wife, was lost in the destruction by fire of the house of his grandson, A. E. Niles, in October, 1878. He died about 1837, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, which shows that he was born about 1753. He left as a legacy to his descendants an honored name and an unsullied reputation. He was familiarly known as "Squire Niles." He was not the man to seek notoriety; was plain and unobtrusive, conscientious, and well disposed towards his fellowmen. He left numerous descendants, all of whom were not only honored through life, but many of them attained to high distinction in professional, political and military station.

Nathan Niles, Jr., eldest son of Nathan Niles, Sr., was born in Hebron, Connecticut, in 1782, and came to Tioga township with his parents in 1796. In 1809 he married Ruth Gitchell, a sister of Elder and Benjamin Gitchell, and his chil-

dren were Col. Alanson E. Niles and Mrs. John F. Donaldson. Mr. Niles lived on his farm in Charleston, just outside the borough limits, but, as was the custom in those days, all those who lived near the lines were claimed as practically belonging to the borough. In January, 1813, he was appointed a county commissioner and served until the following October. He always took a deep interest in Wellsboro affairs, and when the Academy was incorporated in 1817, he was named as one of the trustees, and held the office until 1828, serving in the meantime as treasurer. As a citizen he was held in high esteem by the public, and was fully entitled to that best of all appellations, "a good man." He did not seek notoriety, being very much like his father, and never put himself forward. Though a man of good general information, of fair education, and capable of filling any office in the county with credit to himself and friends, he preferred the quiet of a farmer's life, rather than the perplexities of public office. So high was he regarded, that, "as honest as Nathan Niles" was as good a recommendation as any man could desire. He died March 3, 1830, in his forty-ninth year.

Aaron Niles, the second son of Nathan Niles, Sr., was born in Hebron, Connecticut, June 27, 1784, and came with his parents to Tioga when it was comparatively a wilderness. He endured all the trials and sufferings incident to the lives of pioneers, and gave his full share of labor toward reclaiming the country from its wilderness condition. In June, 1807, he married Deborah Ives, a daughter of Cornelius Ives, of Tioga. About 1810 he purchased wild land in Delmar and cleared a farm, which he occupied for ten years. In 1820 he sold out and removed to Middlebury township, settling at what is now known as Niles Valley, where he cleared a valuable farm. Mr. Niles and wife had issue: Clarinda, born June 12, 1808; Philander, March 13, 1811; Erastus, April 17, 1814; Lucinda, August 28, 1816; Sylpha, August 29, 1818; Irena, August 28, 1820; Betsey, March 13, 1822, and Russell, August 20, 1826. The majority are now deceased. Mrs. Deborah Niles died in 1830, and March 4, 1833, he married Mrs. Betsey Kilbourne, born May 5, 1798. She was a daughter of Rufus Butler, who came from Vermont about the beginning of this century, and the widow of John Kilbourne. The issue of this marriage was one son, Jerome B., born September 25, 1834, who has attained distinction as a lawyer and politician, and a sketch of whose life will be found in the chapter on "The Bench and Bar." The last wife of Mr. Niles died at the homestead in Niles Valley, June 3, 1863, aged a little over sixty-five years. In 1865 Mr. Niles went to live with his youngest son, Hon. Jerome B. Niles, at whose home in Wellsboro he died, February 22, 1872, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Like his honored father, he was a man of inflexible integrity and undaunted courage, and was widely known as an energetic, industrious and public-spirited citizen.

Augustus Niles, fourth son of Nathan Niles, Sr., was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 6, 1792, and was between four and five years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He was reared a farmer, and spent his life on the old homestead in Tioga township, where he died October 27, 1841, in his fiftieth year. He married Anna Adams, a daughter of Capt. Lyman Adams, also an early settler of Tioga township. She died in December, 1886, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Their children were as follows: Augustus E., a resident of Tioga township; Byron

B., a grain dealer of Topeka, Kansas, and Julia A., who married Whiting Miller, and died at the home of her brother, Augustus E., March 16, 1894.

Augustus E. Niles, eldest child of Augustus Niles, and grandson of Nathan Niles, Sr., was born on the homestead farm in Tioga township, March 26, 1819, and upon the death of his father took charge of the same. He has spent his entire life thereon, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. On January 18, 1853, he married Belinda Bridgeman, and has two sons, viz: Augustus, a physician of Wellsboro, and Henry C. The latter was born on the home farm January 23, 1857; was educated in the common schools of his district; was married on November 16, 1892, to Nellie Cochran, a daughter of John and Ellen (Beam) Cochran, and has charge of the old homestead. In politics, Mr. Niles was originally a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has filled the offices of collector and supervisor of the township, the latter for twenty-nine years. Mr. Niles is a member of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., and is one of the leading farmers of his native township.

Uriah Spencer was a man of considerable note in early days. He first came into the Tioga valley in 1794, having purchased under the Connecticut title the township of Hamilton, now embraced within the boundaries of Lawrence and Tioga townships. He also bought the improvements of William Holden, and continued to sell his lands under the Connecticut title until the spring of 1797, when he and twenty-one other pioneers of the Tioga and Cowanesque valleys were arrested under the Intrusion Law and taken to Williamsport, where they were subsequently tried and acquitted. A few years later Mr. Spencer removed to the village of Tioga, where he opened the first blacksmith shop at that point, and afterwards operated a sawmill. His first wife, who was Deborah Elliott, of Guilford, Connecticut, died in November, 1802, and was buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. She left four children, two daughters and two sons. As early as 1804 he was married again, his second wife being Eleanor Boher. By her he had seven children, three sons and four daughters. On the establishment of the postoffice at Tioga, January 1, 1805, he was appointed postmaster, it being the first in the county. In 1810 he was elected a county commissioner; was prothonotary from 1818 to 1821, and again from 1824 to 1830. During his last two terms he also served as register and recorder. Through his influence his son-in-law, Levi Vail, was appointed county treasurer in 1827.

On account of his many years of public life he became one of the leading politicians of the county. In 1826 he was a candidate for Congress, and John Ryon, Jr., and Asa Mann were his conferees. The nominating convention met at Muncy, Lycoming being one of the counties composing the IXth Congressional district, but he failed to secure the nomination.

Mr. Spencer was also one of the committee chosen in 1826 to draft an address to the governor of New York in furtherance of a canal from the head of Seneca lake to the Pennsylvania line, to be continued thence by Pennsylvania authority to the coal mines at Blossburg. He and Judge Morris were chosen a committee to present the petition to the legislature of New York, and Mr. Spencer visited Albany for that purpose in the month of February, 1827. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Tioga Navigation Company. He was one of the most

influential citizens of the county up to about 1835, when he lost his property and his influence.

Notwithstanding his long residence in Wellsboro, Mr. Spencer had contracted a violent hatred of the town, and especially of some of its leading citizens. This dislike had its beginning in 1818, when, by reference to the history of the old Academy, it will be seen that he was refused the loan of $500 by the trustees of that institution, because the security he offered was not considered good. He was one of the original trustees, but was not re-elected in 1818. This seems to have so incensed him that ever after he was a bitter enemy of the school. Later, in the attempt to remove the county seat to Tioga, he was a prominent actor in the movement. Mr. Spencer was a man of strong convictions. One who knew him well has left this analysis of his character:

> He was no hypocrite. He had never studied the art of blarney, nor did he duly appreciate the true value of soft soap in managing men. What he thought he said. He was not an adept in the use of those soft words that turn away wrath. He was a man of a good deal of natural talent, though deficient in early education; was a Democrat of the strictest sect, and never strayed from the fold or went after other gods. He was a good hater and a warm friend; was never accused of dishonesty, or of altering his opinion when he had once expressed it.

In the closing years of his life his mind began to waver, and he dwelt much on his early land troubles, caused by purchasing Connecticut titles. His son, George, held a clerkship in the postoffice department at Washington, D. C., and while on a visit to his son's home in Georgetown, about 1850, he died, aged eighty years, and was buried there. His widow, Eleanor, removed to Mainesburg, and died some two years later.

Nicholas Prutsman, Sr., a native of Hamburg, Germany, immigrated to Pennsylvania towards the close of the Eighteenth century and located near Easton. He had quite a large family, and in 1802 came to Tioga county, and settled a short distance below the site of Tioga village. His three sons, Jacob, Adam and Nicholas, Jr., came in 1804, but the two last soon removed to New York state, leaving Jacob and their father in Tioga county. The latter erected a grist-mill, which he operated until it burned down. He died about 1810.

Jacob Prutsman came to this county with his two brothers in 1804. He had previously learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed many years, and also owned and cultivated a farm. He married Mary Miller, who became the mother of fourteen children, viz: Polly, John, Abram, Elizabeth, Jacob, Andrew M., Adam, Sarah, Catherine, Susan, Eunice, Rachel, Mary and George, only one of whom is living, Adam, a resident of Illinois. Mrs. Prutsman died in 1847, aged seventy-one years, and her husband, in 1862, aged eighty-nine.

Andrew M. Prutsman was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, in 1807, fourth son of Jacob Prutsman. He was reared on the homestead, and in 1830 married Mary A. Bentley, a daughter of Benjamin Bentley. She was born in this county in 1809, and bore him six children, named as follows: Martha J., born December 17, 1831, and married Robert H. Brown, of Canisteo, New York, in 1859, who died in 1862; Christian M., who served as a lieutenant in the Union army in the Rebellion, and now resides in Nebraska; Mary A., wife of Edwin Spaulding, of Corning,

New York; Lindley H., who died while serving with the rank of lieutenant in the late war; Henrietta M., wife of John H. Pattison, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Melville B., an engineer on the Fall Brook railroad, who resides at Newberry Junction, Lycoming county. Mr. Prutsman died in 1890, and his wife, in 1891, each at the age of eighty-two years.

Capt. Lyman Adams was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, April 12, 1775, and married Sophia Mantor, born April 21, 1782. In the spring of 1804 they came from Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vermont, to Tioga, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, arriving at their destination on July 4. They were accompanied by their three daughters, Anna, Susan and Sophia, and the following children were born to them in this county: Phoebe, Lucy, Maria, Lyman N., William, Julia, Jane, Hiram and Mary B. Anna became the wife of Augustus Niles; Susan married Lorain Lamb; Sophia remained unmarried; Phoebe married Amos Utley; Lucy married Sullivan Power; Maria married G. R. Lillibridge; Julia married Samuel Naglee; Jane married W. E. Crane, and Mary B., became the wife of Dr. A. J. Cole. The only survivors are Julia, Hiram and Mary B. After living a short time in Tioga, Mr. Adams removed to the mouth of Mill creek, where he kept a store and tavern during the War of 1812, and also followed farming. Subsequently removing to Wellsboro, he conducted a hotel there until 1827, when he returned to Tioga township and resumed agricultural pursuits. He was a stanch Democrat, served as collector of taxes in Tioga township in 1809-10, and also as constable for many years. Captain Adams died June 27, 1847, and his wife, July 1, 1868.

Lyman N. Adams, son of Capt. Lyman Adams, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, and grew to maturity in Tioga township. He engaged in the butchering business, which he followed during his residence in Tioga borough, where he located in the thirties. He married Caroline Mantor, who bore him a family of three children, viz: Frank H., of Tioga; Mary, wife of Jude Sweet, of Niles Valley, and Charles, deceased. Mr. Adams died November 18, 1880, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His widow is still living in Tioga.

Frank H. Adams, only living son of Lyman N. Adams, and grandson of Capt. Lyman Adams, was born in Tioga borough, Tioga county, April 19, 1842. He received a common school education and later began clerking in the store of Thomas L. Baldwin, whom he bought out in 1865 and has since conducted the business successfully. He carries a stock valued at $10,000, and owns the building in which his store is located. Mr. Adams is one of the leading business men of Tioga, as well as a progressive, public-spirited citizen. September 26, 1868, he married Ellen M. Carpenter, a daughter of A. Carpenter, of Warsaw, New York, and has one son, Walter C. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Episcopal church. He is connected with Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M.; Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., and Phoenix Lodge, No. 933, K. of H., in all of which he takes an active interest.

Ira McAllister was born in Chenango county, New York, November 24, 1789. When about eight years old he came with Ambrose Millard to Tioga, Pennsylvania, and in later years settled on the site of Tioga village. In January, 1824, he married Mary F. Hall, a daughter of Roland Hall. She was born November 9, 1788, and became the mother of three children, viz: Thomas and Eliza, twins, born

September 19, 1825, and R. P. H., who lives in Tioga. Mr. McAllister was a blacksmith and worked at his trade for a number of years. He died on March 29, 1854, and his wife, December 31, 1870.

R. P. H. McAllister, youngest child of Ira McAllister, was born in Tioga village, Tioga county, August 17, 1828. He received a common school education, and after arriving at manhood engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1871 he furnished the ties for the Fall Brook railroad. Upon the completion of the road he was appointed ticket and freight agent at Tioga village, a position he held twenty-three years, resigning July 1, 1894, because of ill health. Mr. McAllister was married September 5, 1853, to Phoebe C. Hall, a daughter of Benjamin R. and Deborah Hall. Six children were born to this union, viz: Mary, who died July 5, 1889; David C., a resident of Tioga; Bennie R., who died in youth, and three that died in infancy. In politics, Mr. McAllister is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of constable, justice of the peace, school director, collector and supervisor. In religion, he is a Universalist, and is also a member of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F. He built and at one time owned every house in Tioga village, and still owns a number of them. He has made an honorable record as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

David C. McAllister, postmaster of Tioga, is a native of that borough and a son of R. P. H. McAllister. He was reared and educated in Tioga, and in 1889 embarked in merchandising in Tioga village, as senior member of the firm of McAllister & Shay. In 1891 he bought his partner's interest and continued the business alone until 1893, when he sold out. On February 10, 1893, he was appointed postmaster of Tioga, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James T. Davis, which position he still holds. Mr. McAllister was married to Ruth H. Daily, a daughter of V. B. and Mary Daily, October 10, 1888, and has three children: Edna, Beatrice and Bennie. In politics, he is a Democrat, and served as township collector in 1890. Mr. McAllister is a member of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., and also of Lawrenceville Encampment. He is one of the respected and popular citizens of his native place.

Obadiah Inscho was born in Delaware, in 1758, and was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of that State. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, with his family, in 1798, and settled on the east side of the Tioga river, a short distance above the site of Lawrenceville. Here he cleared and improved a farm, upon which he died, May 9, 1820, aged sixty-two years, and was buried in the Bentley graveyard. His wife, whose maiden name was Judith Jennings, survived him until August 10, 1842. Their children were as follows: Polly, who married Dr. Simeon Power; John, Moses, Isaiah, Rachel, James, Thomas, Obadiah, Lavina M., who married John Kemp; Solomon, Ruth, who married Asa Lincoln, and Robert.

John Inscho, eldest son of Obadiah and Judith Inscho, was born November 1, 1789, and came with his parents to Lawrence township, Tioga county, in 1798. He was reared on the homestead farm, and married Lavina Mitchell, a daughter of Richard Mitchell, Sr. She was born at Mitchell's Creek August 26, 1795. After their marriage they settled in Tioga township, locating a little north of her father's place, at Mitchell's Creek. The following children were born to them: Richard J., Ruby K., wife of Alpheus Keeney; Obadiah, Judith J., wife of Rev. Samuel

Broakman; John J., William M., Thomas M. and Lavina M. Mr. Inscho died April 20, 1865, and his wife, November 11, 1861.

Richard J. Inscho, eldest son of John and Lavina Inscho, was born on the homestead in Tioga township, there grew to manhood, and married Ruth P. Parshall, a daughter of Asa and Susan (Keeney) Parshall. For a number of years after his marriage he resided in Jackson township, then purchased the Prutsman farm, just north of Tioga borough, where he passed the remainder of his life. By his marriage to Ruth B. Parshall, he became the father of the following children: Susan K., wife of Seth Snell, of Woodstock, Maryland; Lavina M., deceased wife of Ira H. Ayres, of Jackson township; Asa, deceased; John L., of Tioga borough; Jesse P., of Elmira, New York; Albert, deceased; William W., of New Camp, Pennsylvania; R. Louisa, wife of T. F. Rolason, of Mansfield; Mary E., wife of Dr. J. W. Stewart, of Big Flats, New York, and Eva B., wife of Charles T. Rhodes, of Tioga. Mr. Inscho died January 20, 1875. His widow is a resident of Tioga.

John L. Inscho, eldest living son of Richard J. Inscho, was born in Jackson township, Tioga county, April 11, 1844, and was reared upon the homestead farm. He received a common school education, supplemented by a course at the Elmira Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1865. He remained on the farm until 1873, when he embarked in merchandising at Holiday. In 1875 he removed to Tioga and carried on a meat market and grocery there for several years. He is now a member of the firm of Alford & Inscho, coal dealers, and also of Inscho & Kimball, hardware merchants. Mr. Inscho was married February 13, 1868, to Mary E. Miller, a daughter of Cephas C. and Lucy D. (Kelley) Miller, and has had two children, Lena M. and Ida M., the latter of whom died June 17, 1882. Mrs. Inscho's father resides at Mill Creek, Tioga township; her mother died March 17, 1892, aged seventy years. The family are members of the Baptist church, and in politics, Mr. Inscho is a Prohibitionist, and stands high in the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives.

Alvah C. Bush was born in Bainbridge, New York, November 13, 1804, on the place originally located by his father and now owned by his youngest brother, Hon. Joseph Bush. His parents, Joseph and Betsey (Strong) Bush, were pioneers of Chenango county, New York, the first house in Bainbridge having been erected by his grandfather, Elnathan Bush. Alvah C. early displayed great energy and a decided preference for an active business career. At the age of twenty-two he embarked in merchandising and lumbering, and by enterprise, industry and the exercise of good judgment his ventures proved successful. Desirous of finding a more favorable field of operation, he spent the years of 1830 and 1831 in traveling over the West, and in the latter year located in Tioga, Pennsylvania. Here in partnership with his brother, Jabin S., he engaged in merchandising and lumbering on an extensive scale, and through his untiring energy became one of the leading business men of Tioga county. About 1872 he began operating in Wall street, New York, his ventures there also proving successful and adding to his reputation as an able and sagacious financier. During the last fourteen years of his life he and his wife spent their winters in New York City and their summers in Tioga. His Tioga residence was erected in 1841, and is one of the ideal homes of the county, as well as one of the landmarks of the borough. Mr. Bush was married in March,

1831, to Ellen Bigelow, a daughter of the late Hon. Levi Bigelow, and a native of Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, who came to Tioga about 1850. During his lifetime Mr. Bigelow occupied a number of positions of trust and honor, among them that of judge of the circuit court. Mrs. Bush died December 3, 1831, leaving an infant daughter, now Mrs. John A. Mathews, of Winona, Minnesota. He married for his second wife her sister, Anna Bigelow, also a sister of Mrs. Frederick E. Smith, of Tioga. Mr. Bush was a Democrat, in politics, but never sought or held office, although he took a citizen's interest in public matters. He was foremost in every movement or enterprise calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of the borough. In 1873 he established Bush Park, on the hillside east of town, as a free pleasure resort for the public. He was known as a large-hearted, public-spirited man; thoroughly practical in all business matters; untiring in energy, and well informed upon everything relating to the commercial interests of the country. In his reading and studies he kept pace with the advanced thought of the day. Mr. Bush died on October 14, 1880, after an earnest and useful life of seventy-six years. His widow survived until August 11, 1895. She was a woman of culture and refined tastes, whose kindly acts, unostentatiously performed, gave her a high place in the esteem and regard of all within the circle of her acquaintance.

Frederick Emerson Smith was born at Amherst, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, November 15, 1822. His father was Samuel Smith, whose ancestors landed in this country, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, about 1635, and thence found their way upward and settled along upon its banks. His mother, Mary (Hastings) Smith, was a daughter of Thomas Hastings, a Revolutionary soldier, the fourth bearing that name in direct descent from Deacon Thomas Hastings, an emigrant from Ipswich, England, in the year 1634, and through him the family lineage runs back to a younger brother of Sir Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, a grandson of Lord William Hastings, a Yorkist Nobleman, born in 1430, the family being one of the extremely few in England that can trace their pedigree as far back as even the Fourteenth century. Hastings, one of the Cinque Ports, still shows the remains of its castle, where William the Conqueror lodged before the decisive battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, in which he defeated the English under Harold and overthrew the Saxon dynasty. Mr. Smith removed with his parents during boyhood to Marion, New York, where he prepared for college at the Marion Collegiate Institute. In September, 1840, he entered the sophomore class in Union College, Schenectady, New York, and graduated with honors from that institution in July, 1844. When in college he was a Delta Phi, and was graduated with the honor of Phi Beta Kappa. In the same graduating class were James C. Duane, afterwards brigadier-general of the United States army, and chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac; Alexander H. Rice, ex-member of Congress and governor of Massachusetts for three terms, and Frederick Townsend, adjutant general of New York, and brigadier-general in the United States army. After graduation Mr. Smith was principal of Wolcott Academy, Wolcott, New York, for one year, and of the Academy at Clyde, New York, for the same length of time. Upon retiring from the principalship of the latter seat of learning, he commenced the study of law with Hon. Chauncey F. Clark, of Wolcott, New York. He removed to Tioga, Pennsylvania, in 1846, completing his law studies with Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, and

was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1849, to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1852, and to the United States courts in 1865. In 1849 he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Charles H. Seymour of Tioga, in the practice of law, which association continued until 1853. On June 14, 1853, Mr. Smith was married to Stella F. Bigelow, of Tioga, the youngest daughter of the late Judge Levi Bigelow.

In early life Mr. Smith was a Democrat, but became a Republican upon the organization of that party, of which he was one of the founders. He ever after took an active and prominent part in sustaining and defending the principles enunciated by the Republican party and always had the courage of his convictions. In 1856 he was elected a presidential elector on the Fremont ticket and served with distinction, doing all in his power for the success of that ticket. In 1860 he was elected a presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket. During the dark days of the Rebellion, when the glorious Union seemed destined to be torn asunder, Mr. Smith sustained the Union cause with a fidelity and courage only equaled by the brave soldiers at the front, whose friend he ever was, contributing freely of his time and money in defense of the flag. In 1865 he was appointed a United States commissioner, which office he held until his death. In 1867 he was appointed United States register in bankruptcy for the Eighteenth (now the Sixteenth) district, which office he held until the repeal of that law, serving with distinction and having before him many important cases from both his own and other districts in the State. On June 13, 1879, he formed a partnership with Horace and Samuel W. Pomeroy, of Troy, Pennsylvania, in the well known banking house of Pomeroy Brothers & F. E. Smith, at Blossburg, the firm continuing under the same name until July 8, 1895, when it was succeeded by the Miners National Bank of Blossburg. In December, 1883, when the banking house of B. C. Wickham & Company, of Tioga, failed, Mr. Smith was appointed one of the assignees. Considering the resources of that defunct house the affairs were executed in a manner that reflected much credit on his business ability. Mr. Smith was a prominent Mason, being first a member of Painted Post Lodge, No. 117, and afterwards one of the organizers of the present Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., of Tioga, chartered October 16, 1866. He was also a thirty-second degree member of the Supreme Council Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonery, Corning Consistory, of Corning, New York; a member of Wellsboro Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a charter member and first Noble Grand of Adelphic Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Tioga, organized October 8, 1847. He was also one of the trustees of Union College, his alma mater, and always took a deep interest in the cause of education.

Mr. Smith was an able lawyer, at the bar or in the office, well grounded in the principles of law, and had few superiors in northern Pennsylvania as an orator or public speaker. He possessed in a high degree the necessary qualifications of the wise counsellor, successful lawyer and safe financier. Conscientious, just and equitable in all his dealings, and endowed with fine legal and literary attainments, he won a well-deserved reputation at the bar. He took much pleasure in collecting rare and valuable books and had one of the best literary and law libraries in the State. Possessing an upright and honorable nature, he required and demanded the same standard of honor from others. The young sought him for advice, and he was ever ready to assist them and point out for their guidance the higher and nobler

aims of life. His public spirit, liberality and charity were always up to the fullest measure, and he was ever ready to give his support to every undertaking that had for its object the up-building of Tioga or the welfare and prosperity of its citizens. He was a polished, genial and courteous gentleman, a loving husband, a kind father and faithful friend. Mr. Smith died at his beautiful home in Tioga, on October 8, 1889, after an illness of but a few days. His widow and three sons survive him. Alvah Lee Smith is president of the Miners National Bank, of Blossburg; Frederick Bigelow Smith is an attorney at Tioga, and a representative in the state legislature, and Dr. William Clive Smith, a physician at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Alvah Lee Smith, president of the Miners National Bank of Blossburg, is the eldest son of Frederick Emerson Smith, and was born at Tioga, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1855. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and in 1871 entered the State Normal School at Mansfield, remaining there two years, when he went to New York City to enter the preparatory schools for Columbia College. In 1876 he commenced the study of law in his father's office, but instead of seeking admission to the bar he decided to pursue a business career. On June 13, 1879, he entered the banking house of Pomeroy Brothers & F. E. Smith, at Blossburg, as book-keeper, and in September of the same year was appointed cashier and general manager of that institution. In July, 1895, he re-organized the business and established the Miners National Bank, which succeeded the old firm, of which he became cashier. The duties of this responsible position he discharged for seventeen years with such ability and fidelity as to gain for him a well-earned reputation as a capable and conservative financier, careful alike of the interests of the institution under his charge and of its patrons and depositors. On January 12, 1897, he was elected president of the bank, as the successor of S. W. Pomeroy, deceased. Socially, Mr. Smith is a gentleman of culture, of easy manners and approachable by anyone. He is much interested in art, and his fine apartments over the bank are filled with rare works of vertu, such as costly etchings, oil paintings, statuettes, India ink engravings, costly rugs, vases and bric-a-brac. He is a director in the Miners National Bank, and a member of the City Club of Elmira, and the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, of New York. He is also resident agent of many of the leading life and fire insurance companies. In politics, Mr. Smith is an ardent Republican, and in religion, a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, of Tioga. In March, 1897, he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Cottage State Hospital at Blossburg—an appropriate recognition of his prominence in the community.

Frederick Bigelow Smith, attorney-at-law, was born at Tioga, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1863, and is the second son of Frederick Emerson Smith. He was educated in the High School of Tioga, and entered the Kinne and Cascidilla preparatory schools at Ithaca, New York, in 1879, and Cornell University, in September, 1881. After a course at Cornell he began the study of law in his father's office; entered the law department of Columbia College, New York City, in 1886, and graduated therefrom in 1888, with the degree of A. B. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1888, and to the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1893. For nearly a year after his graduation he was employed in the recorder's office at Wellsboro indexing the records of that office, having been appointed by the court

to do that work. In October, 1889, he began the practice of his profession at Tioga, and is now recognized as one of the rising young lawyers of the county, having many important estates in his hands for settlement. Mr. Smith possesses high literary attainments, and takes a great interest in the welfare and business prosperity of his town, of which he has been secretary for a number of years. He is a member of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., and of Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T., of Wellsboro. He is a director in the Miners National Bank of Blossburg, and local agent at Tioga of the leading fire and life insurance companies. He is also a member of the City Club of Elmira, and City Club, of Corning, New York. In religion, he is a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church of Tioga, and a vestryman in that body. Politically a steadfast Republican, he takes an active interest in promoting the success of his party. Mr. Smith was nominated for the legislature in the spring of 1896 and was elected in November following by the usual party majority.

William Clive Smith, M. D., third and youngest son of Frederick Emerson Smith, was born at Tioga, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1868. He attended the High School of his native town, and in 1886 entered Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and remained there for two years. In October, 1888, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and spent two years at that institution. In 1890 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1893 with the title of M. D. After graduation he became resident physician of the City Hospital at Pittston, remaining there four months, at the end of which period he became resident physician of the City Hospital at Wilkes-Barre, which position he filled one year, leaving there to become resident physician of the Nursery and Childs Hospital, in New York City, devoted entirely to children under four years of age and having over 400 beds. In November, 1895, Dr. Smith located at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, but still retains his old liking for Tioga and his native county. Dr. Smith has been very successful in his profession, has had a large hospital experience in surgical cases and children's diseases, and is a rising young physician. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and the Westmoreland and Country Clubs, of Wilkes-Barre; also of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity of the University of Michigan and University of Pennsylvania, and the Psi Upsilon Club of New York.

Robert Bruce Smith, physician and surgeon, son of Russell N. and Caroline (Sessions) Smith, was born at Marathon, Cortland county, New York, August 23, 1840. His paternal ancestry was of Holland-Dutch descent. There is a tradition in the family that its ancestors in this country accompanied Henry Hudson on his famous voyage of discovery, in 1609, and that two brothers, Nicholas and Jacob Smith, returned to the New World a few years later and established homes on the Hudson river, in the vicinity of Albany, then Fort Orange. There is in possession of the family a large iron-bound chest which tradition relates accompanied Hudson on the voyage of the Half Moon. This story is doubtless a myth, but the chest is certainly of extreme age and probably was brought from Europe at an early date. It is a matter of conjecture whether the ancestors of the Smith family were Dutch or English, but a long residence among the Dutch settlers of the Hudson river

imbued the family with Dutch customs, manners and traditions. The first authenticated record of this line of the Smith family, is that Jacob Smith was living in Albany county, New York, in the middle of the last century, and that he died there about the year 1794. Among other ancient and curious papers found in the old chest, was a bond and deed executed to Jacob Smith, bearing date 1767, to which was affixed the royal seal of King George III, of England. Jacob Smith had four sons, viz: Nicholas, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Albany, New York, in 1768; Hendrick, born at the same place in 1773, and two others who were carried off by the Indians and kept in captivity seven years before being restored to their parents. In 1795 Nicholas and Hendrick, accompanied by their mother, removed to Upper Lisle, Broome county, New York, where Nicholas became the owner of a large amount of land and a prosperous sheep grower. Here he continued to reside until his death, in 1852.

Russell N. Smith, the second child of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Cornell) Smith, was born in Lisle, Broome county, New York, in 1813. He was an extensive land owner, and was noted for his honesty, industry and thrift. He married Caroline Sessions, a descendant of Samuel Sessions, a native of Wantage, England, and a member of the King's Body Guard. Samuel came to America in 1630, with Gov. Thomas Dudley, as farmer of his estate, and settled in Massachusetts. The ancestry can be traced in an unbroken chain to Caroline Sessions, who was born in Union, Tolland county, Connecticut, February 20, 1815. She married Russell N. Smith, at Marathon, about 1837, and became the mother of three children, viz: Charles, who died in infancy; Robert Bruce, a physician of Tioga, Pennsylvania, and Elbert Burke, of Lexington, Nebraska. Russell N. Smith died in Cortland county, New York, March 7, 1881. His wife, Caroline, died October 25, 1888.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years on his father's farm in Cortland county, New York. His primary education was acquired at the district schools of the neighborhood, and he later attended Oxford Academy, Oxford, New York, in which institution he graduated at the age of sixteen. He then began to teach in the schools of his native county, and at the age of nineteen entered the sophomore class of Union College in Schenectady, remaining there until the close of the junior year, in 1861. The war spirit was strongly felt at Union College, which contained about one hundred Southern students, who left in a body at the first outbreak of hostilities. The majority of the Northern students and some of the professors enlisted in the Union service. Among the former was Robert B. Smith, who abandoned his studies and enlisted as a lieutenant in the Sixteenth New York Independent Battery, which command at once proceeded to the front. The Sixteenth Battery was attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps, and served in the Armies of the Potomac and the James. For good service Lieutenant Smith was transferred by order of General Butler to the command of Battery F, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, which command he filled until the expiration of his term of three years' service. He then returned to his home and began the study of medicine under Dr. S. H. French, of Lisle, New York. In 1866 he graduated at Long Island College Hospital, with the degree of M. D., and immediately afterwards married Ellen A., a daughter of William Vrooman Share, of Lisle, New York.

Mrs. Smith is descended from one of the oldest Dutch families in the United

States. Prior to 1670 three brothers by the name of Vrooman came to this country from Holland, one of whom, Hendrick Meese Vrooman, settled at Schenectady, New York, in 1677. The family has figured prominently in the Colonial history of New York state. At the Schenectady Massacre, on the night of February 9, 1690, two of the family were killed and three carried captives to Canada. The fifth in descent from the original settler was William Vrooman Share, born May 29, 1816; he married Lucetta Dunbar Hine, February 7, 1838, and died on January 29, 1861. Their only daughter, Ellen A. Share, was born at Lafayette, New York, April 13, 1840, and was married to Dr. Robert Bruce Smith, August 2, 1866.

Dr. Smith removed to Tioga, Pennsylvania, the year of his marriage, and purchased property on Broad street, which continues as the family residence up to the present. Dr. Smith has three children, viz: Winifred, born August 12, 1868, who graduated from Elmira College in the class of 1891, was preceptress of the Wellsboro High School for two years, and has also taken a post-graduate course at Yale College; Charles Russell, born September 20, 1870, who graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in the class of 1894, and is now pursuing a course in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and George Vrooman, born May 10, 1874, who was also a member of the class of 1894 at Union College, and is now a law student at Yale. George V. has a decided talent for archaeological research, and possesses one of the most interesting and valuable individual collections of Indian relics in this section of Pennsylvania. On coming to Tioga Dr. Smith entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, which he has pursued with marked success for the past thirty years, being now the senior practicing physician in Tioga borough. In 1883 Union College conferred upon him the degree of M. A. Aside from his prominence and success as a physician, Dr. Smith is also recognized as one of the foremost citizens of Tioga county. He is a stanch Democrat, unswerving in his adherence to the principles of his party, and a man of wide influence in the community. In 1878 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, and proved himself an able and effective campaigner. The Republican majority of the district was, however, too large for him to overcome, and his opponent was elected. Dr. Smith has established a fair reputation as a public speaker, having spoken on many prominent occasions, particularly during commemorative exercises of days and events connected with the Rebellion. He is recognized as an authority on expert medical testimony, and his long experience as a physician and surgeon has made his presence of great value in consultation. He is one of the consulting surgeons of the Cottage State Hospital, at Blossburg, and was president of the board of pension examiners of Tioga county about three years. He has been burgess of Tioga for two terms, and has repeatedly served as councilman and school director of the borough. As president of the board of health, he has been efficient in promoting the excellent sanitary condition of the town. Dr. Smith is a member of Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R., and is also Master of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M. He has been closely identified with the growth of Tioga, and on all occasions contributed liberally towards the social and material development of the community.

William Lowell, a son of Daniel A. and Mary Lowell, was born October 21, 1804, and obtained a common school education. His father was a hatter and he

also learned that trade. Early in the thirties his parents, his brother Martin and himself, and Thomas and Herbert Hollis, came from Bainbridge, New York, to the village of Tioga, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They were all hatters, and erected for their business place the main building now occupied by Paul Kraiss' furniture store. On February 7, 1832, Mr. Lowell married Rebecca Preston. She was born May 21, 1810, and became the mother of four children, viz: Orlando B., David A., May A. and William A., all of whom are dead. Mr. Lowell worked as a hatter until he purchased the old Goodrich Hotel, which he carried on for a number of years. Shortly before his death, which occurred April 3, 1848, he sold out and retired. He was appointed postmaster of Tioga in 1846 and held the office until 1848. His wife died June 7, 1852.

Orlando B. Lowell, eldest son of William and Rebecca Lowell, was born in Tioga, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1832. He was educated in the common schools and in the Wellsboro Academy, and subsequently clerked in a store at Elmira, New York, four years. He then embarked in the mercantile business in Tioga with Charles O. Etz, the firm being Etz & Lowell, in which he remained two years, and then entered the employ of T. L. Baldwin & Company, for whom he clerked five years. About 1866 Mr. Lowell bought the interest of H. F. Wells in the tannery of Johnston & Wells, of Tioga, and also became interested in several other tanneries in the county. The firm in Tioga became Johnston & Lowell, and afterwards Lowell & Company. Finally the New York partner failed, carrying down the business with him. After retiring from the tannery business Mr. Lowell devoted his attention to the cultivation of his 600-acre farm situated a mile north of Tioga borough, and known as the old Jacob Prutsman farm. While paying due attention to diversified crops, he devoted himself principally to the raising of tobacco and the breeding of Hambletonian horses. He was a thorough business man and brought business principles to bear upon every detail of his farm work. Possessing untiring energy, a clear, well-balanced mind, and good executive ability, he usually succeeded in whatever he undertook, and was regarded as one of the best farmers in Tioga county. Mr. Lowell was twice married. His first wife was Laura Schieffelin, a daughter of Jacob Schieffelin. She died September 18, 1866. On November 18, 1869, he married Mrs. Sarah M. Etz, widow of Lieut. Charles O. Etz, of Company D, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed by a shell at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R., of Tioga, was named in his honor. Mrs. Lowell is a daughter of Samuel B. and Amelia (Green) Wellington, and was born in West Moriah, Essex county, New York, December 6, 1834. She came with her parents to Tioga in 1845, and was married to Charles O. Etz, November 18, 1852. She was postmistress of Tioga from 1863 to 1868. By her marriage to Mr. Lowell was born one daughter, Laura, a graduate of Elmira College. In politics, Mr. Lowell was an ardent Republican, was a member of the borough council of Tioga five years, and burgess from 1874 to 1876. He also served as a school director. He died June 19, 1896, of Bright's disease, and his death was sincerely mourned by the people of the community wherein his whole life had been passed.

H. E. Smith was born in Sidney, Delaware county, New York, November 4, 1811. His father, Samuel Smith, was a native of Bennington, Vermont, and as a

boy witnessed the battle of Bennington, fought during the Revolution. Samuel married Lucy Greenslit, and during the closing years of the last century removed to Sidney, New York, where he spent the remainder of his life. H. E. was reared in Sidney, and when a young man went to Oneonta to learn the boot and shoe trade, remaining there until his removal to Tioga, Pennsylvania, in February, 1839. Upon his arrival in that borough, he embarked in the boot and shoe business, which he carried on in his own name until 1854, when the firm became H. E. Smith & Son, his son, Henry N., taking an interest in the business. In 1856 the latter removed to Buffalo, and September 29, 1859, his brother, C. E., became a member of the firm, the title remaining the same up to the present. Mr. Smith was married January 6, 1831, to Lucy M. Mantor, a daughter of Thomas and Mehitable Mantor. She was born November 25, 1813. This venerable couple, who recently celebrated their sixty-sixth wedding anniversary, are the parents of four children, viz: Maria L., widow of Dr. H. H. Borden; Henry N., a resident of New York City; C. E., and Julia E., wife of C. J. Wheeler, of Wellsboro. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican. He was a member of the first borough council, and also served in that body from 1862 to 1865, and again in 1873. He has also served as a justice of the peace and township treasurer, and has been prominent in every undertaking calculated to forward the welfare and prosperity of the borough.

C. E. Smith was born in Oneonta, Otsego county, New York, June 14, 1836, a son of H. E. and Lucy M. Smith, and grandson of Samuel Smith. After acquiring a common school education, he took a course in Alfred University, Alfred Center, New York. The years of 1857 and 1858 he spent principally in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and in traveling over what was then considered the far west. In 1859 he returned to Tioga, and on September 29, of that year, entered into partnership with his father in the boot and shoe business, in which he has since continued. The firm suffered by the fire of 1871, but notwithstanding their heavy loss at that time, have since carried on the business with success. Mr. Smith was married August 24, 1859, to Mary Thorne Miller, a daughter of Abram and Julia Miller, of Southport, New York. Their only child, Harry G., married Lena Phelps, and resides in Tioga. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican, has been a member of the borough council several terms, and is one of the leading citizens of Tioga.

Reuben Daggett was a native of Westmoreland county, New Hampshire, and removed to Paris, Oneida county, New York, whence he came to Jackson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1807. Here, with the assistance of his sons, Rufus, Reuben and Seth, he erected a mill, at the point since known as Daggett's Mills, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

Seth Daggett, a son of Reuben Daggett, was born in Westmoreland county, New Hampshire, July 3, 1790, and was seventeen years old when his father settled in this county. He assisted him in operating the mill and became one of the prominent citizens of the county, filling the office of sheriff one term. He built several saw-mills in various localities, and in 1842 came to Tioga borough and purchased the Willard property, and also three farms. He married Eunice Allen, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who bore him the following children: Allen, who died in Lawrenceville, in March, 1886; George, who died in 1850; Lewis, a resident of Tioga; Clymena, deceased wife of Richard Stilwell; Minerva, widow of Daniel

Dewey; Rowena, wife of W. T. Urell, of Tioga; Mary Ann, widow of H. W. Caulking, and Charlotte, deceased. Mr. Daggett died January 2, 1874, and his wife, March 22, 1864.

Lewis Daggett, son of Seth Daggett, and grandson of Reuben Daggett, was born in Jackson township, Tioga county, May 5, 1816. He received a common school education and began his business life as a lumberman and farmer. In 1838 he opened a general store at Daggett's Mills, and later built a saw-mill. In 1848 he came to Tioga, subsequently removing to Chatham township, where he remained eighteen months. Returning to Tioga, he was engaged in merchandising for a number of years. In 1870 he removed to Lawrenceville, where he ran the Daggett House for a number of years, and was then succeeded by his son, W. L. In 1890 Mr. Daggett returned to Tioga, where he has since resided. On March 4, 1839, he married Ellen S. Wells, a daughter of Norman and Elizabeth Wells. Of seven children born to this union, three are living, as follows: Seth O., of Tioga; W. L., of Bellefonte, and Myrtie, wife of F. W. Fletcher, of Newberry, Lycoming county. Mrs. Daggett was born January 30, 1821, and died on June 22, 1894. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, a Universalist. He was appointed postmaster of Tioga in 1851, by President Fillmore, and in 1861 by President Lincoln.

Seth O. Daggett was born at Daggett's Mills, September 14, 1845, and is the oldest living child of Lewis Daggett. He obtained his education in the common schools and at Mansfield State Normal School, and before he was sixteen years old began clerking for Sly & Alford, of Tioga. In 1862 he bought out the business, continued it four years, and then engaged in lumbering on Pine creek, which he followed one year. He next went west and spent some time in Chicago, Cincinnati and other places. In 1870 he engaged in the hotel business with his father in Lawrenceville, remaining there until 1880, when he came to Tioga and conducted the Park Hotel for a year and a half. He next ran the Kiple House, of Honesdale; then the Ryant House, of Horseheads, New York, two years; the Wilcox House, of Wellsboro, five years; the Seymour House, of Blossburg, a year, and the Stinson House, of Athens, one year. On July 1, 1890, he became proprietor of the Park Hotel, of Tioga, which he conducted till May, 1896. Mr. Daggett was married June 9, 1878, to Ella Boynton, who bore him two children, Georgia A. and Leah M. His wife died October 2, 1885; he was again married on October 19, 1893, to Katie Hymes, who has borne him one child, Aldean M. In politics, Mr. Daggett is a Republican, and is also a member of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M.

Dr. Jacob Schieffelin was born in New York City, April 20, 1793. His father, Jacob Schieffelin, was born in Philadelphia, August 24, 1757, and his grandfather in Germany, February 4, 1732. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native city. When but seventeen years of age he was an ensign in the militia, at twenty a captain and at twenty-one a colonel. After a thorough preparatory education, he began the study of medicine in 1810 with Dr. Onderdonk, afterward Protestant Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania, and attended three courses of lectures at Columbia College, from which institution he graduated in 1822. He at once became a partner with his brother, H. H. Schieffelin, in the

wholesale drug house of H. H. Schieffelin & Company, of New York. During the next five years he spent his summers in New York and his winters in Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans and Havana, acquiring in the meantime a fair knowledge of the Spanish language. He was in command of the militia regiment in New York City that received Lafayette in 1824, and at the reception which followed he was presented to that distinguished visitor. In 1824 he went to Mexico and opened a branch store. While there he made the acquaintance of Santa Anna, then a lieutenant in the Mexican cavalry, but afterwards the celebrated commander-in-chief of the Mexican army. In 1828, having previously purchased large bodies of land in Tioga and Lycoming counties, Pennsylvania, he removed to Tioga county and located on Hill's creek, in Charleston township. In 1830 he erected a saw-mill and the following year a large frame dwelling. He later disposed of his land and in 1845 removed to Tioga borough, where he passed the remaining years of his life, dying December 27, 1880, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Dr. Schieffelin married Elizabeth Black and reared the following named children: Clinton, who died in Los Angeles, California; Alfred, a resident of Charleston township; Elizabeth, a resident of Tioga; Laura, who married the late O. B. Lowell, of Tioga, and died in Elmira, September 18, 1866; Cornelia, who lives in Los Angeles, California; Edward G., a resident of Wellsboro and superintendent of the Stokesdale tannery; Jacob, a retired merchant of Tioga, and Mrs. Hannah Lyon, who lives in Illinois. Mrs. Schieffelin died in 1881, aged eighty-four years.

Jacob Schieffelin, youngest son of Dr. Jacob Schieffelin, was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, April 18, 1838, and removed with his parents to Tioga in 1845, where he grew to manhood. In 1866 he was one of the contractors who drilled the oil well on the Abiel Sly land, on Bear creek. In 1867 he established in Tioga a hardware and tinsmithing business, which he carried on with marked success until January, 1895, when he sold out to William Kimball and retired from active business. Mr. Schieffelin was married February 1, 1865, to Ella Ryon, a daughter of Charles and Susanna Gertrude (White) Ryon, and has three children, viz: Lila G., Edward E. and Jacob. Mrs. Schieffelin died in 1894, aged fifty-two years. In politics, Mr. Schieffelin is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Presbyterian church. Since arriving at manhood he has been regarded as one of the most enterprising citizens of Tioga, and every worthy project has found in him an earnest and liberal supporter. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, as a man of sterling integrity and upright character.

W. T. Urell was born at Rath-na-leen, County Tipperary, Ireland, in May, 1832. He immigrated to the United States and settled in Tioga, Pennsylvania, in 1848, where he found employment in the store of Lewis Daggett. He afterwards served as deputy postmaster under C. G. Dennison during the presidency of Taylor and Pierce, and in 1857 was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, a position he held until 1861. He was also postmaster during President Cleveland's first term, resigning at that time the office of justice of the peace, which he had filled for several terms. In 1857 Mr. Urell embarked in business, confining himself to groceries, provisions, books and notions, and has to his credit a continuous and successful business career of nearly forty years. He owes his success in life to persistent and persevering industry, strict honesty, and sterling integrity, which

have won for him the respect and confidence of the community in which he has lived for nearly half a century. Mr. Urell united with the Presbyterian church about 1860. He married Rowena Daggett, a daughter of Maj. Seth Daggett, to which union have been born five children, all natives of Tioga, viz: Robert Emmett, born June 4, 1851; Charles Allen, October 16, 1852; Mary Lottie, November 4, 1864; Tom Moore, May 3, 1857, and Richard Daggett, June 19, 1859. Robert E. married Eva Squire, only child of Aaron Squire, June 21, 1893. Mary L. married H. L. Baldwin, a lawyer of Tioga, June 26, 1884, and has two daughters, Marguerite and Dorothy. Tom M. married Maud Babcock, a daughter of F. G. and Frances L. Babcock, of Tioga, October 12, 1893. Richard D. remained at home until 1887 and then took charge of the Brooklyn Hotel, which he has since purchased and still conducts. He married Emma VanGorder, who has borne him two children, Nona, deceased, and Walter. With the exception of a few years the three elder sons have been and are the efficient assistants of their father in the mercantile business. The whole family have been life-long Democrats and have taken an active interest in promoting the success of the principles and measures of that party. Robert E., especially, has been prominent in local politics. He believes in free trade and advocates the single tax theory on land values as the only means to insure and preserve the equal rights of all men to a fair share of the land. He was the Democratic county chairman in 1890, and his party's nominee for state senator in the Twenty-fifth district in 1892. Though unable to overcome the large Republican majority he made a vigorous and creditable canvass.

Stephen C. Alford was born in Connecticut, in 1817, and removed with his parents to Bainbridge, New York, at an early age. About 1831 he came to Tioga, Pennsylvania, and began clerking for A. C. Bush, with whom he remained several years. In 1855 he embarked in merchandising in partnership with Abiel Sly, and the firm of Sly & Alford continued in business for seven years. Mr. Alford married Ruth Lindsey, a daughter of David B. Lindsey. She was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, in 1824, and is still living. She became the mother of two children: James, who died in 1862, and H. S., of Tioga. Mr. Alford died in January, 1871, after a residence in Tioga of some forty years.

H. S. Alford, only living child of Stephen C. and Ruth Alford, was born in Tioga, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1855. He received a good English education, and subsequently found employment with the Erie Railroad Company, serving as assistant telegraph operator under J. Dillistin, whom he succeeded in 1883, as ticket and freight agent of the Erie Company in Tioga, a position he still holds. He is also a member of the firm of Alford & Inscho, coal dealers. Mr. Alford was married September 30, 1880, to Mary E. Doane, a daughter of Jesse B. Doane, and has one daughter, Bessie. In politics, Mr. Alford is a Republican, and is also connected with Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M.; Phoenix Lodge, No. 933, K. of H., and Tioga Tent, No. 176, K. O. T. M. In the discharge of the duties of his position, Mr. Alford has proven not only loyal to the interests of the railroad company, but has made himself deservedly popular with the traveling public by his uniform kindness and courtesy.

Jonas Galusha Putnam was born in New York state, in 1810. In early life he was a millwright and built several of the first mills erected in northeastern

New York. In 1849 he came to Tioga, Pennsylvania, where he continued to follow the same business up to 1886, when he retired from active labor. He was married in Essex county, New York, to Sophia Havens, who became the mother of three children, as follows: George Stevenson and Mrs. R. S. Hickok, both residents of Buffalo, and John H., a lawyer of Tioga. Mr. Putnam died in 1893, and his wife, in 1886, in the seventy-second year of her age.

Philo Tuller, druggist, was born in Butler, Wayne county, New York, October 26, 1827, a son of Worden and Elizabeth (Olmstead) Tuller. His father settled in Wayne county at an early day, but afterwards removed to Hastings county, Ontario, Canada, where he passed the remainder of his life. Philo received a common school education and at the age of eighteen began learning the cabinet-making trade in Lyons, Wayne county, New York. In 1851 he came to Tioga, where he carried on the cabinet-making business until 1860. From 1862 until after the war, Mr. Tuller was employed by the government in the construction department. He then returned to Tioga and embarked in the drug business, which he has carried on successfully for the past thirty years. On December 14, 1850, he married Harriet Mack. In politics, Mr. Tuller is a Republican; was one of the signers of the petition asking for the corporation of Tioga borough; served in the council in 1866, 1871 and 1872; was a justice of the peace from 1867 to 1870; postmaster of Tioga from 1868 to 1885, and was elected burgess in February, 1897. During a residence of nearly half a century in Tioga, Mr. Tuller has been identified with every movement for the upbuilding of the community. To a successful and honorable business career, he has added the reputation of a public-spirited citizen. In his business he has kept pace with the times, and has a well-stocked store, especially attractive in its interior arrangement.

Joseph Smead was born in Massachusetts, in 1759, and removed to Swanzey, New Hampshire, at an early day, where he followed the blacksmith's trade. He was an ardent patriot and served with honor in the Continental army during the Revolution. He was twice married. His first wife, Sarah Lyman, bore him one daughter, Sallie, who died in youth. His second wife, was Mrs. Sarah Wetherell, nee Brown, widow of Ebenezer Wetherell. She became the mother of three children, as follows: Persis Lyman, who died in 1840; Joseph B., a retired machinist of Massachusetts, and Ephraim A., of Tioga. Mr. Smead died in 1834, and his wife in 1858.

Ephraim A. Smead, youngest child of Joseph and Sarah Smead, was born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, February 1, 1822, and there obtained a common school education. When seventeen years old he went to Boston and learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked until 1852, when he came to Tioga county and bought some land. Soon afterwards he secured a patent for making square pans, the right to use which he sold in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. In 1862 he came to Tioga borough and embarked in the hardware business, which he has successfully continued up to the present, and erected his present store building on Wellsboro street in 1873. On September 28, 1846, Mr. Smead married Susan Knight, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Knight. She was born in New Hampshire, November 6, 1826. In politics, Mr. Smead is a Republican. He was one of the signers of the petition asking for the incorporation of Tioga; served in the

council from 1877 to 1881; was elected burgess in 1882, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and was borough treasurer from 1884 to 1887, and again in 1889. He is a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, of Tioga, and also of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., and Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F. Mr. Smead is one of the leading citizens and substantial business men of Tioga.

Eli S. Farr was born and reared at Windham, Vermont, and there married Mary Putnam. Four children were born to this union, as follows: W. O., a bookkeeper in Seattle, Washington; Abram, superintendent of the Middlebury tannery, and a resident of Niles Valley; C. B., of Williamsport, and Leroy, a resident of Tioga. About 1854 Mr. Farr and family came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located at the old railway station below Tioga borough, where Mr. Farr operated a saw-mill and carried on a grocery store for a short time. He then moved back to Vermont, where he stayed a year or two. About 1857 or 1858 he returned to Tioga county, and after a short stay in Tioga borough, located in Wellsboro, and conducted a hotel on the site of the present Coles House. About 1859 he removed to the site now occupied by the Wilcox House, where he kept hotel for several years. In 1863 he returned to Tioga borough, and took charge of the Goodrich Hotel. He retired from active business in 1880, and died October 8, 1890, aged seventy-six years. His widow is living in Tioga borough.

C. B. Farr, a son of Eli S. Farr, was born in Windham, Vermont, February 22, 1846, and was about nine years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He attended the common schools of Wellsboro and Tioga. He later clerked for A. P. Cone, on Pine creek, and next became a clerk for Reddington, Maxwell & Leonard, of Troy, Bradford county. In 1868 he took an interest in the mercantile business with T. A. Wickham, which then became Wickham & Farr. He remained in this firm until 1878, when he became interested with O. B. Lowell in the Tioga and Middlebury tanneries, which partnership was dissolved in 1884 and the business discontinued. Mr. Farr then embarked in the lumber business on Pine creek, under the firm name of C. B. Farr & Company. In May, 1893, the firm sold out to the Union Tanning Company, and he later removed to Williamsport, where he is engaged with that company. Mr. Farr was married December 13, 1870, to Ella A. Wellington, a daughter of Samuel B. and Amelia Wellington, and has two children, Lowell W. and Quincy W. The family is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Farr is a Republican, and was prominent in the local councils of his party. He served in the borough council in 1869, and from 1878 to 1883; also as burgess of Tioga from 1887 to 1891. He has also filled the office of school director, and is a man of commendable enterprise and public spirit.

N. R. Shappee was born near Horseheads, Chemung county, New York, November 24, 1833, a son of Abner K. and Polly (Brooks) Shappee. His parents resided in Chemung county until their death. They reared a family of seven children, as follows: David, a resident of Alpine, New York; Abner, who died in Nebraska in 1893; Thomas, a resident of Elmira, who died in 1895; Knapp, of the same city, who died in 1896; Nathan R., of Tioga; Mariett, deceased wife of Louis Larrison, of Horseheads, and Rebecca, wife of Burton Stanley, of Tioga. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and came to Tioga

in early manhood, where he followed the occupation of teaming for many years. By industry and prudence he has accumulated a valuable property. On May 17, 1852, Mr. Shappee married Julia Schoch, a daughter of Frederick and Rosina Schoch, who has borne him four children: Rosa, wife of F. C. Prutsman, of Elmira; Mollie, who died in infancy; Anna, who died March 17, 1892, and Frederick W., a stenographer of Tioga. During the Civil War Mr. Shappee served as a corporal in Company H, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and for a part of the time was quartermaster sergeant. In politics, a Republican, he has served in the council from 1890 to 1896, and also filled the office of street commissioner for three years. He is a member of Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R., also of the E. A. U., and in religion, is an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

Frederick W. Shappee, only son of N. R. Shappee, was born in Tioga, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1872, and was educated in the Tioga graded school and at Miller's Business College, Elmira, New York. He clerked for G. G. Saxton for three years and in November, 1893, accepted a clerkship in the law office of F. B. Smith, of Tioga, Pennsylvania, where he has since been with the exception of about six months, when he was with the wholesale grocery house of C. R. Maltby & Brother, of Corning, New York. In June, 1895, he married Ann Wilkin, daughter of Daniel Wilkin, of Morris Run, Pennsylvania, who has borne him one daughter. Mr. Shappee is a Republican, and was elected auditor of Tioga borough in 1892, which office he filled for three years, and at the expiration of his term was elected a justice of the peace in February, 1895, which position he still holds. He is a charter member of Smead Hose Company, No. 1; also a member of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., of Tioga. He is very fond of athletic sports and was a member of the Smead Running Team which gained an enviable reputation as sprinters in Tioga county in the summer of 1894. During the spare moments he finds time to pursue the study of law and gives promise of attaining a creditable place in the ranks of that profession.

John J. Davis was born in Millbrook, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1837, and immigrated to the United States when ten years of age. He became a door-tender in the coal mines at Hyde Park, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and worked in the mines until eighteen years of age. He was then made a foreman, and later explored and put down a number of shafts for the company. He subsequently came to Blossburg, Tioga county, and was employed by the old salt company and its successor, the Morris Run Coal Company, in exploring and developing the mines at Morris Run. Mr. Davis opened up the East and Salt Lake drifts. He advocated and adopted the T rail for mine tramways, and was the first to introduce mules in the mines. He resigned in December, 1874, upon which occasion he was presented with a gold watch inscribed as follows: "Presented to John J. Davis, by workingmen of Morris Run, Pennsylvania, as a token of their esteem, December, 1874." In 1876 he was appointed superintendent of mines at Arnot, by the Blossburg Coal Company, a position he held until the fall of 1880. While filling it Mr. Davis explored and re-opened the lower drift, experimented with the coal, and demonstrated its adaptability for coking purposes. In the fall of 1880 he resigned and removed to Mansfield to educate his children. In 1882 Mr. Davis was employed as superintendent of construction of the Tioga Coke and Coal Washing Plant, at Tioga, by

the Fall Brook Coal Company, and upon the resignation of Hon. Simon B. Elliott, he became superintendent of the plant. He died while holding this position, January 21, 1891, after an illness of three months. He was succeeded by his son, James T., who held the position until July 1, 1894, when the plant closed down because of its inability to meet ruinous competition. Mr. Davis married Mary V. James, who was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and is now a resident of Tioga borough. Seven children were born to this union, viz: Alfred J., shipping agent at Philadelphia, of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company; Rowland W., clerk in the office of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Fall Brook; James T., of Tioga; Anna M., who died in September, 1885; Mary G., John J., a resident of Philadelphia, and Franchot R. In politics, Mr. Davis was a Republican, and cast his first vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. In religion, a Baptist, he organized the Union Sunday-school at Morris Run, and was active in church and social affairs.

James T. Davis was born at Morris Run, Tioga county, February 19, 1865, a son of John J. Davis. He was educated in the common schools and at the Mansfield State Normal, and read medicine with Dr. H. H. Borden, of Tioga. In the autumn of 1886 he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, and in 1887 became a student at Columbia College. Ill health compelled him to abandon his studies and forego a professional career. Returning home he clerked for his father, and February 10, 1890, was appointed postmaster of Tioga, which office he resigned February 10, 1893. In January, 1891, he succeeded his father as superintendent of the Tioga Coke and Coal Washing Plant, which position he filled until the business was abandoned. On July 1, 1894, he succeeded R. P. H. McAllister as local ticket and freight agent of the Fall Brook Railroad Company, at Tioga, which office he still holds. In politics, a Republican, he has filled the offices of constable, school director, collector and township clerk. He is a member of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., and is one of the most popular men in the community.

S. P. Hakes, physician and surgeon, was born in Parish, Oswego county, New York, June 2, 1861, a son of Richard and Minerva (Mack) Hakes. He is one of nine children, named as follows: Montrose, a resident of Parish; Lucius A., of Syracuse; Harriet J., wife of Frank Jones, of Utica; Marie H., wife of Charles Aldrich, of Parish; Rollin, deceased; Catherine, wife of John Crim, of Parish; Nettie, deceased; S. P., and Ella, wife of John Dennis, also a resident of Parish. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and after pursuing a course of study at Mexico, New York, he came to Tioga, Pennsylvania, and entered the drug store of Philo Tuller, where he clerked three years. He then began reading medicine under Dr. Robert B. Smith, of Tioga, and later became a student in the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1888. Returning to Tioga he at once began the practice of his profession, which he has continued up to the present. Dr. Hakes was married April 2, 1891, to May Cole, a daughter of A. C. Cole, of Hammond, Tioga county, to which union has been born one son, Howard. In politics, Dr. Hakes is a Republican, and is also a member of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., and of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F. He is the local medical

examiner of the Equitable, New York Life, Prudential, Mutual Benefit, Odd Fellows, and other insurance companies and associations, and is also a member of the board of pension examiners of Tioga county. Dr. Hakes has built up a large and lucrative practice by close attention to his professional duties and persistent industry. His success is a merited recognition of his personal integrity and professional honor. He is progressive in his ideas, and keeps himself fully abreast of the improvements in medical science.

William Kimball, son of Dayton C. and Mary (Dunham) Kimball, was born in Catlin, Chemung county, New York, April 18, 1848. He was reared on a farm, and when fifteen years of age ran away from home and enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Returning home he engaged in farming and lumbering. On January 1, 1869, he married Sarah Dunham, a daughter of Wright Dunham, deceased, of Bradford county, to which union have been born the following children: Jesse, Grace, Harry and Frank. From 1881 to 1893, in addition to his lumber interests, Mr. Kimball also kept a general store at Mitchell's Creek. In the early part of January, 1895, he purchased the hardware and tinsmithing business of Jacob Schieffelin, in Tioga, which he carried on in connection with lumbering, until January, 1897, when John L. Inscho purchased an interest in the business, and the firm became Inscho & Kimball. Mr. Kimball is an ardent Republican, and has filled the office of county commissioner and also that of road supervisor. January 1, 1897, he was appointed superintendent of the county almshouse and farm, which position he still holds. He is a member of Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M.; Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., and Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R., in all of which he takes an active interest.

Wilbur Brown was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1829, a son of Joseph and Eva Brown. His father, a native of Connecticut, came to this county at an early day, where he followed farming and lumbering. His mother died when Wilbur was a child, and his father remarried, and died in 1849, aged seventy-two years. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and throughout his earlier years followed farming and lumbering. He served in Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part in the battles of Fort Steadman, Port Royal, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. In 1866 he located in Farmington township, on a farm which he still owns, remaining there until 1892. In that year he removed to Tioga village, where he owns a residence and a small tract of land, and is living retired from the active duties of life. Mr. Brown was married August 17, 1849, to Lucy Sharp, a daughter of Philip and Catherine Sharp, and a native of Campbell Town, Steuben county, New York. Her ancestors came from France and settled on the Delaware river, and later became pioneers of Steuben county. Her father died in 1849, aged seventy-five years, and her mother, in 1873, at the age of eighty-eight. Mrs. Brown is the mother of four children, viz: Della, wife of Thomas Spencer, of Farmington; Frances C., who died at the age of thirty-five; Reuben T., of Tioga township, and George, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a Republican, and is also a member of Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R.

Walter C. Adams was born in Tioga, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1868, a son of

Frank H. and Ellen M. (Carpenter) Adams. He was educated in the common schools and Selwyn Hall Military School, Reading, Pennsylvania. He learned telegraphy and worked in the office of the Fall Brook Railroad Company at Tioga, four years, and later for some time in Buffalo, New York, in the Western Union Telegraph office. He then clerked in his father's store in Tioga for two years. In June, 1894, he engaged in the meat market and grocery business in the Park Hotel block, Tioga, continuing until June, 1895. Since July, 1895, he has been employed in the passenger service of the Fall Brook Railway Company, and now resides in Wellsboro. Mr. Adams was married September 18, 1886, to Nettie Van Gorder, a daughter of George and Derinda VanGorder, and has one child, Dorothy. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Daniel L. Nobles, son of Loron and Jane C. (Russell) Nobles, of Delmar township, Tioga county, was born in Delmar, November 16, 1850, and is the fifth in a family of seven children. He received a common school education, was reared upon the homestead, and after arriving at manhood followed lumbering about ten years. He next kept the Guide Board House, on the Wellsboro road, in Delmar township, for four years. In 1890 he came to Tioga borough and embarked in the livery business, which he still carries on. Mr. Nobles was married April 22, 1872, to Emma J. English, a daughter of William and Mary Ann English, and has had two children, William H. and Charles Wesley, the latter of whom died at two years of age. Mrs. Nobles' father died February 4, 1890, and her mother, May 26, 1870. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and with her husband has been connected with Keystone Lodge, No. 105, Order of the World. He is a member of Tioga Tent, K. O. T. M., and in politics, a Republican.

Thomas Graves was born near Covington, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, a son of Josiah and Polly Graves, pioneers of that locality. He there grew to manhood, and for a number of years afterwards conducted a hotel in Covington, keeping at different times the Covington and Mansion Hotels. He married Samantha Howe, who bore him the following children: Esther M., wife of Edward Doane, of Mansfield; Harry T., editor of the Millerton *Advocate;* Frederick L., editor of the Tioga *Argus;* Fannie, wife of W. J. Keeney, of Southport, New York, and Walter A., a resident of Seely Creek, in the same State. Mr. Graves is still living, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years.

Frederick L. Graves, editor of the Tioga *Argus*, was born in Covington, Tioga county, April 8, 1852, second son of Thomas Graves. He received a common school education, and in October, 1870, began learning the printing trade in the office of the Blossburg *Register*, then conducted by his brother, Harry T. He later acquired an interest in the paper, the firm becoming Graves Brothers. In the spring of 1875 he sold his interest to I. R. Doud, and continued in the office as an employe. In 1878 he became Doud's partner, and two years afterwards they sold the plant to John L. Sexton, Mr. Graves continuing to work in the office. From 1882 to 1884 he published the Elkland *Journal* and then worked at his trade in Mansfield for a time. He next became interested in the Blossburg *Register*, as a partner of S. N. Havens, and subsequently with C. H. Ely. He afterwards worked in Mansfield, remaining in that place until July 22, 1892, when he came

to Tioga and established the *Argus*, which he has since edited and published. Mr. Graves was married January 29, 1879, to Maggie Lanane, who died December 10, 1893, leaving a family of six children, viz: M. Flora, Fred L., Lulu E., Raymond J., Max V. and T. Walter. In politics, Mr. Graves is a Democrat. He is a member of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., and of Tioga Tent, No. 176, K. O. T. M.

Jeptha Hughes was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, where his father, Thomas Hughes, settled before the Revolution. On March 26, 1816, he purchased of John Harrold, a tract of land in Lycoming county, on which he laid out the village of Hughesburg, now the borough of Hughesville. He sold out his interests in July, 1820, to Daniel Harrold, and removed to Tioga county, locating finally at Beecher's Island, where he remained until April 12, 1838, when he settled at Mitchell's Creek, in Tioga township. Here he passed the remainder of his life. While a resident of Lycoming county, Mr. Hughes married Betsey Hill, to which union were born eight children, three in Lycoming and five in Tioga county, as follows: Rachel, who married Charles Button; Sallie, wife of James Dewey; Frederick, a resident of Tioga township; Polly, widow of John VanWey; Betsey, who married Charles Gray; Rebecca, who married David Cunningham; George, a resident of Jackson township, and Catherine, who lives with her brother George.

Frederick Hughes, oldest son of Jeptha Hughes, was born in Hughesville, Lycoming county, November 13, 1820, and came with his parents to Mitchell's Creek in 1838. He remained with his parents on the homestead farm until he was twenty-three years old, and thus assisted to rear and support his younger brothers and sisters. He then worked out by the day for one year, and by prudence and economy saved enough from his earnings to give him a start in life. He bought 130 acres of the Bingham estate, near the head of Mitchell's creek, containing some improvements. With this as a beginning, he farmed in summer and followed lumbering in winter, investing his earnings in land. By the exercise of good judgment he eventually acquired 1,600 acres lying along Mitchell's creek, thus becoming one of the largest land owners and leading farmers in Tioga county. On June 17, 1847, Mr. Hughes married Harriet VanWey, a daughter of Henry and Betsey Van Wey, who bore him the following children: Henrietta, Benjamin, who died March 9, 1896; Betsey, wife of George Meeker; Phoebe, wife of Alonzo Gage; George A., of Tioga township; Frank, a resident of Lawrence township; Sim, Charles, John, Hattie, who died in childhood; Frederick, a resident of Denver, Colorado, and William K. Mr. Hughes has divided his land among his children, giving to each a liberal amount of his large estate, retaining for himself only 100 acres surrounding the family home at Mitchell's Creek. In politics, he is an ardent Democrat, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He is recognized as one of the leading and public-spirited citizens of the township, of which he has been a resident for nearly sixty years.

George A. Hughes, oldest living son of Frederick Hughes, was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, June 28, 1853. He was reared on the homestead farm and remained with his parents until his twenty-second year. In 1875 he rented a farm from his father, which he cultivated up to 1887, and then purchased the old Peter Guernsey farm of 103 acres, on the Tioga river, one mile south of the borough of Tioga, upon which he still lives. Mr. Hughes was married October

7, 1890, to Ruby Smith, a daughter of Garrett and Abigail Smith, and has three children: George, Thomas and Alfred. Mrs. Hughes' parents are residents of Jackson township. In politics, Mr. Hughes is a Democrat, and is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Tioga.

C. F. Miller was born in Big Flats, Chemung county, New York, July 12, 1825, a son of John S. and Ruth (Larison) Miller. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Connecticut. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Horace D. and J. Foster, both deceased; Maria, wife of Austin Reeder, of Big Flats; Enoch Ward, deceased; C. F., of Tioga township; Deborah, a resident of Elmira; John A., deceased; Orpha, and Hester, wife of John Campbell, of Chemung county. Mr. Miller was reared on a farm, and when thirteen years old began to earn his own living, working out as a farm hand. In the fall of 1844 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located on the Major Bentley farm, in Tioga township, purchasing 100 acres of it, to which he added 200 acres more in 1883. Mr. Miller was married in 1847, to Mary D. Lawrence, a daughter of Minard and Clarissa (Mix) Lawrence, which union has been blessed by five children, viz: Charles L., of Wellsboro; Frank S., a resident of Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Waldo W., a resident of Wellsboro; Simeon P., who lives at home, and Thomas M., who died in childhood. Mr. Miller has one of the finest and best improved farms in the township, and the family residence is a substantial and handsome structure, built with a view to making it a cheerful, homelike abode. In politics, Mr. Miller is an ardent Republican, and a prominent member of his party in Tioga county. He served as one of the county commissioners from 1862 to 1865, when he was elected county treasurer and filled that office one term. He has also served as supervisor, assessor and school director in his township. He is a member of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F. In religion, the family are Presbyterians, and liberal supporters of the church. Mr. Miller is not only a successful and progressive farmer, but is recognized as a popular and public-spirited citizen, who gives his support to every worthy project.

Michael Hickey was born in Middle Swanzey, Cheshire county New Hampshire, May 25, 1850, and is the only child of Charles and Mary (Hogan) Hickey. His parents were natives of County Clare, Ireland, and immigrated to New Hampshire in 1844. In 1850 they removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Tioga township, where his father found employment with Joseph Aiken. His mother died in December, 1851, and his father was again married to Ellen McNamara. Michael was reared in Tioga township, and in early manhood began work on the railroads, which he has pursued in connection with farming up to the present. He has been section boss for the Erie company at Mitchell's Creek for twenty-nine years, and is one of the oldest and most faithful employes of the company. In 1877 he purchased sixty acres of land half a mile east of Mitchell's Creek, to which he has added at different times until he now owns a well-improved farm of 320 acres, which is managed for him by his oldest son, Charles D. Mr. Hickey was married December 19, 1869, to Mary McCarty, of Caton, Steuben county, New York. Seven children have blessed this union, named as follows: Charles D., Michael, James, Mary C., Anna, Margaret and Theresa. The family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, stanch adherents of the Democratic party.

Mr. Hickey's father makes his home with him. Although a man who has had to make his way in the world by hard work, Mr. Hickey has found time by liberal reading to keep well abreast of the progress of the age, and is one of the intelligent and well informed citizens of the township.

C. W. Loveless was born in Saratoga county, New York, and there married Leafy Graham, a native of the same county. In 1854 they came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled on Mill creek, in Tioga township, a mile above the present home of his son, C. O. Here he followed lumbering until 1884, when he sold out to his son, C. O., and went to South Dakota, where he died March 22, 1894, aged sixty-five years. His widow makes her home with her children in Tioga county. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loveless: C. O., of Tioga township; William and Frank, residents of Potter county, South Dakota; Fannie, wife of Frank Woodward, of Wysox, Bradford county, and Leafy, wife of William Archer, of Tioga township.

C. O. Loveless was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 7, 1850, and was in his fourth year when his parents, C. W. and Leafy Loveless, came to Tioga county. He was reared on the homestead in Tioga township, attended the district schools in boyhood, and has made farming and lumbering his life vocation. In 1884 he bought out his father, and now owns a well improved property of 413 acres, a part of which is timber land. On December 20, 1871, Mr. Loveless married Harriet VanNess, a daughter of Peter V. and Celia VanNess, who has borne him five children, viz: Harry, Edith, Fred, Mark and Ella. Mrs. Loveless' parents are residents of Mansfield. In politics, Mr. Loveless is a Republican, and has served as supervisor and school director. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Tioga, and he is also connected with Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F. Mr. Loveless is a successful farmer, and a man of integrity, enterprise and public spirit.

Jeremiah Miller was born in Claverick, New York, December 19, 1783, and married Sally Campbell, May 17, 1808. She was a native of Nobletown, New York, born January 16, 1787, and was of Scotch ancestry, while her husband was of German descent. Mr. Miller was an early settler of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming until 1854, in which year he moved to Tioga county and settled on Mann hill, in Lawrence township. He died in Illinois, October 1, 1859, while on a visit to relatives. His wife died in Tioga, October 3, 1862.

Cephas C. Miller was born in Smithfield, Bradford county, August 17, 1817, a son of Jeremiah Miller, and removed to Lawrence township, Tioga county, in 1854. He remained in that township nine years, and then located in Tioga borough. In 1874 he returned to Lawrence, remaining there until December, 1880, when he settled on the farm on Mill creek, in Tioga township, now owned by his son, Charles L., where he has since lived. Mr. Miller was married December 20, 1846, to Lucia D. Kelley, a daughter of Lewis and Matilda Kelley, of Bradford county, and has four children, viz: Mary, wife of John L. Inscho, of Tioga; Flora, wife of Arthur Tilden, of Waverly, New York; Charles L., of Tioga township, and Katie, wife of George Castle, of Elmira.

Charles L. Miller, only son of Cephas C. Miller, and grandson of Jeremiah Miller, was born in Lawrence township, Tioga county, March 10, 1856. He ob-

tained a common school education and was reared a farmer. On March 25, 1885, he married Mary T. Kimball, a daughter of Dayton C. Kimball, of Mitchell's Creek, and has two children, Harry Ray and Flora May. In politics, Mr. Miller is a Republican, and in religion the whole family are members of the Baptist church. He has served as township auditor for three years, and is an enterprising and progressive citizen.

Jacob H. Westbrook, son of Solomon and Elizabeth Westbrook, was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, October 1, 1832. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. On October 12, 1859, he married Mary Angie Dutton, a daughter of Dean and Sallie (Stevens) Dutton. She was born on the farm where they now reside, October 12, 1841. Her parents were natives of Vermont and early settlers of Tioga township. Her father died April 27, 1871, aged sixty-two years, and her mother in November, 1883, aged eighty years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook, as follows: Elroy, a resident of Olean, New York; Walter, who lives in Elmira, and Anna, wife of George L. Strait, of Mansfield. In politics, Mr. Westbrook is a Republican. He is one of the successful farmers of the county, and is the owner of a well-improved farm of nearly 300 acres.

John G. Kentch was born in Meissen, Saxony, Germany, there grew to manhood and married Sophia Stanoel, to which union were born the following children: Morris S., Pauline, Julius, a resident of Silver Bow, Montana; Otto, a resident of Blossburg; Hulda, wife of Frederick Coster, of New York; Mary, wife of Joseph Poggendorf, of Tioga township; Francis and Thomas, both deceased, and John G., a resident of Tioga township. The oldest son, Morris S., came to Tioga, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and in 1854 his father and other members of the family followed. Mr. Kentch died September 28, 1854, a few days after his arrival in Tioga, aged sixty-four years. His wife died in November, 1887, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven.

Morris S. Kentch, oldest son of John G. Kentch, was born in Meissen, Saxony, Germany, June 24, 1827, grew to manhood in his native land, and in March, 1850, married Caroline Matte. They immigrated the same year to Pennsylvania, and settled in Tioga township, Tioga county, where four children were born to them, viz: Oakley, a resident of Farmington; Amanda, wife of Edward Sticklin, of Wellsboro; James, a resident of the same place, and Ellen, wife of Frederick Sticklin, of Fall Brook. Mrs. Kentch died on November 7, 1874, and October 7, 1876, he married Laura Clarke, a daughter of Septimus Clarke, of Chatham township. She died September 11, 1880, aged thirty-six years. He was again married November 19, 1884, to Mary Hussey, a native of England and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Hussey. She was born January 20, 1832, and died March 5, 1897. Mr. Kentch enlisted October 16, 1861, in Company D, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the Peninsular Campaign, the battle of Fair Oaks, and the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, in all of which he proved himself a brave and patriotic soldier. While on duty at Hampton Roads as brigade butcher, he met with an accident which resulted in crushing and permanently crippling his right leg. He also received a gunshot wound in the right index finger, necessitating its amputation. His brother Thomas served in Company K, of the same regiment.

In politics, Mr. Kentch is an ardent Republican, and in religion, an adherent of the Lutheran faith. He is a member of Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R., and also of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F.

Joseph Poggendorf, a son of Samuel and Mary Poggendorf, was born and reared in Prussia, Germany, where his parents lived and died. He came to the United States in 1862, and settled in Tioga, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he purchased his present place of twelve acres, one mile west of the borough. The same year he married Mary Kentch, a daughter of John G. and Sophia (Stanoel) Kentch, natives of Saxony, Germany. To this union have been born the following children: John, a resident of Tioga borough; Lisa, Lena and William, who live with their parents. Mr. Poggendorf is a Republican, in politics, and in religion, is a member of the Lutheran church. His only brother, William, is a resident of Rochester, New York. Mr. Poggendorf is an intelligent, public-spirited citizen, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. He has lived a quiet, unassuming and industrious life, and by prudence and economy has accumulated a valuable property.

Richard Hetfield was born in Southport, Chemung county, New York, in 1793. His father, who was born in 1766, was one of the first settlers of Southport. Richard was a farmer and hotel-keeper, and conducted the Summit Hotel, between Horseheads and Elmira for fifty-eight years. His wife, Susan, was born in 1805, and was the mother of the following children: William D., who died in 1864; Charles, who served in the Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is now a clerk in the postoffice department, Washington, D. C.; Abner, who died May 3, 1858, aged fifteen years, and Thomas G., of Tioga. Mr. Hatfield died April 21, 1870, and his wife, September 2, 1882.

Thomas G. Hetfield, youngest son of Richard Hetfield, was born in Southport, New York, November 21, 1847. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and before arriving at manhood learned the cigarmaker's trade. In 1870 he embarked in the manufacture of cigars at Horseheads, which business he carried on there and in Elmira until 1880, when he came to Tioga, Pennsylvania, and was employed in the factory of Voorhes, Aiken & Company, until its removal to Mansfield, where he worked at his trade until 1888. He then returned to Tioga and established a cigar factory on the Wellsboro road, a short distance west of Tioga borough. His factory and residence were destroyed by fire on September 15, 1893. After the fire he resumed business in Tioga borough, remaining there until April, 1895, when he returned to his former location, having rebuilt both factory and residence. Mr. Hetfield was married in May, 1866, to Lucy DeLapp, a daughter of Hiram DeLapp. She died on October 31, 1887. In politics, Mr. Hetfield is a Democrat. He devotes his attention to the manufacture of special brands of cigars, such as "Hetfield's Best," "T. G. H.," and "Gilt Edge." He is a popular business man and citizen, and enjoys the respect of the community.

Willard Redner, a son of William and Mary J. (Kennedy) Redner, was born in Steuben county, New York, November 20, 1856. His parents were natives of Tompkins county, and his paternal grandfather, of Orange county, New York. His mother died March 25, 1892, aged sixty-nine years. His father died February 20, 1896, aged seventy-two years. Seven children were born to William and Mary J. Redner, as follows: Adeline, wife of Charles Robb, of Athens, Bradford county;

Simeon, a resident of the same place; Willard, of Tioga township; Willis, who lives in Tioga township; Frank, a resident of Tioga; Florence, wife of George Farnsworth, of Big Flats, New York, and George, who resides in Harrison Valley, Pennsylvania. Before coming to Tioga county Mr. Redner resided in Tompkins and Cameron counties, New York, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and Big Flats, Chemung county, New York. In 1880 he removed from the latter place to Tioga township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located on the H. W. Caulking farm, subsequently removed to Chatham township, and later bought his present farm of 148 acres, in the western part of Tioga township, formerly known as the H. H. Goodrich farm. Mr. Redner married Mrs. Sophia Kennedy, nee White, December 9, 1879, and has five children: Frank, Henry, Ira, who died November 11, 1895, aged eleven years; Vera, and Stanley, who died July 19, 1896, aged fifteen months. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the office of constable. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, also of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., and is one of the prosperous and successful farmers of the township.

D. W. Hurd was born in Caton, Steuben county, New York, August 2, 1849, and is the only child of Charles and Jane (Harrison) Hurd. His parents were natives of the same county, and his father died there in 1851. His mother resides with our subject. Mr. Hurd learned the trade of stationary engineer in his youth, which he followed in Steuben county up to 1870, when he went to Kane county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming eight years. Returning east, he located on a farm in Lawrence township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, upon which he lived until 1881, and then purchased his present farm of ninety acres in Tioga township. Mr. Hurd was married to Mary Colder, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah Colder, of Lindley, Steuben county, New York, December 26, 1869, and has four children: Jennie, Harry, Harriet and Walter. Mrs. Hurd's father died July 28, 1891, aged fifty-nine years; her mother lives in Lindley, New York. Her brother, James, is also a resident of Lindley, while her sister, Kate, is the wife of William Terwilliger, of Caton, New York. In politics, Mr. Hurd is a Republican, and has been township supervisor for the past three years. He has made his way in life through his own unaided efforts, and is a man of honest, upright character.

John A. Bergh was born in Sweden, in 1845, a son of Andrew Olson and Christina Bergh. He immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1873 and settled at Fall Brook, Tioga county, where he followed the occupation of a coal miner until 1885. He then rented a farm on the Cowanesque river, which he cultivated up to April, 1890, in which year he leased the old H. W. Caulking place, containing 281 acres, in the western part of Tioga township. This he conducted successfully until 1896, when he removed to Elkland. Mr. Bergh was married October 24, 1875, to Augusta Dyring, a native of Sweden, who is the mother of six children, as follows: Mary, Alvira, Emelia, Helga, John and Corra. Mr. Bergh is a stanch Republican, and in religion, a Lutheran. He is a member of Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F., and Encampment No. 153, of Blossburg, and is also connected with the K. of P. lodge, in Arnot.

Joseph Bergh was born in Sweden, in 1858, a son of Andrew Olsen and Christina (Torstens) Bergh. He was reared in his native land, and came to Pennsylvania in 1881, where he found employment for two years in the coal mines at Arnot, Tioga

county. He then went to Elkland township and worked on a farm three years; next rented a farm near Osceola, on which he remained until he came to Tioga township, in 1892. He rented the T. J. Berry farm of 200 acres, in the northern part of the borough of Tioga, which he has since managed with success, and now ranks among the intelligent and progressive farmers of the township. He devotes his efforts to dairying and the growing of grain and tobacco, and is enjoying the prosperity due to persistent and well-directed industry. Mr. Bergh was married September 15, 1883, to Anna Mangnuson, a native of Sweden, to which union have been born the following children: Charles J., Jennie C., Frank A., Oscar W. and James Walter. In politics, Mr. Bergh is a Republican, and in religion, an adherent of the Lutheran church. He is a member of Elkland Lodge, No. 800, I. O. O. F., and of Tioga Tent, No. 176, K. O. T. M. His brother, John A., is a farmer at Elkland; Otto, another brother, lives in Tioga; while his sisters, Emma Sophia, widow of Olaf Danielson; Caroline, wife of John Hanson, and Ida, wife of Alexander Anderson, reside in Arnot, Tioga county.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP AND LAWRENCEVILLE.

*Hon. James Ford was born at Morristown, New Jersey, March 4, 1783. This branch of the Ford family came from Middlesex county, England, six miles from the city of London, between the years 1636 and 1660. Records do not agree on this point. They were of the gentry and bore arms. Much of the data obtained from old records leads to the belief that Marshfield, Massachusetts, was their first place of settlement in America. Four brothers, Charles, William, Oswald and Samuel, went from Massachusetts to New Jersey, settling in Piscataway, Woodbridge and Morristown. Charles, the ancestral grandfather of James Ford, married Meribah Thornwell, to which union were born nine children. The third, Benjamin Ford, married Jemima Walker, a daughter of Hon. Thomas Walker, son of Capt. Samuel Walker, who was a member of His Majesty's Council under Lord Cornberry, governor of East and West Jersey and New York. Captain Walker was named for governor just before the Revolutionary War broke out. The Walker family and Benjamin Ford were Tories, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, their property was confiscated and they were obliged to flee to New York City for protection. Captain Walker died in that city and was buried in Old Trinity churchyard. At an early age James Ford went with John P. Ryers, as clerk, to a little settlement not far from Lawrenceville. About 1816 he purchased land on the Cowanesque river and built for himself a home, yet standing in Lawrenceville, where he resided until his death. He named the new settlement "Lawrence," in honor of Captain Lawrence of "Don't give up the Ship" fame. Old family letters show that it was called Lawrence for many years. Mr. Ford was very successful in business, a man of rare intelligence and advanced ideas, energetic, quick to see, resolute to do and ready to venture on any new enterprise which promised success. Nothing better was to be found in the settlement than the lumber and flour from his mills which he shipped to southern markets. He took a prominent part in public affairs, served two terms as a member of the state legislature, and two terms as representative of this district in Congress during President Jackson's administra-

* Contributed by Mrs. M. L. Beaumont.

tion, with whom he corresponded for a time. He was also a friend and correspondent of James Buchanan. Mr. Ford married Maria Lindsley, a daughter of Judge Eleazer and Eunice (Halsey) Lindsley, and grand-daughter of Col. Eleazer Lindsley, who soon after the Revolution purchased a tract of land six miles square, now Lindley township, Steuben county, New York. Colonel Lindsley's first visit to this part of the country was with General Sullivan on his march from the Wyoming valley, the year after the Massacre, through to the lake country to punish the Indians for their ravages and atrocities. Maria Lindsley was a direct descendant, through Eunice (Halsey) Lindsley, of Lion Gardiner, Lord of the Isle of Wight, and of Jeremiah Conkling, the ancestor of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling. To James and Maria Ford were born the following children: Charles H. L., who married Eliza Cruger, a daughter of General Cruger; Mary L., who married Milton P. Orton, M. D.; Emily C., who married Rev. George R. H. Shumway, and Susan Eliza, who married Col. Charles Dorrance, of Wilkes-Barre, a grandson of Col. George Dorrance, who fell in defense of home and country at the Wyoming Massacre. Charles Dorrance spent a long, useful and honorable life near the place where his heroic grandfather was slain by the cruel savages. James Ford was a friend to the poor and rich alike, and a man who never spoke ill of any one or allowed others to do so in his presence. He filled a prominent place in the early history of Tioga county, and died at his home in Lawrenceville, in 1859. He was laid to rest in the family burying ground, set apart by Colonel Lindsley for that purpose.

Dr. Simeon Power is one of the well-remembered pioneer physicians of Tioga county, where he settled and began the practice of medicine more than ninety years ago. He was born in Guilford, Vermont, July 5, 1784. His parents were Manasseh and Susannah (Paine) Power, the former a native of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and the latter of Chatham, on Cape Cod. His father was a veteran of the Revolution. Dr. Power came on horseback to this county in 1805, arriving at Samuel Miller's, at what is now Millerton, in the evening. He intended to remain there over night, but finding what he thought to be a rough gathering he rode on through the dark forest, made hideous by the howling of wild animals, and finally arrived near daybreak at the home of Ira Kilburn, who lived on the site of what is now the borough of Lawrenceville. Here Dr. Power decided to "hang out his shingle," but after a short stay he removed to Knoxville and from there to Tioga—then the principal village in the county. While in Tioga he was married to Polly Inscho, February 2, 1809, a daughter of Obadiah Inscho, who settled on the Cowanesque river in 1798. She was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1788, and was about ten years old when her parents came to Tioga county. In 1821 Dr. Power returned to Lawrenceville, where he continued in the active duties of his profession during the remainder of his life. He first purchased a small tract of land within the village limits. This he sold and then bought a farm near the western limits of the town, and built the "Red House" on Cowanesque street, now one of the old landmarks of Lawrenceville. Dr. Power and wife reared seven children, viz: Mary, who married Samuel Ryon; Susan, who married Frederick Thurber; Judith, who became the wife of George Thurber; Simeon I., who was elected sheriff of Tioga county in 1858 and died at Lawrenceville; Dyer, a resident of that borough; Caroline, now residing in Lawrenceville, who married George Prutsman, of Tioga, and

after his death Enoch Blackwell, of Nelson; and Samantha, who lives in Corning. The four oldest children are dead. Dr. Power was a prominent factor in the early political history of the county. In 1815 he was elected the second sheriff of Tioga, which office he filled three years, and in 1851 he was chosen an associate judge and sat upon the bench the full term of five years. An ardent Democrat up to the war, he gave a loyal support to the Union cause, but gradually drifted into the Republican party. He died at his home in Lawrenceville, December 19, 1863. His wife survived him until March 14, 1868, both dying in the eightieth year of their age. They sleep side by side in the Power Cemetery, which was laid out on their farm. During the early years of his professional labors, Dr. Power's practice extended over a vast territory—westward up the Cowanesque into Potter county; south as far as Williamsport, and northward to Addison, Painted Post and Bath. A man of fine education, a good physician, and always kind and charitable to suffering humanity, his memory is revered by his descendants and the people of the community in which he spent the greater portion of his life.

John Ryon, Sr., was born on the Atlantic Ocean, March 10, 1748, while his parents were en route to New York. His father, Sir Anthony Ryon, was a native of Ireland, and died soon after coming to America. John grew to maturity in New York, whence he removed to the Wyoming valley, in Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary War. Here he married Sarah Goodale, a native of Long Island, and settled near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He was a veteran of the Revolution, in which he served nearly six years. His name appears on the rolls as a private in Capt. Thaddeus Weed's Company (formerly Capt. Solomon Strong's Company), Fifth Connecticut regiment, commanded by Col. Philip D. Bradley, from July, 1777, to December, 1780, with the remark, "Enlisted October 20th, for during the war." In 1779 he was with Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of the lake country. The records also show that he served as a sergeant in the Fifth Company (formerly Capt. Thaddeus Weed's), Second Connecticut regiment, commanded by Col. Heman Swift, from March, 1781, to April, 1783. During a portion of his services he was employed in the commissary department, New York City, superintending the manufacturing of clothing for the army. He was subsequently pensioned by the state of Connecticut for his services in the Revolutionary War. While stationed in NewYork he was visited by his wife, who rode the whole distance from Wilkes-Barre on horseback, carrying her infant son, Benjamin, in her arms, and leaving her son, William, with friends in the Wyoming valley. Though the route was infested with hostile Indians, the brave wife returned to her home in safety, but both she and Benjamin died soon after from smallpox, contracted during the trip. After the war closed Mr. Ryon returned to the Wyoming valley, where he found his son, William, alive but sadly neglected. When William grew up he married Miss Marcy, a cousin of Governor Marcy, of New York, settled in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and there died. Mr. Ryon's second wife was the widow of Captain Inman, who was killed in the Wyoming Massacre. Two sons, James and John, and a daughter, Betsey, were born of this union. A few years after his marriage to Mrs. Inman, Mr. Ryon removed with his family to Southport, New York, and later to Newtown, now a part of Elmira, where his wife and daughter died. In the spring of 1811 his sons removed with a colony of settlers to the Cowanesque

valley, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the site of Elkland, where the father joined them later. He served as postmaster at that place, then called Ryonsville, from 1822 to 1830, and died January 20, 1832. His son, James, subsequently removed to Illinois, while John remained in this county and became one of its most distinguished citizens.

Judge John Ryon, son of John Ryon, Sr., was born in the Wyoming valley, near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1787. He came with the colony to the site of Elkland, Tioga county, in March, 1811, but did not bring his family until the following month. Here he cleared a large farm, engaged in merchandising, and followed the mercantile and farming occupations for many years. About 1848 he removed to Lawrenceville and purchased the present Ryon homestead, known as "The Elms," where he carried on the mercantile business and spent the remainder of his life. Judge Ryon was a self-made man, a politician of considerable note, and one of the leading Democrats of Tioga county. In 1816 he was elected a justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for many years. In 1819 he was elected a county commissioner. He represented this district three terms in the legislature, 1821, 1822 and 1823, and was state senator in 1824-25. In 1829 he was appointed superintendent of the West Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, which position he filled with ability and honor. On January 29, 1833, he was appointed an associate judge of Tioga county, and served on the bench continuously up to March, 1847. He also held several military positions in the militia, the highest being that of lieutenant colonel. Judge Ryon was a kind, courteous, Christian man, and an active worker in the Presbyterian church. A few years prior to his removal to the Cowanesque valley, he married Susannah Tubbs, a daughter of Samuel Tubbs, a pioneer of the Cowanesque. She was born in Newtown, now a part of Elmira, New York, and became the mother of twelve children, as follows: Sally, who married Col. Philip Taylor, of Elkland, and died in Osceola, March 1, 1896; Samuel, a deceased farmer of Lawrence township; George L., who died in the same township, April 2, 1897; Emily, widow of Dr. E. D. Benedict, of Westfield; Harris T., of Nelson; Harriet, deceased wife of Joseph Barker, of Chicago; Charles and Mary, both deceased; John W., a lawyer and ex-congressman of Pottsville; Robert T., a resident of Columbia, Pennsylvania; James, an ex-judge of Schuylkill county, now living in Pottsville, and Wallace P., who resides in the old homestead at Lawrenceville. Judge Ryon died at his home in Lawrenceville, July 22, 1859. His widow survived him nearly twenty-two years, dying March 5, 1881. He was one of the most prominent and successful men in northern Pennsylvania, and a leader in the Democratic party throughout his long and active career. His public and private life was ever governed by the Ryon family motto—"Death before Dishonor."

Samuel Ryon, eldest son of Judge John Ryon, was born in what is now Elmira, New York, March 10, 1811, and was reared in Elkland, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he assisted his father in clearing off the forest then covering the site of that borough. In 1832 he and his brother, George L., opened a store in Elkland, which they carried on up to 1843. On January 27, 1833, he married Mary Power, a daughter of Dr. Simeon Power, a pioneer physician of the Cowanesque valley. Three children, Alexander H., Simeon P. and Norman H., grew to maturity from this union, the last being the only survivor of the family. Simeon P. represented

Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in the legislature, and died during his term, April 12, 1876. Samuel Ryon possessed a good education, was a fine mathematician, and served as assistant civil engineer on the Pennsylvania canal while his father was a member of the legislature. He was extensively engaged in farming and lumbering on the Cowanesque, near Lawrenceville, whither he removed from Elkland, and also operated a grist and woolen-mill at the same place for many years. Politically, a life-long Democrat, he was appointed postmaster of Ryonsville, now Elkland, April 24, 1834, by William T. Barry, postmaster general under President Jackson, and served a full term. Mr. Ryon spent the latter years of his life in Lawrenceville, where he died April 26, 1877. His wife died August 13, 1876. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he adhered to the Presbyterian faith.

George L. Ryon, second son of Judge John Ryon, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, June 28, 1813. He was educated principally in the common schools at Elkland, but finished his education by attending school at Harrisburg. When nineteen years of age he commenced business as a merchant in partnership with his older brother, Samuel, at Elkland, where they carried on business for eleven years. In 1838 he succeeded his brother, Samuel, as postmaster at Elkland. In connection with merchandising they carried on lumbering quite extensively. By the flood of 1843 they lost heavily, and were compelled to give up the lumber business. Mr. Ryon then turned his attention to farming, and cultivated the old homestead at Elkland for two years, at the end of which time he purchased an interest in a large tract of land near Elkland, and began the work of clearing and improving it. He was a noted pilot, knowing every part of the water from this county down the Cowanesque, Tioga, Chemung and Susquehanna rivers to Port Deposit, Maryland, a matter of importance in early days, as much depended on the skill and knowledge of the pilot in charge of the immense rafts that were started from this county to tidewater. Mr. Ryon was a captain in the State Militia, and for many years a prominent figure at the "trainings," as they were then called. He commanded the Elkland Guards, and one of his grandsons is now in possession of the sword presented to him, which was at that time said to be one of the handsomest in the State. He was also a noted rifle shot, and in his more youthful days was a keen sportsman. In 1849 he sold out his interests at Elkland and purchased his late homestead farm near Lawrenceville, upon which he resided until his death, April 2, 1897, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. In 1836 he married Hannah Hammond, a daughter of David Hammond, of Elkland, who bore him a family of thirteen children, five of whom died in early infancy. The remaining eight are named as follows: Ellen O., who married W. T. Rhodes, of Tioga, and died April 2, 1890; George W., a prominent lawyer and banker of Shamokin; Alvin F., an attorney of Lock Haven; Mary M., wife of H. L. Fitch, of New Hampton, Iowa; John A., a jeweler of Charles City, Iowa; Alice H., wife of Clark S. Ingraham, a druggist of Elmira, New York; William W., a lawyer of Shamokin, and David H., a farmer of Lawrence township. Mrs. Ryon died at the old homestead June 9, 1888, after a happy married life of more than half a century. Mr. Ryon and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, in which he filled the office of trustee for many years. In politics he was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and always took a commendable interest in public affairs, filling acceptably for many years the office of school director

and other official positions. He was one of the most respected citizens of Tioga county, in which his entire life was passed. In private life he was a dignified, unobtrusive gentleman, very sociable and hospitable in his disposition, and when death called him at the close of a busy and useful life, he left a record of a long and honorable career as a valuable inheritance and example for his children.

Harris T. Ryon, third son of Judge John Ryon, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, January 9, 1816, and there grew to manhood. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Elkland for two years, and later embarked in farming in Nelson township, clearing a part of the farm now owned by Shaw and Tubbs. In 1849 he located at Lawrenceville, where he was engaged in general merchandising eight years. Returning to Nelson in 1861, he resumed agriculture, and has cleared and improved most of the farm of eighty acres he now occupies. Mr. Ryon has been twice married. In 1837 he married Hannah M., a daughter of George and Mary (Champlin) Congdon, of Steuben county, New York. She bore him two children who grew to maturity, viz: Alzadia, and Sarah A., wife of R. C. Bailey. Mrs. Ryon died in 1842, and the following year he married Elizabeth Sherwood, a daughter of John and Lucy Sherwood, of Orleans county, New York. Two children have been born to this union: John S., a lawyer of Elkland, and Emma A., wife of John D. James. Mr. Ryon is a member of the Presbyterian church, in politics, a Republican, and is one of the representative farmers of Nelson township. He has lived in the Cowanesque valley more than eighty years.

Wallace Pulaski Ryon was born in Elkland, Tioga county, July 18, 1836, and is the youngest child of Judge John Ryon. He was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, at Lawrenceville, in Lima College, at Lima, New York, and in Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, and also studied under the private tutorship of Rev. Sidney Mills. He read law with Hon. John W. Ryon, now a resident of Pottsville, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, at Wellsboro, in 1861. He next clerked for his brother, John W., who was a paymaster in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and in the spring of 1862 located at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, for the practice of his profession, remaining there one year. He then removed to Pottsville with his brother, John W., where he followed his profession up to 1879. From 1869 to 1872 he was also cashier of the Pennsylvania National Bank, of Pottsville, and in 1873 was president of the Merchant's Exchange Bank of that place. In 1879 he removed to Philadelphia, where he was connected with the coal and iron business up to 1882, in which year he returned to the old homestead in Lawrenceville. He has since devoted himself to farming and the practice of his profession. Like his father, Mr. Ryon was a Democrat, and for many years gave his active support to that party. He was connected with the secret service of the postal department during President Cleveland's first administration, and was appointed by Postmaster-General Vilas, president of a commission composed of postal experts to investigate the public service in the first and second-class postoffices in the United States, and to formulate a uniform system of classification and compensation therein. Mr. Ryon was married at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1863, to Mary S. Rice, a daughter of Edward L. Rice, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mrs. Ryon comes of a family distinguished in the early annals of the Colonies. On her father's side she is a descendant of Don Eduardo Reice, a Spanish refugee who settled at what is now Eastport, Maine,

and whose descendants afterwards settled in Massachusetts, Delaware and Ohio. The Delaware branch of the family is well known in the early history of the settlements on the Delaware river. Her great-great-grandfather, Evan Rice, was judge of the courts from 1756 to 1777, and her grandfather, Washington Rice, was one of the early business men of Wilmington, being an importer of teas, coffees and spices. Her father, Edward L. Rice, succeeded his father in business, and after an honorable and successful career of twenty-five years, retired. He was born in Wilmington, January 2, 1811, and was one of Delaware's most prominent and respected citizens. During the Rebellion he gave largely to the Union cause. In politics, he was originally a Whig, but later a Republican. He was twice tendered the nomination for governor of his State, but refused to accept the honor. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was known by the appellation of the "Nimrod of Delaware." He died November 21, 1891, after a long life of honor and usefulness. On her mother's side, Mrs. Ryon comes from the sturdy Swedish stock that first settled in Delaware. The old Colonial records give the Naff family prominence in the affairs of the Colony at Wilmington. Several of her Swedish ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers, serving principally in Washington's army. Six children have been born to Wallace P. and Mary S. Ryon, viz: Edward Anderson, Estella Rice, Wallace Herbert, James Percy, John Naff, deceased, and Mary Edith Louise. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, of Lawrenceville, in which Mr. Ryon is junior warden.

Hiram Beebe was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, there grew to maturity, and then came to Owego, New York, where he and a man named Hollabert carried on a store for two or three years. In 1815 they came to Lawrenceville, and opened the first store in the village, on the south corner of Cowanesque and Main streets, under the firm name of Beebe & Hollabert. The latter remained only a few years, but Mr. Beebe continued the business until 1840, when he sold out and formed a partnership with Hunt Pomeroy, and opened a store at Nelson, in which he was interested ten years. Soon after coming to Lawrenceville, Mr. Beebe married Margaret Allen, of Owego, who bore him two children, both of whom died in youth. He was one of the most influential Democrats in Tioga county, and for that reason was locally named "King Hiram." He was postmaster at Lawrenceville many years. In 1822 he was elected a county commissioner, and again in 1826. In connection with merchandising, he also carried on the lumber business quite extensively, and was agent for the Bingham lands until Mr. Clymer succeeded him. Mr. Beebe and wife both died prior to the Rebellion.

Anson Beebe, a brother of Hiram, came to Lawrenceville in 1817 and engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, which business he followed until his death, in February, 1830. He married Lucy Lincoln, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, who bore him the following children: Edward, who died in infancy; Charles, of Lawrenceville; Harriet, wife of Morgan Seely, of Osceola; Mariah, who married Jacob Prutsman, of Tioga, and James, the last two of whom are dead. Mrs. Beebe died in 1875.

Charles Beebe was born in Lawrenceville, September 10, 1819, a son of Anson and Lucy Beebe. At the age of twenty he began learning the wagon-maker's trade with Charles Powers, whose business he purchased in the fall of 1840. He carried on wagon-making at Lawrenceville until February, 1885, a period of nearly forty-

five years, when he fell and broke his right hip, which compelled him to retire from active work. On January 1, 1848, Mr. Beebe married Martha Dodd, of Spencer, New York, and has one daughter, Mary C., wife of B. F. Madison, of Galeton, Potter county. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, a Presbyterian. Mr. Beebe is the oldest native born resident of Lawrenceville, and is regarded as one of the best posted men on local history in the Cowanesque valley.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., one of the well-remembered pioneer physicians of Tioga county, was born in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, March 4, 1804, a son of Seth and Chloe (Marsh) Darling, who were of Puritan stock. He was educated in the public schools and the Woodstock Academy, and at the age of twenty-two graduated from Dartmouth University. Three years later, in 1829, he took his degree of M. D., at the same institution, and soon afterwards started west, driving from Vermont to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where he commenced the practice of his profession the same year. In 1831 he removed to Lawrenceville, where he continued in active practice for fifty-one years. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, with the rank of major, and served under General Banks in the department of the gulf, accompanying his regiment through the famous Red River Campaign. Owing to poor health he was finally obliged to resign and return to his home, where he resumed practice. In 1871 he was appointed examining surgeon for the pension department, a position he held until his death, July 15, 1882. Dr. Darling was married October 17, 1831, to Lucy M. Parsons, a daughter of Capt. Luke Parsons, a cavalry soldier in the War of 1812. Eight children were born to this union, named as follows: Otis G. and Louis, both of whom died in infancy; Horace M., a resident of Southport, New York; Bostock J. and Parsons L., both deceased; Lewis, a well-known physician of Lawrenceville; Thomas V., deceased, and Emeline G., who graduated at Hartford Female College in 1865, and resides with her brother in Lawrenceville.

Horace M. Darling, son of Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., was born February 2, 1835, was educated at Hobart College, graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan, and began the practice of his profession at Painted Post, New York, in 1858. One year later he removed to Helena, Arkansas, where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he was appointed surgeon of the First Arkansas regiment, and served through the entire war. After its close he located at Columbus, Mississippi, and continued in practice for a time, when owing to failing health he gave up his professional duties and again entered the University of Michigan, taking a full law course, and graduating with the degree of LL.B. He then located at Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he became prominent in the legal profession and filled the office of district attorney. Here he married Miss Mollie James, at whose death he gave up his legal practice and spent two years in travel, at the end of which period he located at Southport, New York, and again took up the practice of medicine. After a time he removed to Corning, but two years later returned to Southport, where he now resides on a farm. Here he was married a second time to Miss Mary Webb.

Parsons L. Darling, son of Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., was born on January 5, 1839, was educated at Hobart College, and went to Helena, Arkansas, where he became principal of the High School. At the breaking out of the war he en-

listed in the First Arkansas regiment, and was appointed commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, and served as such through the war. He then went to Columbus, Mississippi, and studied for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, but giving up his studies he removed to Kansas City, where he died.

Dr. Lewis Darling was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, October 19, 1840, a son of Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr. He was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, and began the study of law with John W. Ryon, but before his admission to the bar he went west and clerked in a bank at Independence, Iowa, for one year. He then returned to Lawrenceville and began the study of medicine under his father, and attended the Medical College of Georgetown, D. C., for one year. At the end of this time he enlisted as assistant surgeon, and did hospital duty one year at Washington, when he was assigned to the western army and served in the hospitals at St. Louis and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was also surgeon of the transport, City of Memphis, engaged in carrying sick and wounded from the seat of war. He was at the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, whence he returned to Jefferson Barracks, and was later assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and served in the hospitals at Chattanooga and Knoxville during the winter of 1863-64. In the spring of 1864 he was with the Army of the Ohio in the Georgia Campaign, and at the battle of Peach Tree Creek was operating surgeon of the Twenty-third Army Corps. He was next assigned to the hospitals at Franklin and Knoxville, Tennessee, and later went to Marietta, Georgia, where he resigned from the army, and received permission to go before the examining board for an appointment as surgeon in the United States navy, and was first assigned to the Brooklyn navy yard, where he served as one of the board of examiners for recruits. He was next appointed surgeon for the United States steamer Florida, but before going to sea, he was detailed and returned to duty on the receiving ship North Carolina, then in the Brooklyn navy yard. In March, 1865, he was detached from this position and ordered to report to the South Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Admiral Dahlgren, and assigned to duty in the naval hospitals at Land's End, Island of St. Helena and Port Royal harbor. After serving a short time in these hospitals, he was assigned as surgeon to the United States steamer Nahant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. Returning home he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in medicine in 1866. After taking a post-graduate course, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced a few months, then returned to Lawrenceville and became associated with his father in practice, which continued until the death of the latter. He then succeeded his father as special pension examiner, a position he still holds. Dr. Darling is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Elmira Academy of Medicine, the Corning Academy of Medicine, the Tioga County Medical Association, and the Association of Railway Surgeons of the United States. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and the E. A. U., being medical examiner for the latter society. He is also medical examiner for seventeen life insurance companies, and local surgeon for the Fall Brook Railroad Company. On January 1, 1867, Dr. Darling married Julia L. Day, a daughter of Hon. C. E. Day, of Avon, Connecticut. Three sons have been born to this union, viz: Arland L., who studied medicine under his father, graduated at the University

of Buffalo, in 1892, and has since been in partnership with his father; Carlos P., who graduated at Hobart College in 1894, and is now engaged in special study, and Walter W., now taking a post-graduate course. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, of Lawrenceville, in which Dr. Darling is senior warden. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, and served as assistant deputy revenue collector during President Johnson's administration. In February, 1897, he was elected burgess of Lawrenceville. He has always taken an active part in the promotion of education, and has been president of the school board for several terms. Dr. Darling is recognized as one of the leading, successful physicians of his native county.

THOMAS V. DARLING was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, October 17, 1842, youngest son of Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr. He was educated at Lawrenceville Academy, where he was a student at the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and served four years. Returning home in shattered health, he never fully recovered, and died in September, 1890. He married Delphine Chase, of Lawrenceville, who, with two sons and two daughters, resides in Washington, D. C.

*MILTON PARDEE ORTON, M. D., was born at Sharon, Connecticut, in 1795. His paternal ancestor, Thomas Orton, came to Ancient Windsor, Connecticut, in 1640, and from a very early date the family have been cultured, literary people. He was also a descendant of Thomas Yale, one of the founders of Yale College, and of George Pardee, of New Haven, whose parents were Huguenots and were driven from France by the troubles there. George Pardee was the founder of the famous Hopkins Grammar School, of New Haven. Dr. Orton was also descended from Capt. Samuel Turner, of New Haven, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and distinguished for his bravery. He graduated at Yale with honor, after which he took the medical course at the same institution. In 1834 he came to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, where he practiced his profession for nearly thirty years. He married Mary Lindsley Ford, oldest daughter of Hon. James Ford. They had ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity. Mrs. Orton died in 1852, aged forty-two years. Dr. Orton died February 2, 1864, while surgeon in charge at Hatteras Inlet. Their children were as follows: James Ford; Maria Lindsley, wife of Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, U. S. A., a retired officer now living at Wilkes-Barre, who served in the War of the Rebellion, being five times brevetted for gallant and meritorious service, and appointed to receive Jefferson Davis when the latter was captured; Stella Shoemaker, widow of the late Joseph F. Rusling, of Lawrenceville; Charles Ford, who married Sarah Morgan; Ellen Bicking, who married James H. Sherrerd, of Philadelphia; Benjamin Ford, who married Isabella A. Pleasants, and Chester Butler Orton.

JOSEPH FOWLER RUSLING was born in Bridgton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, November 29, 1831, a son of Rev. Sedgwick and Electa W. (Cummings) Rusling, natives of New Jersey, and of English extraction. His parents reared a family of seven children, and his father died in Lawrenceville in 1876. Joseph F. was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and at Pennington Seminary. In

*Contributed by Mrs. M. L. Beaumont.

September, 1847, he secured a clerkship with Bishop & Newell, a large grocery, grain and coal firm of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Five years later he bought the business and conducted it successfully for a long period. In 1855 he was appointed an agent for Asa Packer for the sale of coal in New York City. He shipped the first coal by rail to Newark, New Jersey, connecting the New Jersey Central, at Elizabeth, with the New Jersey railroad. These two roads having different gauges, he invented the broad tread-wheel, which permitted the cars to go direct through to Newark without unloading. Mr. Rusling was founder and president of the second building and loan association in the United States. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he secured letters from President Frelinghuysen, of Rutgers College, to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and going to Washington, D. C., obtained a contract for supplying the government with forage. In October, 1861, he was appointed agent of the government to handle forage shipped over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad under Colonel Ingals. In the spring of 1862 he became agent of the government to purchase hay and oats in the west, ship them to the seat of war and oversee their transportation. While thus engaged he was taken sick and returned to his home in May, 1862, and for two years was unable to do any business. In 1864 he removed with his family to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, which continued to be his place of residence until his death, October 3, 1896. The first year of his residence in this village he bought hay and grain for the government. In 1868 he embarked in the hay business for himself, operating at times as many as fifteen presses, and continued the business up to 1873. In 1871 he invented a hay-tie, which is now in general use, and the same year he erected the Rusling block in Lawrenceville. In 1878 he took charge of the cattle bill in Congress for the Humane Society, and finally secured laws for the better transportation of live stock from the west to the eastern markets. On December 23, 1857, Mr. Rusling married Stella Shoemaker Orton, a daughter of Dr. M. P. Orton, and grand-daughter of Hon. James Ford, a pioneer of Lawrenceville. Six children were born to this union, as follows: Elizabeth L., wife of R. D. Brundage, of Wilkes-Barre; Charles S., Ford O., Frank D., Henry D. and Stella. Mr. Rusling was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was also connected with the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M. societies. In politics, a Republican, he was burgess of Lawrenceville and president of the school board in that borough at different periods.

John B. Smith, physician and surgeon, was born at Hornby, Steuben county, New York, March 14, 1838. His parents, Hugh and Lydia (Blendin) Smith, were natives of that State, and reared a family of five children, viz: David P., a deceased merchant of Riceville, Iowa; John B., of Lawrenceville; Harriet R., wife of Edward Markham, of Riceville; Edward E., a merchant at Brownville, Iowa, and Frank A., a merchant of Osage, Iowa. The father died in April, 1890, aged eighty-one years. His widow resides at Osage, Iowa, aged seventy-six years. John B. obtained his early education in the public schools of his native county, read medicine under Dr. Shannon, of Savona, New York, and Dr. Harrington, of Corning, attended lectures at the University of Buffalo, and graduated from that institution. He commenced practice at Hornby, New York, where he remained for eighteen years. In 1885 he located in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, and has since built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Smith married Lenora Chapman, a daughter of Samuel Chapman, of Law-

renceville, and has two sons, Lawrence C. and Hugh M. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and the Royal Arcanum; also of the Elmira Academy of Medicine; the Steuben County Medical Society, and the Tioga County Medical Society. In politics, he is a Republican.

PELEG B. SANDFORD, retired grocer, was born near Newark, New Jersey, December 8, 1814, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Back) Sandford, natives of New Jersey and Connecticut, respectively. He attended the public schools of New York City in boyhood, and when fifteen years of age became a clerk in the grocery house of James H. Cook, of New York, with whom he remained eleven years. He then formed a partnership with Edmund Driggs, and opened a grocery store at the corner of Twelfth and Broadway, where they continued in business two years, and then removed to the corner of Houston and Eldridge streets, continuing the business there up to 1856. In that year Mr. Sandford sold out and removed to Ridgebury township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm, upon which he lived up to 1879, when he sold a part of it and located at Somer's Lane, in Lawrence township, Tioga county, where he erected a store and carried on the mercantile business until 1891, when he sold out and retired to Lawrenceville, which has since been his home. On October 3, 1841, he married Keziah Malcomb, who bore him six children, viz: Susan A., widow of Samuel Wilson, of Clifton, New Jersey; Peleg, a resident of Caton, New York; Isabella, who resides at home; Catherine E., who died in infancy, and Francis and Clara J., twins, the former of whom died in infancy, and the latter the wife of P. L. Califf, of Lawrenceville. Mrs. Sandford died in 1873, aged fifty years. In politics, Mr. Sandford is a Democrat.

HENRY KIRKLAND was born in England, August 25, 1824, and came to New York with his parents when ten years of age, settling in Utica. After attaining manhood, he married Amanda Hutchins, who became the mother of one son, William Henry, now a resident of Goodyears, New York. Mrs. Kirkland died in July, 1851, and March 27, 1853, he married Mrs. Jane Ann Denton, widow of Lorenzo D. Denton. She is the mother of one son by her first marriage, namely: James H. Denton, a resident of Sayre, Pennsylvania. The children of her second marriage are named as follows: George, a resident of Sayre, Bradford county; Harriet Amanda, wife of Leroy Smith, of Smithboro, New York; Lorenzo D., who died in 1889; Francis G., of Lawrenceville, and Elmer, who lives in Elmira. In 1865 Mr. Kirkland removed from Painted Post, New York, to Blossburg, Pennsylvania, and became associated with Thomas J. Mooers in the Blossburg foundry, the firm being Mooers & Kirkland. In the spring of 1868 he sold his interest in the business, because of failing health, and died July 27, 1868. On February 5, 1872, Mrs. Kirkland married John Hicks, of Cayuta, Schuyler county, New York, who died April 27, 1875. During the past seven years Mrs. Hicks has made her home with her son in Lawrenceville.

FRANCIS G. KIRKLAND, proprietor of the Hotel Kirkland, of Lawrenceville, was born in Blossburg, Tioga county, December 5, 1865, a son of Henry and Jane Ann Kirkland. When he was not quite three years old his father died, and his mother removed to Painted Post, New York, where he received a common school education. In July, 1882, he came to Lawrenceville and began clerking in the Daggett House. During the succeeding seven years he clerked in stores in Corn-

ing, Freeville, Elmira and Havana, New York, and for Wing & Bostwick, of Lawrenceville; and also in the hotel at Lawrenceville, and the Wilcox House, Wellsboro. In February, 1890, he leased the hotel at Lawrenceville, and in January, 1894, purchased the property and changed the name to the Hotel Kirkland. Under his management the house has prospered, and is recognized as one of the best hotels in Tioga county. Mr. Kirkland is a Republican, in politics, and is now serving his second term as a member of the borough council. He is connected with both the lodge and encampment of the I. O. O. F., and in religion, is an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Leon A. Church, editor of the Lawrenceville *Herald*, was born April 30, 1860, in Deerfield township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Theodore C. and Julia (Dailey) Church, residents of Deerfield. His father is a son of Daniel D. Church, who came from Troupsburg, New York, at an early day and settled in Deerfield, and his mother is a daughter of Willis B. Dailey, a pioneer of Charleston township. Leon A. was educated in the common schools and at the Mansfield State Normal School, and began teaching in 1877, which occupation he continued for thirteen years. In 1883 he entered the office of the Knoxville *Courier*, with the intention of learning the printing trade, and during the next two years he worked in Knoxville, Westfield and Elkland, when not engaged in teaching. On February 1, 1892, he became associated with W. P. Ryon, of Lawrenceville, in the publication of the *Herald*, which partnership still continues. Mr. Church was married September 28, 1880, to Eleanor C. Corwin, a daughter of Daniel and Martha Corwin, of Deerfield, and has three children: Myrtie E., Mabel I. and Herold E. In politics, Mr. Church is a Republican, and in religion, an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as township clerk and inspector of elections in Deerfield, and is now filling his third term as clerk of Lawrenceville borough.

Eleazer Baldwin, a native of Connecticut, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1806, and located in Lawrence township, on the farm now owned by John Irvin. A few years later he purchased and moved to the property now owned by the widow of his son, Moses S. Baldwin. He married Betsey Stevens, February 2, 1803, who bore him five children, viz: Buell, Eleazer, Eunice, Moses S. and Thomas L. Mr. Baldwin died on the homestead, August 6, 1831, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Moses S. Baldwin was born on the Baldwin homestead in Lawrence township, Tioga county, September 22, 1815, attended the pioneer schools of his neighborhood, and endured the hardships and privations of those early days. He made lumbering and farming his principal business through life, and was an energetic, progressive man. He married Millicent H. Wylie, a daughter of Daniel B. and Betsey Wylie, July 26, 1846. She was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1825. Eight children were the fruits of this union, viz: Mary E., a physician of Newport, Rhode Island; Buell, and another son, both of whom died in infancy; Mose S., of Lawrence township; Kate W., a physician of Philadelphia; Daniel W., a well-known lawyer of Westfield; Lucy D., and Lemuel G., a physician of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Baldwin died December 12, 1867. In politics, he was a Republican, filled all the township offices at different periods, and took a very active interest in public affairs.

Mose S. Baldwin was born on the Baldwin farm in Lawrence township, Tioga county, September 28, 1852, and is the oldest living son of Moses S. Baldwin. He was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School, at Mansfield, and has followed agriculture on the home farm up to the present. He married Miss Rose Osborn. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of township clerk and school director.

Ephraim Thomas was born in Ireland, in 1788, immigrated to the United States about 1805, and finally located on the present Thomas farm in Lawrence township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Sally, bore him six children, viz: Sally, who married John Mourhess; Betsey, who married Luman Peck; William, Ephraim, Mary, who first married George Madison, and for her second husband, a Mr. McClure, and Ezekiel, a farmer of Farmington township. Mr. Thomas was a carpenter, and followed that trade in connection with farming. He was also a local Methodist preacher, and died on September 8, 1852.

William Thomas, eldest son of Ephraim Thomas, was born in Lawrence township, Tioga county, April 15, 1818, was reared on the homestead, and followed farming during his lifetime. He purchased additional land to that taken up by his father, and was quite a prosperous man. His wife, Mary Ann, was a daughter of John and Caroline Crippen, of Farmington township. They were married September 22, 1844, and had one son, William R. Mrs. Thomas died August 10, 1866, and her husband, February 17, 1892. In early life Mr. Thomas was a Democrat, but later united with the Republican party.

Dr. William R. Thomas, only child of William Thomas, was born on the homestead farm in Lawrence township, Tioga county, February 28, 1858, attended the district schools in boyhood, and has spent his entire life on the place of his birth. He married Flora J., a daughter of Amos and Harriet Wingate, the youngest in a family of five children. She was born February 11, 1858, and is the mother of four children, viz: William R., Caroline C., Charles E. and Walter E. In 1881 Dr. Thomas began the study of medicine with Dr. Lewis Darling, of Lawrenceville, and the following year entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The next three years he spent at the University of Buffalo, where he graduated in 1886. He practiced successfully for five years, when failing health compelled him to abandon his profession. Dr. Thomas and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., both lodge and encampment. He is one of the substantial farmers of his native township, where he owns a well-improved farm of 185 acres.

Julius Tremaine was born in Steuben county, New York, October 4, 1814, and was the second son of Lyman Tremaine. He was reared in his native county, and followed lumbering and farming the greater portion of his life. He came with his father to Lawrence township, Tioga county, where the family settled on the present Tremaine farm. He married Anna Roff, a daughter of Henry Roff. She was born September 30, 1814, and became the mother of seven children, as follows: Susan A., wife of W. M. Winter, of Lawrence township; Sarah J., wife of Allen T. Porter, of the same township; Charles H., a farmer of Lawrence; George M., a resident of Troupsburg, New York; William B., who lives in Lawrenceville;

Levi J., a resident of Lawrence township, and Mary E., widow of E. J. Grant. Mr. Tremaine was an upright, Christian man, a successful farmer, and a prominent Democrat. He died December 29, 1882. His widow survived him over nine years, dying January 31, 1892.

Charles H. Tremaine, eldest son of Julius Tremaine, and grandson of Lyman Tremaine, was born on the homestead farm in Lawrence township, Tioga county, February 4, 1841, and has spent his entire life upon the same place. He obtained a common school education, and worked with his father in the lumber business until the death of the latter, when he bought out the other heirs and continued the business alone. On November 21, 1865, he married Thyrza M. Guile, a daughter of Joseph Guile. She was born December 18, 1841, and has two children: Frank B., a farmer on the old homestead, who married Maria Kelts, a daughter of Delos and Maria Kelts, of Lawrence township, and has two chidren, Charles D. and Gilbert E.; and Julius E., who resides at home. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics, adherents of the Democratic party. Mr. Tremaine is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., both lodge and encampment. He has served as a school director, and township supervisor, and is one of the well-known citizens of the township.

Thomas Knapp was born in Connecticut, in 1801, and the following year his parents, Elijah and Currance (Barnes) Knapp, removed from Connecticut to Lindley, New York. Thomas was the eldest in a family of eleven children, viz: Thomas, Seldon, Frederick, Abraham, Jacob, Shadrack, Derrick, Betsey, Polly, Sally and Lemiza. The father was killed by a rolling log, about 1838. The subject of this sketch was reared in New York state, living there until 1832, in which year he removed to Tioga county. He married Emily Cady, a daughter of John and Amelia Cady, who bore him the following children: George, deceased; Mary, wife of J. W. Jackson, of Wyoming county, New York; Thomas C., of Lawrence township; Ira B., a carpenter of Steuben county, New York; John C. and Lewis J., both deceased; Andrew M., a resident of Caton, New York; Theresa P., wife of Daniel Stoddard, of Steuben county, and Martha, widow of Abraham Knapp. Mrs. Knapp died April 15, 1875, and her husband, September 24, 1889.

Thomas C. Knapp, oldest living son of Thomas Knapp, was born in Lindley, New York, June 27, 1831, and grew to manhood in this county. In 1850 he purchased twenty-five acres of land in Lawrence township, and an additional tract of fifty acres in 1861, on which he has been engaged in farming up to the present. In 1855 he married Julie Cady, a daughter of Samuel and Diantha Cady, of Lawrence township, who bore him one son, Thomas, who died in infancy. In September, 1864, Mr. Knapp enlisted in the First New York Cavalry, and was later transferred to the Second New York Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Warm Springs, the capture of Early's command at Bladenburg, and Five Forks, and was discharged from the service on June 5, 1865. Returning home, he resumed his duties on the farm. Mr. Knapp is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics, a stanch Democrat. He has filled the offices of supervisor, constable and collector of Lawrence township.

Samuel Rockwell, retired farmer, was born in Tariffville, Hartford county, Connecticut, May 21, 1816, a son of John T. and Amanda (Cowles) Rockwell, na-

tives of that State. Samuel is the eldest in a family of six children, and the only survivor. He received a common school education in Connecticut and New York, his parents removing to Southport, New York, when he was about nine years old. He learned the chairmaker's trade, and in February, 1839, located in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade eleven years. He then bought his present farm four miles east of Lawrenceville, on which he settled, continuing to work at his trade for about twenty years, at the end of which period he gave up that business and devoted his entire attention to farming. In September, 1839, he married Johanna Hunt, a daughter of Hosea Hunt, to which union were born ten children, as follows: Hosea H., a lawyer of Elmira; Edward E., a farmer of Lawrence township; Anna, wife of George Mitchell, of Jackson township; John P., a resident of Minneapolis; Julia M., wife of Charles Seely, of Caton, New York; Sarah J., wife of D. L. Mulford, of St. Paul; Joseph W. and Josephine, twins, the former a resident of Lawrence township, and the latter died in infancy; Nellie M., wife of Chester Blanchard, of Farmington township, and Gertrude A., wife of R. W. Clark, of California. Joseph W. was born November 2, 1851, was educated in the district schools and the State Normal School, at Mansfield. and taught for seventeen terms, since which time he has followed farming. He was married September 19, 1883, to Mrs. Lucy Chase, widow of William H. Chase, and daughter of William W. Warren. He has served as constable and collector of the township for seven years, and is the present township clerk. The mother of these children died March 23, 1884, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Rockwell is a member of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian church, of which he has been ruling elder since June, 1840. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been a school director for fifteen years, secretary of the school board for twelve years, and township assessor four years.

Edward E. Rockwell, second son of Samuel Rockwell, was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, September 4, 1841. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and when nineteen years of age went to Cameron county and worked one year in the lumber woods. He then enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third New York Volunteers, and served in General Pope's campaign, participating in the battle of Second Bull Run, and also at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was honorably discharged in May, 1863. Returning home, he followed lumbering up to 1870, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, four miles east of Lawrenceville, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Rockwell married Martha Tilford, a daughter of Charles Tilford, of Lawrence township, November 15, 1865. They are the parents of two children, viz: Frank A., who was accidentally killed while attending school at Hornellsville, New York, and Charles S., a farmer of Lawrence. Politically, a Republican, Mr. Rockwell has been a school director for twelve years, and is now serving his third term as township assessor. Like most old soldiers, he is a member of the G. A. R. He is a member of the East Lawrence Christian church and has been Sunday-school superintendent twelve successive years.

William H. Evans, a native of New Hampshire, came to Tioga county in 1836 and located in Elkland, where he was engaged in merchandising four years. He then purchased a farm in Lawrence township, and died there in 1846. He mar-

ried Sallie Parkhurst, who bore him five children, viz: Maria, deceased wife of Dr. R. P. Brown, of Addison, New York; Allison H., deceased; Martha, wife of Thomas J. Lake, of Barto, Florida; William M., a farmer at Amherst Court House, Virginia, and Curtis P., a carpenter of Elkland.

Allison H. Evans was born in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1821, and was fifteen years old when his parents came to Elkland, Tioga county. He was employed as a clerk in his father's store in that town, where he also worked for a time in a distillery. In 1840 the family located in Lawrence township, where Allison H. was engaged in agricultural pursuits to the time of his death, March 16, 1881. In 1846 he married Abigail Haven, who bore him one daughter, Allena, who married J. M. Harrison, deceased, and is now the wife of Marcus Nye, of Whitesville, New York. Mrs. Evans died in 1848, and in 1849 he married Laura M. Haven, a sister of his first wife. Five children were born to this union, as follows: Alton C., of Lawrence township; Edgar F., a contractor and builder of Elmira; Hattie R., wife of E. G. Haven, of the same city; Nettie L., wife of Dr. M. R. Pritchard, of Harrison Valley, and Nellie H., deceased. Mrs. Evans died November 19, 1882, aged fifty-three years.

Alton C. Evans, oldest child of Allison H. and Laura M. Evans, was born in Lawrence township, Tioga county, March 9, 1852. He received a common school education, and worked on the home farm until twenty-three years of age, when he purchased a farm in Lawrence township, but sold it four years later and moved to Farmington township. He cultivated rented farms in that township eight years, and then returning to Lawrence township, bought his present farm of sixty acres, five miles west of Lawrenceville, on which he has since lived. Mr. Evans married Phebe D. Lugg, a daughter of Robert and Rebecca Lugg, of Nelson. She was born August 6, 1859, and has two children: Leah R., a teacher, and Dollie. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Evans is a Democrat.

Joseph Guile, a native of Vermont, born July 23, 1813, was a son of Leonard Guile, who was born in the same State September 24, 1793. Joseph was reared in Vermont, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, locating on Lamb's creek, where he operated a saw-mill for about seven years. He then removed to Middlebury township and purchased 300 acres of timber land, from which he cleared a farm of 150 acres. He next removed to Lawrence township, rented a saw-mill, and followed lumbering there for five years, at the end of which time he removed to Tioga township, leased the DePui saw and grist-mills, and carried on a large and lucrative business for five years. Becoming a member of the firm of Tubbs, Ransom & Guile, he engaged extensively in the lumber business in Lawrence township and vicinity for upwards of ten years, then sold his interest to his partners and purchased a farm at Somer's Lane, where he also built a store and carried on the mercantile business up to the time of his death, July 24, 1885. Mr. Guile married Susan Leonard, a daughter of Ebenezer Leonard. She was born on February 15, 1813, and bore him a family of eleven children, viz: Marietta, born February 15, 1831, and died October 7, 1889; John R., born January 5, 1833, and died February 14, 1854; Martha J., born January 23, 1835, and died March 27, 1842; Curtis C., born April 17, 1837, a farmer just across the line in New York state; Adeline E., born July 9, 1839, and died in August, 1885; Thyrza M., born December 18, 1841,

wife of Charles Tremaine, of Lawrence township; Wyat S., born November 25, 1843, and died December 16, 1852; Norman L., born October 20, 1845, a farmer at Crown Point, New York; Leonard J., born July 23, 1848, a farmer in Lawrence township; Quincy M., born January 19, 1853, a conductor on the Fall Brook railroad, residing at Corning, and Charles E., born Decembr 10, 1857, a conductor on the Erie railroad, living at Cameron, New York. Mrs. Guile died on the old home stead October 17, 1875.

Leonard J. Guile, son of Joseph Guile, was born in Lawrence township, Tioga county, July 23, 1848, attended the common schools in boyhood, and when nineteen years of age began working the home farm on shares. Two years later he entered his father's store, in which he clerked two years, next spent two years in Jackson township in the lumber business, and then found employment on the Tioga railroad. At the end of one year he began working for the Fall Brook railroad, where he remained five years. He next spent a year in tobacco growing, and then went to Lyons, New York, and carried on a restaurant there for a couple of years, at the end of which period he purchased his present farm of seventy-seven acres south of Lawrenceville, on which he has since resided. On July 11, 1868, he married Sarah A. Warren, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Edison) Warren, who was born on August 8, 1844. Mr. Guile is one of the progressive farmers of Lawrence, and in politics, a stanch Republican.

Nelvin H. Brant was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, in 1812, a son of Hamilton Brant, a native of Massachusetts. He followed farming in his native State up to 1857, in which year he purchased a farm in Lawrence township, Tioga county, where the remaining years of his life were passed. His wife, Jerusha, was a daughter of Jeremiah Mulford, of Steuben county, New York, and bore him nine children, as follows: Albert and Bruce, both of whom were drowned in boyhood; Legrand G., of Lawrence township; Anna J., wife of James Loop, of Elmira; Ross M., who died at the age of twenty; Charles P., a carpenter at Corning; Bruce N., who lives on the old homestead; Mrs. Ella S. Wells, of Elmira, and Jennie. Mr. Brant died on September 3, 1865, and his wife, November 7, 1882, surviving him over seventeen years.

Legrand G. Brant, oldest living child of Nelvin H. Brant, was born in Lindley, New York, March 20, 1848, and came with his parents to this county. On January 14, 1864, when in his sixteenth year, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and participated in the following engagements: Sabine Cross Road, Pleasant Hill, Cane River Crossing, Ovalooses Prairie, Yellow Bayou, Siege of Fort Morgan, and the Siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He was transferred to Battalion One Hundred and Sixty-first New York regiment, September 20, 1865, and promoted to corporal of Company B. He was discharged at Tallahasse, Florida, November 12, 1865, and returning home had charge of the homestead farm for ten years. In 1866 he purchased a tract of land in Lawrence township, to which he subsequently added, until he now owns 160 acres. In the spring of 1882 he located on this property, and is making a specialty of sheep growing. Mr. Brant married Ella M. Horton, a daughter of Hiram and Hannah Horton, of Lawrence, October 11, 1876. She is the youngest in a family

of eight children, and was born January 1, 1850. Seven children are the fruits of this union, viz: Arthur G., Floyd H., Cora M., Walter S., Morton C., Frank and Jennie L. Mrs. Brant is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Brant is a Republican, has served as supervisor and school director, and is a member of the G. A. R., and the P. of H. societies.

Lyman Hurlbut was a lineal descendant of Thomas Hurlbut, who came from England in 1635 and helped to establish the Saybrook colony, in Connecticut. He was born in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1797, a son of Napthali Hurlbut, a native of Groton, Connecticut, born August 12, 1767. His father was married in Hanover, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1793, to Olive Smith, a native of Lyme, Connecticut, and a daughter of Dr. William Hooker Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Their children were as follows: Asenath, Lyman, Esther Eliza, who married Abel Hoyt, of Osceola, and died in that borough; Mary Ann, Amos Avery, William Hooker, and John Randolph, a resident of Osceola. The father never lived in this county, and died in Burns, New York, March 28, 1844. When a young man, Lyman left his home in the Wyoming valley and entered the mercantile house of Philip Hone, of New York City. After a varied experience in New York, he returned to the Wyoming valley and became one of the leading contractors of his time. He built a large portion of the North Branch canal, from Wilkes-Barre to Towanda, several bridges across the Susquehanna, and employed several hundred men for a number of years. In the spring of 1856 he came with his family to Tioga county, and purchased what was then known as the Newbury Cloos farm, on the Cowanesque river, in Deerfield township. In the spring of 1861 he sold this place and bought the Thomas Richardson farm, four miles west of Lawrenceville, in Lawrence township, where he lived until his wife's death, after which he made his home with his youngest daughter, Mrs. Dewitt Baxter, in Nelson, and died on May 20, 1876, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Hurlbut married Caroline Scovill, July 17, 1823, to which union were born eight children, as follows: George Lyman, John Scovill, Maria G., wife of James Hancock; William N., a resident of Westfield; Esther Olive, wife of Reuben Close; Caroline Scovill, wife of Luke Gibson; Sarah Myers, wife of Dewitt Baxter, and Charles Fuller, a real estate agent of Elmira, New York. Mr. Hurlbut was a man of strong personality, striking physique, large-hearted and liberal in his views, and a consistent Christian.

George Lyman Hurlbut, eldest child of Lyman Hurlbut, was born in Exeter, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1827. He received a good education, graduating from the Wyoming Seminary, and taught a few terms of school In 1851 he went to California, where he spent about four years. Returning home, he came with his parents to Deerfield township, Tioga county, in the spring of 1856, where he became interested in the tanning business. Five years later the family removed to Lawrence township. On August 9, 1862, Mr. Hurlbut enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and many other minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, May 29, 1863, and returned to his home in Lawrence township. Here he followed agriculture up to his death, November 12, 1892, leaving to his family a good farm of 200 acres. He was married November 13, 1861, to Jane E. Blanchard, a daughter of Charles Blanchard,

of Lawrence township, who bore him five children, as follows: Carrie L., a teacher in Detroit; Emma, Marion, Charles L., who was drowned in the Cowanesque, at Nelson, when about eighteen years old, and John, who manages the old homestead. Mr. Hurlbut was a member of the G. A. R., and I. O. O. F. In politics, a Republican, he filled the offices of school director and assessor, and was one of the prominent citizens of Lawrence township.

Henry P. Kirkendall, a native of New Jersey, was married in Tompkins county, New York, and subsequently located in the town of Barton, Tioga county, New York, where he followed farming until his removal to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Here he engaged in the lumber business, and later bought a farm at Somer's Lane, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His family were as follows: Mrs. Louisa T. Reep, Julius E., deceased; Samuel E., a lawyer of Millerton; Erastus, who lives on the old homestead; John K., and William H., both deceased; Mary J., wife of Daniel Higgins, of Rockland, Illinois; James, Henry P., Leonard R., and Martha, who died in infancy. Mr. Kirkendall was actively interested in educational matters, and always took a prominent part in school work.

Vine D. Patchin was born in Paulding, Dutchess county, New York, in 1803, a son of John and Jerusha (Cook) Patchin, and grandson of Andrew Patchin, a native of New England, and a soldier in the Revolution, who died at White Plains during that struggle for liberty. Andrew married Mary Mallory, who bore him two children, John, and a daughter who married a Mr. Vinegar. John Patchin was born in Dutchess county, New York, married Jerusha Cook, and reared three children, viz: Vine D., Levi M. and Sally, all of whom are dead. Vine D. received a common school education, followed farming for a livelihood, and came to Tioga county in April, 1842, locating in Richmond township, where he purchased a farm on which he resided up to his death, in 1880. He married Maria H. Davidson, a daughter of James Davidson, to which union were born three children, viz: Andrew J., of Lawrence township; Orville M. and Arvine, the last two being deceased. Mrs. Patchin died in 1885.

Andrew J. Patchin, only living child of Vine D. Patchin, was born in Chenango county, New York, May 25, 1830, and was twelve years old when his parents came to Tioga county. When fifteen years of age he commenced working in the lumber woods, and fifteen years later purchased a farm in Richmond township, which he cultivated five years, then sold it and went to work in the Arnot mines. In 1870 he bought his present farm, which now comprises 200 acres, in Lawrence township, three miles south of Lawrenceville, where he has since resided. In 1852 he married Jane Pratt, a daughter of Robert Pratt, who bore him two children, viz: Vine D., born December 14, 1866, who was killed by the cars October 1, 1892, while filling the position of conductor, and Mart K., born November 19, 1872, who was married November 1, 1894, to Hattie J., daughter of Almeron Perry, of Richmond township, and has charge of the homestead farm. Politically, the family are Republicans. Mr. Patchin has been a school director two terms, supervisor two terms, and auditor for three terms. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., while his son, Mart K., is also a member of the latter society.

Allen T. Porter was born in Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1837, a son of Uel Porter, a native of Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, born

December 15, 1805. His father was the youngest of three children born to Thomas and Hannah Porter, viz: John, Betsey and Uel. His grandparents located at Troy, Pennsylvania, in 1814, where Thomas died July 19, 1824, and his wife, May 23, 1840. Uel Porter was married February 27, 1825, to Eliza A. Furman, of Columbia township, Bradford county, who was born in Delaware county, New York, August 25, 1807. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: Rensselaer, born July 14, 1826, and died October 26, 1853; John F., born April 27, 1828, and died in 1894; James, born April 22, 1831, is a farmer at Canton, Bradford county; Lydia, deceased, who was born April 2, 1833; Elizabeth, born February 14, 1835, wife of P. A. Palmer, of Chicago; Allen T., now residing in Lawrence township; Ezra E., born August 5, 1843, and died May 9, 1844; Eliza H., born January 30, 1847, who is the wife of J. N. Chilson, of Chicago, and Alvin, born December 22, 1849, now a carpenter and builder of Elma, Chehalis county, Washington. The parents both died in Troy, Bradford county. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He enlisted February 24, 1864, in Company M, One Hundred and Twelfth regiment, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. His regiment was first stationed at Fort Ethan Allen and Fort Marcy. He was engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor and in front of Petersburg, where he was taken sick and sent to the hospital. He remained in hospital almost a year, and was detailed for duty when discharged from the service at the close of the war. Returning to Troy, Bradford county, he soon after went to Fall Brook, Tioga county, where he was employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company until the spring of 1866. Three years later he located at Lawrenceville, but after a short stay in that borough moved to Mansfield, where he lived two years. In the spring of 1874 he purchased his present farm of 127 acres two miles west of Lawrenceville, where he has since devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Porter has been twice married. On December 24, 1856, he married Wealthy Johnson, a daughter of Dr. P. A. Johnson, of Troy, who bore him two children, viz: Edward E., a merchant tailor of Denver, Colorado, and Carrie M., wife of H. B. Milligan, of Lake Charles, Louisiana. His second marriage occurred June 30, 1867, to Sarah J., a daughter of Julius and Anna Tremaine, of Lawrence township. Mr. Porter is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of his township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R., and the Farmers' Industrial Union, and was on the state committee of the Farmers' Alliance and Agricultural School. In politics, Mr. Porter is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

John McAvoy was born in Queens county, Ireland, June 24, 1830, a son of Samuel and Maria (Burke) McAvoy, natives of Ireland. His father was a sergeant and master-tailor in the British army, and had two children, Julia, widow of Edward Hinds, who resides in Wisconsin, and John. The latter attended the public schools of his native land, and worked on a farm until his ninteenth year, when he immigrated to the United States and found employment in a bottling works in Albany, New York, where he spent two years. He then removed to Corning, but two months later located in Richmond township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and for thirty-four years was in the employ of the Tioga Railroad Company, as a foreman, with the exception of eight months, in 1868, when he worked on the Kansas Pacific railroad, in Kansas. In the spring of 1879 he moved to his

present farm, which he had purchased two years before, consisting of seventy-five acres, three miles south of Lawrenceville, on the Tioga river. Here he has since devoted his whole attention to agriculture. Mr. McAvoy was married May 31, 1865, to Ann O'Connor, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 22, 1825, a daughter of John O'Connor. Three children have blessed this union, viz: Thomas M., a train despatcher on the Fall Brook railroad at Corning, New York; Julia, wife of Hugh Weiscot, of Rochester, New York, and Simon, telegraph operator for the Fall Brook railroad at Lawrenceville during the past eighteen years. The family are members of the Catholic church, and ardent supporters of the Democratic party.

Miletus Brown was born in Cayuga county, New York, there grew to manhood, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, purchasing a farm in Chatham township. He married Paulina Warner, who died on January 2, 1879. She was the mother of eight children, named as follows: Burton, who was killed in a collision on board the steamer West Point, August 18, 1862; Merrit B., of Lawrence township; George, a resident of Middlebury Center; Elizabeth, wife of J. D. Carpenter, of the same place; Prudence, wife of Curtis Brewer, of Deerfield; John B., of Mansfield; Charles, deceased, and Stella, wife of Charles Carpenter, of Middlebury Center. Mr. Brown died in Chatham township, February 24, 1897, aged seventy-seven years.

Merrit B. Brown was born in Cayuga county, New York, March 11, 1843, and is the eldest living child of Miletus Brown. He received a good common school education, and when fifteen years of age began working as a farm hand, which he followed several years, and then purchased a few teams and hauled lumber for some years. He later acted as agent for the Shakers, on a large broom-corn farm, and after this rented farm lands for several years, until he settled on his present farm, which he finally purchased, and has since been engaged in general farming and tobacco growing. Mr. Brown was married January 1, 1874, to Catherine, a daughter of James Paddock, of Chatham township, and has one son, Dewitt A., born November 27, 1877. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist church. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican, and has filled the office of township auditor two terms.

John McCallum, a native of Scotland, is claimed to have been the fifth settler of Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he located early in the present century. He married Sarah Gee, a daughter of William Gee, of Orange county, New York. Twelve children were born to this union, nine of whom grew to maturity, viz: William, a resident of Wisconsin; Joseph, Betsey and Jane, all deceased; Charles, who lives in Wisconsin; John, deceased; Thomas, a resident of Elmira; Joshua G., of Farmington township, and Maria, who lives in Illinois. Mr. McCallum lived on the farm in Farmington township, now the home of his son, Joshua G., up to his death, in 1862. He cleared this property from the original forest, and endured all the privations of pioneer life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, a Republican.

Joseph McCallum, a native of New York state, born in 1814, came to Tioga county with his parents, and subsequently settled on an adjoining tract of land to the one taken up by his father, where he followed farming the remaining years

of his life, and died in April, 1880. He married Mercy A. Colegrove, a daughter of William Colegrove, of Middlebury, to which union were born the following children: William H., of Lawrence township; Susanna F., wife of Lawrence Watson, of Farmington; Sophia L., wife of Darius Gee, of Lindley, New York; Benjamin F., deceased; Joseph B., who died while a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion; Celestia, deceased; Emma Jane, wife of Euclid E. White, of Galeton; Adaline E., wife of F. D. Pierce, of Farmington; Elsie E., wife of C. H. Buckbee, of Nelson; Olin E. and Franklin, both deceased; Ada A., of Rochester; Arthur L., who lives in Corning, and James B., a resident of Farmington township. Mrs. McCallum died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pierce, in Farmington township, October 1, 1896.

William H. McCallum was born in Farmington township, Tioga county, March 30, 1836, oldest son of Joseph McCallum, and worked on the homestead until 1862, when he purchased a farm in the same township. In August, 1863, he was drafted, and assigned to Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment. He was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, and was mustered out of the service at Elmira, New York, at the close of the war. Returning home he resumed his duties on the farm, and continued to live in Farmington township until 1886. He then purchased 150 acres of land three miles southwest of Lawrenceville, on which he has since resided. Mr. McCallum was married November 25, 1855, to Rachel Gee, a daughter of Daniel and Mary A. Gee, who bore him three children, viz: Edgar L., who died at the age of twelve years; May B., wife of Eugene Hammond, of Wellsboro, and Floyd E. Mrs. McCallum died in September, 1889, aged fifty-three years. He was again married November 1, 1890, to Mrs. W. H. Sink, a step-daughter of J. W. Gilson, of Bradford. Politically, Mr. McCallum is a Republican, served as constable and collector of Farmington two years each, three years as auditor of Lawrence township, and six years as school director. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Grange.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Garret Miller was the first white settler of what is now Jackson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. In 1793 he came from Orange county, New York, cutting a road through the unbroken forest, up Seely creek from Newtown, now a part of Elmira, to a point near the State line, a short distance north of the site of Millerton, where he erected a rude log cabin. Our authority for placing the date of his settlement as 1793, is an inscription on the headstone of his son, Capt. Samuel Miller, in Millerton cemetery, who died in 1850, which says the latter "Resided here for 57 years." Mr. Miller and wife, Mary, were the parents of six sons and five daughters, named as follows: Samuel, Joshua, Garret, Nathan, James, George, Patience, Sally, Betsey, Peggy and Mary. Soon after coming to this county they removed to a tract farther south, building their second cabin on the site of Millerton. Here Mr. Miller followed farming up to his death, May 2, 1824. His wife died nine days later. The family were the first settlers on the site of the village of Millerton, which was named in honor of the pioneer.

James Miller was born in Jackson township, Tioga county, a son of Garret Miller. He was reared amidst the scenes of pioneer life, and married Rebecca

Kinner, who became the mother of twelve children, viz: Hector L., Mary E., Henry F., Lydia, Julia, J. H., Benjamin, Amanda, Celestia, Susan, J. B., and Warren. Politically, Mr. Miller was a Democrat, and served as a justice of the peace for many years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he assisted in organizing in Jackson township.

J. H. Miller, a son of James Miller, and grandson of Garret Miller, was born in Millerton, Tioga county, in 1834, there grew to manhood and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1856 he married Martha Dunham, and has two surviving children, viz: Lena, wife of Jesse W. Miller, and J. H., a student at Mansfield State Normal School. For a few years after his marriage Mr. Miller followed agriculture, but in 1866 he embarked in merchandising at Millerton, which business he has successfully continued up to the present. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which society Mr. Miller takes an active interest. Though not a seeker after office, he has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs and has been honored by his party as a delegate to state conventions. He is one of the substantial and prosperous business men of the county.

William Garrison, a son of Justus and Phoebe (Barber) Garrison, was born November 8, 1808, and was one of the early settlers of Jackson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, coming here a single man in 1833, where he later purchased a farm of 166 acres, and passed the remainder of his life in that township. He commenced in early manhood working at farm labor for $8.00 a month, by which means he saved sufficient to make his first payment on his land. Through the passing years he accumulated considerable property in Jackson and Rutland townships, and was one of the prosperous farmers of the county. His wife, Harriet, was a daughter of Foster Updyke, of Jackson township, and bore him the following children: Nelson W., a farmer of Jackson township; Foster, a farmer of Sullivan township; Angeline, wife of E. D. Shepard, of Mansfield; Ransom E., deceased; William H., ex-county commissioner; Louisa, wife of William B. Ripley, of Richmond township; Nancy H., deceased; Chester, a resident of Jackson township; Reuben, a farmer of Jackson, and Ansall E., a resident of Rutland township. Mr. Garrison died upon his farm in Jackson township, in October, 1875. His wife survived until December, 1893.

William H. Garrison was born upon the homestead farm in Jackson township, Tioga county, May 11, 1843, and is a son of William Garrison. He was reared in his native township, there attended the public schools, and later entered the State Normal School at Mansfield. On September 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and other engagements, serving until the close of the war. He was discharged June 17, 1865, returned home and resumed work upon his father's farm. He has since devoted his principal attention to agriculture, and is one of the leading farmers of his native township. Mr. Garrison was married January 3, 1869, to Amelia N. Sturdevant, a daughter of William B. Sturdevant, of Jackson township, to which union have been born four children, three of whom survive, viz: Freeman C., who married Ada, daughter of Henry French, of Bradford county, has one child, Cecil, and lives upon his father's farm in Jackson; Alta L., and W. Ernest. Mrs. Garrison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

church. In politics, Mr. Garrison is an ardent Republican, and has filled the offices of supervisor of Jackson township three years, assessor ten years, school director six years, and treasurer for two years. In the autumn of 1893 he was elected a county commissioner, which office he filled until the close of 1896. Mr. Garrison is a member of Seely Creek Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Charles W. Deming Post, G. A. R.; the Union Veteran Legion, and the Patrons of Husbandry, in all of which he takes an active interest.

Stephen Morrill, Sr., was a native of Maine, where he followed the carpenter's trade until late in life. He then removed to Madison county, New York, and about 1833 came to Jackson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a veteran of the Revolution, and reared a family of eight children, as follows: Stephen, Asa, Jane, Mary, Bertha, Hiram, Jefferson and William, all of whom are dead.

Stephen Morrill, Jr., oldest son of Stephen Morrill, Sr., was born in Maine, September 28, 1796, and there grew to maturity. He served in the War of 1812. About 1824 he married Sophronia Frost, a daughter of Asa and Mary Frost, who bore him two children, George J. and Sophronia, both of whom are dead. Mrs. Morrill died about 1829, and he was again married to Sophronia Jackson, to which union were born ten children, as follows: Mary Ann, wife of Charles Hamilton, of Elmira; A. Jackson, of Chemung county, New York; Margaretta A., wife of W. R. Boyd, of Eddieville, Iowa; Lot W., of Jackson township; Jane, deceased; Josephine, wife of A. R. Ballard, of Denver, Colorado; Sophronia, wife of W. C. Mahurin, of Boston; William E., deceased; Orville B., and Charles S. About 1833 Mr. Morrill came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located on the farm in Jackson township now owned by his son, Lot W., cutting the first stick of timber on the place. Here he lived and reared his large family, giving them such educational advantages as the country then afforded. He became quite a prosperous farmer and accumulated considerable property, which enabled him to live a quiet, retired life in his declining years. Mr. Morrill was a Jacksonian Democrat, but never sought or would accept public office. During his business life he followed merchandising for a time, and also owned and ran a boat on the Erie canal. He died in 1881, one of the respected pioneers of the community, and is kindly remembered by the older citizens of the township.

Lot W. Morrill, a son of Stephen and Sophronia (Jackson) Morrill, and grandson of Stephen Morrill, Sr., was born in Jackson township, Tioga county, in 1837, in an old log house on the Smith farm, familiarly known as the "Smith House." He was reared a farmer, attended the district schools in boyhood, and remained at home until twenty-five years of age. On December 31, 1861, he married Eliza U. Smith, a daughter of Herman Smith, of Southport, Chemung county, New York, and finally located on his present homestead, where he had spent his boyhood days. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill have an adopted son, Frank D., who is now a student at the Mansfield State Normal School, where he has won the confidence and respect of the faculty by his earnest, studious habits. They have also educated and fitted for a useful life Howard C. Morrill, who is station agent at Cedar Creek, but previously was a commercial traveler for a New York house. Mr. Morrill is a practical temperance man, an earnest worker in the cause, and a member of the Grand

Lodge, I. O. G. T. In connection with agriculture, he also carried on a crate factory, and several other enterprises claimed a part of his attention. He is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of the township.

James Friends came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in the twenties, and located near Lawrenceville, where he engaged in lumbering and farming. The country was then principally covered by the primitive forest, and he endured the usual privations and hardships of pioneer life. About 1836 he removed to Jackson township, and located on a farm still owned by his son, S. R. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, dying in 1880, and left a family of eight children to mourn his loss. In early life he was identified with the Democratic party, but on the organization of the Republican party he became one of its active supporters. Mr. Friends was a man of marked integrity, his word being always regarded as good as his bond.

S. R. Friends was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1825, a son of James Friends, and came with his parents to Tioga county in early childhood. His boyhood was passed in Lawrenceville and Jackson township, and he remained at home until after his majority. He was then married to Mary Hogencamp, a daughter of Thomas Hogencamp, of Herkimer county, New York, and located on the farm near where he now lives. He settled in the woods, and was compelled to clear and improve his land, erect buildings, and make for himself a home in the wilderness. When the road was laid out through his farm, he assisted the surveyors to run the line, and supplied them with corn bread for food, the only kind he possessed at that time. He began life with two cows and a team of horses, but by hard and constant labor and strict attention to his affairs, he has accumulated a handsome property, and is now one of the substantial farmers of the township. He has reared a family of six sons and two daughters, all of whom are a credit to their parents. Mrs. Friends died February 10, 1896. Industry, honesty, morality and temperance have been the guiding principles of Mr. Friends' life. He early united with the Baptist church, but later joined the Reformed Baptist church, in which he now fills the offices of deacon and chairman. He has contributed liberally towards the erection of the present church building, and is one of the leading members of the society. In politics, he is an ardent Republican, and a stanch supporter of the principles and measures of that party. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Reuben Mann was born in Vermont. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, when his son, John H., was about four years old, and located on the farm where the latter now lives. Here he was engaged in farming and lumbering until his death. His wife died April 2, 1886. Both he and wife were earnest Christians and active workers in the church. Mr. Mann was scrupulously honest in all his dealings, and was respected by the people of his township. Mr. and Mrs. Mann were the parents of the following children: John H., of Jackson township; Jane, widow of Chauncey Mills, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Jeanette Cobban, deceased; Laura, wife of Albert Matthews, of Wisconsin; Jerome, deceased; Boardman, of Jackson township, and May, deceased.

John H. Mann, eldest son of Reuben Mann, was born in Dummerston, Vermont, March 5, 1836, and remained at home until his marriage, August 14, 1865, to

Clara Friends, a daughter of George and Phoebe (Edsall) Friends. He purchased a part of the old homestead, on which he has since resided, and is now recognized as one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Mann have been born two children, both of whom are dead. In politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party, but has never aspired to nor held office. Charitable and kind to the poor and needy, Mr. Mann is highly esteemed in the community. He is now enjoying the fruits of many years of industry and good management, and is regarded as one of the well-to-do citizens of the township.

Henry Trowbridge was born on the banks of the Kennebec river, at Clinton, Kennebec county, Maine, June 29, 1824, and there grew to manhood. In 1846 he came to Elmira, New York, where he was employed in running circular saws. While there he sent to Boston, at an expense of five dollars, and helped to purchase a steam railroad whistle, which he attached to a boiler at Hendy Hollow, near Elmira, completing the job at about four o'clock in the morning. When he pulled the valve, and the strange, startling sound aroused the people from their slumbers, they came to the mill in a hurry to learn what the trouble was, and were agreeably surprised to find themselves in no danger. In 1849 he married Sarah Jane Hunter, a native of Connecticut, and purchased the farm at Trowbridge, Jackson township, Tioga county, where he lived for forty-seven years. He was the first person in that vicinity to receive a deed for his property. In 1850 Mr. Trowbridge returned to Maine and brought out his father and three sisters to share his home in Tioga county. To Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, six of whom are living, viz: Henry O., Sarah A., Loren E., deceased; Roanna A., Fannie A., George E. and Samuel E., both deceased; Georgiana, Lemuel A., and Hannah Ettie, deceased. Mr. Trowbridge always took an active interest in educational matters, and was also a firm supporter of the government during the dark days of civil strife, sending a substitute to the army to assist in defending the flag. When the railroad was built through Jackson township, he deeded to the company a site for a station, as well as the right of way through his land, and in his honor the station was named Trowbridge. A postoffice was also established there bearing the same title, the only one in the United States of that name. When the question of dividing Tioga county was being agitated, Mr. Trowbridge was largely instrumental in defeating the scheme, securing 201 signers in opposition to it. He served as school director for nine years, and although not active in politics, always fulfilled the duties of a good citizen. He was kind and charitable to the poor and needy, and while enjoying the fruits of his early industry, he also enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community up to his death, June 10, 1896.

Richard J. Stilwell was born in Rutland township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, a son of Clark Stilwell. His father was a native of Tompkins county, New York, and located at Daggett's Mills, where he engaged in lumbering, and later purchased a farm which he cleared and improved. He married Mary Searles, who had seven children: Marvin, Richard J., Sarah L., Herman C., Mary, Electus C. and Selina. He reared this large family, and died in 1878. Richard J. grew to manhood in his native township, obtaining a limited education in the common schools of the district. In 1854 he married Laura A. Everett, a daughter of William and Laura Everett, early settlers of the county. When Mr. Everett and

his wife first located in the dense forest, it was customary for his wife to carry a horn to notify her husband in case of being lost. She also often punched the burning log heap at night to make it blaze brightly, for the purpose of driving away the howling wolves that surrounded their lonely cabin. Mr. Everett was a manufacturer of shingles, also cleared up a farm, and aided in cutting a road through the forest from Millerton. After his marriage, Mr. Stilwell located near his father's home, in Rutland township, but in 1856 purchased his present farm, on which he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell are the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, viz: Emerson, Mary E., William, Frank, Elnore, Lena, Bell, Jessie and Anna L. The parents and most of the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Stilwell is an active member of the Republican party, and has filled the office of township clerk for several terms. By industry and judicious management he has become one of the substantial citizens of the township, and is surrounded by the usual comforts which a successful life affords.

GEORGE M. HURD was born in Knoxville, Iowa, April 8, 1858, a son of Elijah S. and Nancy (Benson) Hurd, of Sullivan county, New York. His father was a son of Solomon Hurd, a hotel keeper of Warsaw, New York, and removed to Marion county, Iowa, in 1820. He was the first brick manufacturer of that State and demonstrated the fact that bricks could be made from the common clay of the soil of Iowa. Elijah S. Hurd was an honored and respected citizen of the State, and one of its representative men. In early life a Whig, he was identified with the Republican party from its formation, took a prominent part in the political history of the Territory of Iowa, and was one of the delegates that assisted in framing the state constitution. An ardent Abolitionist, his home was a station on the Underground Railroad, where many a fugitive slave was assisted in their flight for liberty. Mr. Hurd filled many offices, among others those of state senator and lieutenant governor of Iowa. He died in 1878, and his wife, in 1888. They reared four sons and three daughters. George M. was the second son and received his primary education in the schools of his native town. He later attended Central University, and graduated at Epworth Seminary in 1882. Becoming interested in the life insurance business, he organized a company at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1883, to do business in Iowa and Minnesota. He was a director in and manager of the company and resided in Dubuque one year. Removing to Minneapolis he organized the Citizens Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1885, which is yet doing business, and was an officer in the company until 1889. In that year he became interested in the American Building and Loan Association, of Minneapolis, with which he was identified for two years, when he disposed of his stock and removed to Chicago. Here he bought an interest in the American Investment Company of that city, of which he was elected treasurer, but at the end of one year he sold out and settled in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Purchasing the old Everett homestead in Jackson township, he has since so improved it as to make it one of the model farms in the county. In the autumn of 1891 he went to California, where he became interested in the Pacific States Savings and Loan Company. After an absence of one year he returned to his home, and in May, 1893, organized the Elmira Mutual Building and Loan Association, which has since done a large business in this locality. He was a director in and manager of this company up to 1895 when he resigned and became connected with the

Guarantee Savings, Loan and Investment Company, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Hurd was married August 14, 1884, to Mary E. Stilwell, a daughter of Richard J. Stilwell, of Jackson township, Tioga county. Five children have been born to this union, viz: Walter E., Jerome S., George Ralph, Victor Hugo and Mary E.

PUTNAM C. SISSON, a son of Theodore H. and Nancy A. (Eggleston) Sisson, of Jackson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, was born in that township on November 13, 1852. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and lived with his parents until after his majority. On May 22, 1883, he married Carrie E. Rockwell, a daughter of Philander W. and Salina S. (Palmer) Rockwell, of Covington township, and located on a part of a tract of land which his father had purchased, and has cleared and improved the same. He has since given his attention to general farming, in which he has been fairly successful, with the exception of four years that he was engaged in the lumber business at Williamsport, where he removed in the spring of 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson are the parents of two children, Ivan R. and Lina E. They are members of the Disciples church, of Williamsport, and take an active part in church and Sunday-school work at Jackson Summit, where they now reside. They were formerly connected with Jackson Summit Lodge, I. O. G. T., which has since passed out of existence. In politics, Mr. Sisson is a Republican. He was a member of Seely Creek Lodge, I. O. O. F., and later a charter member of Jackson Summit Lodge, of the same society. He is also connected with Mitchell's Mills Grange, No. 912, P. of H., in all of which societies he takes an active interest.

ALFRED B. HAZEN was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 11, 1837, a son of James R. and Roxy Ann (Reed) Hazen. When he was about seven years old his parents removed to Tioga county, New York, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of lumber in that county, which business he continued until the breaking out of the war. On November 1, 1855, he married Rachel A. Leonard, a daughter of Robert Leonard, of Tioga county, New York, who has borne him two children, viz: William H., born June 7, 1856, and died April 19, 1865, and Stella A., born October 8, 1858, now the wife of Henry Friends, of Jackson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hazen enlisted in Company G, Fifth New York Cavalry, December 23, 1861, and served with the Army of the Potomac and in the Shenandoah valley. He was wounded in the leg at Brandy Station, in June, 1862, and in the right arm at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. He was in hospital on account of these wounds about one month after each occurred. He participated in all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged up to the close of the war, and was discharged at York, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1865. Returning to his home in Tioga county, New York, he removed in the spring of 1866 to Jackson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he had purchased a farm the previous autumn, on which his son-in-law, Henry Friends, now lives. Mr. Hazen cleared and improved this property, and now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Friends, whose husband has charge of the farm. Mrs. Hazen died December 24, 1888. Mr. Hazen is a Republican, and has filled the office of township supervisor. He is a member of Millerton Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F., of Millerton, and of Jackson Encampment, No. 31, I. O. O. F., of Daggetts. He is also connected with Charles W. Deming Post, No. 476, G. A. R.,

of Millerton; with Mitchell's Mills Grange, No. 912, and Pomona Grange, No. 30, of Wellsboro.

Benjamin O. Wheeler was born in Jackson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1825, but went to Caton township, Steuben county, New York, in youth, and lived there until 1874. He then returned to Jackson township, and settled on the farm still owned by his son, Marion H. He followed farming as a life vocation. On November 8, 1846, he married Armeda, a daughter of William and Hannah (Kelley) Strock, then residents of Orange county, New York, but later of Caton. Three children were born to this union, as follows: Amanda M., who died at the age of fourteen; Marion H. and Jason C, both residents of Jackson township. Mr. Wheeler and wife were originally members of the Free Baptist church, but in their later years became Adventists. He died February 14, 1878, and his wife, September 12, 1894.

Marion H. Wheeler, eldest son of Benjamin O. Wheeler, was born in Caton township, Steuben county, New York, October 26, 1851. He attended the common schools of his district, and lived with his parents on the farm until after his majority. On September 10, 1873, he married Mrs. Esther Millard, widow of William Millard, and daughter of William and Hannah (Hudson) Rathbun, of Collinsville, Connecticut. She was the mother of two children by her first marriage, viz: Ida A., deceased, and Effie A., who lives at home. There has been no issue by her present marriage. In 1874 Mr. Wheeler moved to an unimproved farm in Jackson township, Tioga county, belonging to his wife, where they have since lived. He has cleared and improved the land, erected substantial buildings, and brought the farm under general cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are members of Mitchell's Mills Grange, No. 912, P. of H., of which he has been a trustee two years, during which time the present Grange Hall property was purchased.

Harry T. Graves, editor of the Millerton *Advocate,* was born at Covington, Tioga county, March 26, 1847, and is the eldest son of Thomas Graves. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and assisted his father in the hotel business at Covington during his boyhood days. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Battery G, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and re-enlisted April 2, 1864, in accordance with the general order so allowing, in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, then being organized. He was wounded at Fort Darling, May 16, 1864, but participated with his regiment in the battles of Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Fair Oaks, Fort Harrison, Chapin's Farm and other engagements, and was discharged at Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1865, with the rank of sergeant, his term of enlistment having expired and the war ended. Mr. Graves opened a job printing office in Blossburg in 1868, and January 1, 1870, issued the first number of the Blossburg *Register,* his brother, Fred, now editor of the Tioga *Argus,* being connected with him in its publication after the first three issues, under the firm name of Graves Brothers. The office was destroyed by fire in 1873, but within three weeks the paper was again issued with new material. He remained in the *Register* office until the fall of 1876, when he sold out and removed to Covington. In October, 1877, he resurrected the Millerton *Advocate.* There was no material of any value in the office, and his first issue was

printed at Tioga. He put in a newspaper and job press, and for nearly twenty years has issued the *Advocate* regularly and enjoys a good circulation. Mr. Graves is a member of Deming Post, No. 476, G. A. R., in which he filled the position of commander four successive terms from date of charter; is also a member of Wellsboro Encampment, No. 105, U. V. L., and Millerton Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. On December 23, 1871, he married Maggie A. Doud, of Covington, who died January 15, 1890. Three children were born to this union. The eldest, Nellie, died in August, 1890; Harry D., died February 9, 1894, and Fritz K. survives. Mr. Graves is an ardent Democrat, and one of the well-known newspaper men of Tioga county.

Daniel N. Lucy was born at Big Flats, Chemung county, New York, in 1865, and attended the public schools of his native place. At the age of seventeen he began working at the trade of a painter and finisher of hard woods, which business he followed in Elmira, New York, for a period of eight years. He then located in Millerton, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a general store for a few years, and then resumed his former business. Mr. Lucy became a member of Millerton Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F., in 1893, has passed through the several chairs, and is now chief officer of the lodge. In all matters pertaining to the order he takes a deep interest, and is one of the working members of the society. In politics, he is a Republican.

James R. Sheldon was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, July 3, 1845, a son of Charles and Mary Ann (Roloson) Sheldon, natives of New Jersey, and of Holland descent. His father was a blacksmith in early life and later a farmer. In 1864 the family located at Aspinwall Corners, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where the mother died. The father died in Elmira. They were the parents of six children, viz: James R., George, William, Ellen, Martha A., and Laura Ann. The subject of this sketch was educated in New Jersey, and has devoted his principal attention to farming. He purchased a farm of 130 acres in Jackson township, which he cleared and improved, but now resides in Millerton. Mr. Sheldon is interested in the Keystone Suspension Fence, which he manufactures and sells principally in Tioga county. He claims it is one of the best, cheapest and most satisfactory fences in the market. Mr. Sheldon was married in Troy, Bradford county, to Helen M. Soper, a daughter of George W. Soper. They are the parents of three children, named as follows: Grace B., wife of Charles Satterlee; Walton C., and Leah M. In April, 1865, Mr. Sheldon enlisted in the Union army, but was soon after honorably discharged on account of sickness. In politics, he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is one of the well-known business men of the community in which he lives.

CHAPTER LXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP AND MANSFIELD BOROUGH—SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP AND MAINESBURG—RUTLAND TOWNSHIP.

REV. NEHEMIAH HOBART RIPLEY was born in Massachusetts, May 5, 1771, and removed to the vicinity of Albany, New York, whence he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and settled in Richmond township, on Corey creek, about a mile and a half east of Mansfield. Here, in 1836, he built a saw-mill, where the Elijah Pincheon Clark mill afterwards stood. Mr. Ripley was credited with being the first minister of the gospel to settle in Richmond township. Before coming to this county he married Lucy Ball, who bore him a family of eleven children. His second wife was Sally Shaw, a daughter of Joshua Shaw. Mr. Ripley was ordained a Baptist minister, and preached for that denomination nearly fifteen years, then became a Universalist, and continued to preach the doctrines of that faith until his death, September 16, 1847.

PHILIP S. RIPLEY was born near Albany, New York, March 24, 1812, and was a son of Nehemiah Hobart and Lucy Ripley. He came with his parents to Richmond township, Tioga county, in 1815, and there grew to manhood. When he was twenty-one years of age he bought the farm upon which his son, Roswell P., now resides, where he lived until 1892, when he retired from active work and took up his residence in Mansfield. Here he died, April 14, 1895, aged eighty-three years. On December 28, 1837, Mr. Ripley was united in marriage to Lorena Webster, second daughter of Roswell Webster, a native of Connecticut, who settled in Sullivan township, Tioga county, at an early day. Mrs. Ripley was born June 24, 1817, and became the mother of the following children: Hobart, a resident of Glensted, Missouri; Homer J., of Sullivan township; Ezra, a resident of Oneida county, New York; Joel, deceased; Lucy A., deceased wife of Joseph B. Rumsey; Volney, Roswell P. and Charles Creson, all residents of Richmond township; Philander W., who lives in Scranton, and Bertha J., deceased. Mrs. Ripley died June 3, 1888, and he was again married, to Mrs. Eliza Miller, widow of Elias Miller, who survives him. In politics, he was a Republican, and in religion, a stanch Universalist. He was known for his moral rectitude, steadfastness of character, and devotion to friends and family.

CAPT. HOMER J. RIPLEY was born near Mansfield, Tioga county, December 8, 1839, and lived and worked on his father's farm until he reached man's estate. He was educated in the district schools and at Mansfield Seminary. In the summers of 1858-59, he assisted in laying brick in the erection of the Seminary building at Mansfield, and in 1860 did similar work upon the jail in Wellsboro. In the winter of 1861 he entered the store of A. J. & E. R. Webster, of Mainesburg, where he

clerked until the spring of 1862, and then entered Binghamton Commercial College. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, then a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. In September, 1864, he was promoted to sergeant, and in November was made commissary sergeant. Having passed an examination for promotion before General Casey's board, he was commissioned second and first lieutenant, successively, in the Fourteenth regiment, in June, 1865. Soon afterwards he was made adjutant, and left New York harbor with his regiment in November, 1865, for California. The command reached Camp Goodwin, Arizona, in May, 1866, and in July the Third Battalion of the Fourteenth became the Thirty-second United States Infantry. He was promoted captain in the new regiment on September 15, 1867, and commanded at Camp Bowie, Arizona, until July, 1869, when he took a leave of absence for a visit home, and was married November 1, 1869, to Adalena Rumsey, a daughter of Aaron Rumsey, of Sullivan township. In February, 1870, Captain Ripley was assigned to duty as commissary for the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and resigned from the service January 1, 1871. Upon his return to civil life Captain Ripley engaged in merchandising at Mansfield, subsequently located on a farm, but seven years later again embarked in mercantile business at Mainesburg. He closed his store at the latter place in January, 1888, to enter upon his duties as register and recorder, in which office he served three consecutive terms, and then settled on his farm in Sullivan township. He is a member of Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., and is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and the F. & A. M. societies. Captain Ripley is an ardent Republican, and one of the most prominent, popular and active members of his party in Tioga county.

Volney Ripley was born on the old homestead in Richmond township, Tioga county, October 5, 1843, a son of Philip S. and Lorena Ripley. He was reared on the farm, and has made farming his life occupation. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company K, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battle of White Oak Road. In July, 1865, he removed to Oneida county, New York, purchased a farm, and lived there until January, 1867, when he traded it for his present place of 100 acres, in the eastern part of Richmond township. On January 9, 1866, Mr. Ripley married Ameda Rumsey, a daughter of Aaron and Aurilla Rumsey, and has two children, Maude A. and Adeline May. He is a Republican, in politics, and a Baptist, in religion. He has served as school director of his district, and is connected with Mansfield Lodge, No. 526, I. O. O. F., also with Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R. Mr. Ripley is one of the prominent farmers of the township, and is highly respected in the community where most of his life has been spent.

Elijah Pincheon Clark was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1807, a son of Elijah and Lydia (Mixter) Clark. His father was born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, in 1783, married Lydia Mixter in 1803, and came to Tioga county in 1806. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Richmond township. His first wife died in 1833, and in 1835 he married Mrs. Hannah Jackson. He died January 5, 1864, aged eighty-one years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native township, and followed farming and lumbering. On October 20, 1834, he married Fanny Fitzgerald, a native of Orange county, New York,

born December 28, 1803. The following children were born to this union: Daniel E., who died in Whitewater, Wisconsin, July 28, 1863; Warren M., a contractor and builder, of Waverly, New York; Frank W., a lawyer, of Mansfield; J. Miller, proprietor of the Corey Creek Stock and Dairy Farm, former superintendent of the State Orphan School at Hartford, Pennsylvania, and now superintendent of the State Industrial School at Scotland, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and Myron S., who died in 1865. Mrs. Clark died April 11, 1873, and in 1879 Mr. Clark married Mrs. Eliza Randall. He died October 27, 1884.

John Kelts, a native of the Mohawk valley, New York, came to Tioga county, about 1804, with his brothers, Peter and Jacob, and settled on the site of Mansfield, being the first permanent settlers at that place. About 1813 he married Abigail Button, who became the mother of the following children: Sobrine, of Richmond township; Jerusha, deceased wife of Seth Rumsey; Mary Ann, widow of Shippen Eastman, of Lawrenceville; Edgar, a resident of Lawrenceville; Jacob, who resides in Westfield; John, deceased; Finley, who lives at Hornellsville, New York, and Horace, who lives in Knoxville. Mr. Kelts died in Knoxville at the age of eighty-five years.

Sobrine Kelts, eldest son of John and Abigail Kelts, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, December 6, 1814, and is the oldest living person born within the limits of that borough. He was reared on his father's farm and endured the usual privations of pioneer life. On August 27, 1837, he married Susan Middaugh, a daughter of Joseph Middaugh, who settled in Lawrence township in 1806, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Knapp. Eight children have been born to this union, viz: Victor Leroy, deceased, who served in Company G, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, May 12, 1863; Alexander Hamilton, a member of Company D, same regiment, who was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Isabel, wife of Valentine Reep; Catherine, widow of Daniel Clark; Della, wife of Horace Reep; Horace, a resident of Mansfield; Sarah, wife of Sperry Richmond, and Ida, wife of George W. Lenox. In politics, Mr. Kelts is a Republican, and is one of the oldest native born citizens in the county.

Justus B. Clark was born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, February 4, 1800, a son of Seth and Eleanor (Burr) Clark. His father was a soldier under Washington in the Revolution. When Justice B. was six years of age, his parents removed to Vermont, and in 1814, came to Tioga county and settled in the Tioga River valley, below Mansfield. A few years later they removed to a farm on Corey creek, two miles east of Mansfield. In 1821 Justus B. was married to Catherine Hart, who was born May 25, 1805. The following children were born to this union: John, Julia, who married Albert Sherwood; Lucinda, who married Lyman Beach; Justus B., Nancy, who married Hiram Middaugh; Daniel and Amanda, both deceased, and Morris B. Mrs. Clark died October 7, 1872, and her husband, June 24,1892. He was a typical pioneer and backwoodsman, and in early manhood spent much of his time on the chase, hunting the wild animals that then so thickly infested this region. He was a man of rugged physique and capable of great endurance, and retained his powers of mind and memory up to the time of his death, at the remarkable age of ninety-two years.

Justus B. Clark, Jr., son of Justus B. and Catherine Clark, was born in

Richmond township, Tioga county, June 5, 1832, was reared on the homestead farm, on Corey creek, and obtained a common school education. On June 5, 1856, he married Susan H. Lucas, a daughter of James and Phoebe Lucas, who bore him two sons, Lyman, deceased, and George A., now a resident of Mansfield. Mrs. Clark died July 19, 1890, and he was again married, to Mary N. Johnson, nee Klock, widow of Henry Johnson, by whom he has one son, Lee Earl. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Clark enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the regiment was discharged, participating in the various battles in which it took part. He entered the service as a private, and by successive promotions, for meritorious conduct, reached the rank of second lieutenant before he was mustered out of service. He was taken prisoner with his company at Plymouth, North Carolina, in April, 1864, and was confined in Andersonville and other southern prisons until February, 1865. In 1866 he bought his present farm of 275 acres, in the southeast part of Richmond township. From 1881 to 1885 he was engaged in the general mercantile business in Mansfield with his son, George A. In 1891 he established the Mansfield Carriage Repository, of which his son had charge, retiring to his farm in 1892. Mr. Clark is a stanch Republican, and is also a member of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., and of Sullivan Grange, of Mainesburg. He has served as a school director, and has been one of the trustees of the State Normal School for a number of years. In religion, he is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George A. Clark, son of Justus B. Clark, Jr., and Susan H. (Lucas) Clark, was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, August 4, 1859, was reared on the homestead farm, and received his education at Mansfield State Normal School and Allen's Business College. From 1881 to 1885 he was a member of the firm of J. B. Clark & Son, general merchants. In 1886 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, under the firm name of Abbott & Clark. In 1889, owing to the serious illness of his mother, he sold his western interests, returned to Mansfield, and later took charge of the carriage repository established by his father, purchasing the same in 1895. The business consists of dealing in carriages, wagons, harness, agricultural implements and machinery. On September 30, 1881, Mr. Clark married Fredrika B., daughter of Henry and Jean M. Allen, of Mansfield, who has borne him two children, viz: Frederic Blaine, deceased, and Irme Audrie. In politics, Mr. Clark is a Republican. He is treasurer of Mansfield Lodge, No. 5, S. F. I.

Daniel Holden was born in Barre, Massachusetts, September 1, 1784. In 1809 he married Lydia Lownsbery, and they became the parents of nine children, viz: Eliza, wife of Martin Stratton, of Blossburg; Lucy, deceased wife of Robert Bailey; Daniel L., born February 10, 1814, and died June 17, 1892; Isaac, born August 13, 1816, and died March 8, 1893; DeWitt Clinton, born October 14, 1818, and died in 1872; John A., born December 20, 1821, now the oldest native-born resident of Mansfield; George R., a resident of Charleston township; Horace W., a druggist of Elmira, New York, and Reuben N., a resident of Reed City, Michigan. A few years after his marriage, Mr. Holden removed to Albany, New York, where he kept a hotel. In 1819 he came to Tioga county and located at Canoe Camp, removing to Mansfield the following year. He settled on the land now owned by

P. V. VanNess and D. H. Pitts. In 1826 he built a store opposite his residence, the first one in the village, where he carried on business up to his death, September 4, 1830. His widow and son, Daniel L., continued the business until 1834. At the time of his death he also owned a store in Sylvania, and was a partner with Thomas K. Mitchell in one at Mitchell's Creek. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and occupied a prominent place among the pioneers. His widow died in 1874, aged eighty-three years.

Isaac Holden was born in Albany, New York, August 13, 1816, a son of Daniel Holden, and came with his parents to Tioga county in 1819. He grew to manhood in Mansfield, and March 4, 1841, married Lydia Phelps, a native of Chenango county, New York. Her parents came to Tioga county in 1827, and settled at Beecher's Island, where she grew to maturity. She became the mother of six children, as follows: Delos W. and Ada C., both of whom died in childhood; Charles A., of Mansfield; Addie, wife of George Dorsett, of Jersey Shore; Carrie, and Eva, wife of Leonard Grover, of Buffalo. Mr. Holden was in the grocery business in Mansfield before the war, but subsequently engaged in farming. He died March 8, 1893. Politically, he was a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles A. Holden, oldest son of Isaac Holden, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, December 30, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and the State Normal School. After arriving at manhood, he gained a practical knowledge of business as a clerk in Mansfield and Blossburg. On August 12, 1879, he embarked in business for himself in Mansfield, where he opened a fruit and confectionery store, which he has successfully conducted up to the present. Mr. Holden married Catherine A. Dorsett, a daughter of P. R. and Sophronia Dorsett, of Mansfield.

John A. Holden was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1821, and is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Lownsbery) Holden. He received such education as the common schools afforded, and in early manhood learned the carpenter's trade with his brother-in-law, Martin Stratton, of Blossburg. He worked in the latter place about two years, from 1840 to 1842, and then returned to Mansfield. Up to 1860 he had either built or helped build over one-half of the houses then in Mansfield. In 1861 he went to Fall Brook and worked two years, putting up buildings there. He again returned to Mansfield, which has since been his home. In 1880 he had charge of the work on the public school building of Mansfield. In 1885-86 he built his present home and the house adjoining, since which time he has lived retired. He is now the oldest resident of Mansfield born within the borough limits. On May 24, 1848, Mr. Holden married Betsey Davis, a daughter of Capt. Ezra and Betsey (Walker) Davis, natives of New Hampshire, and early settlers in Mansfield. Mrs. Holden was born in Londonderry, Vermont, December 14, 1825, and came with her parents to Mansfield in the spring of 1838. To Mr. and Mrs. Holden have been born the following named children: Josephine Adelia, wife of Asa L. Wilcox, of Canoe Camp; Nellie, deceased; Daniel Alfred, a resident of Pittsburg, and Lydia Delphine, wife of Frank Wright, of the same city. In politics, Mr. Holden was originally a Democrat, then a Free Soiler, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He was the second burgess of Mans-

field, has been constable, and has served six terms as assessor, and eighteen years as school director.

Lieut. Jacob Allen was born in Massachusetts, in 1763. He served as aide-de-camp to his father at the beginning of the Revolution, and after his father's death in battle, he continued in the service until the close of the war. He was married in his native State and became the father of seven children. In 1818 he removed to Tioga county and settled on the old Elijah Clark farm, in Richmond township, where he died December 11, 1836.

Almon Allen, second son of Jacob Allen, was born in Massachusetts, in 1798. He married Polly Bates, to which union were born seven children, Fordyce Almon, being the eldest. He came to Mansfield with his family in 1822, from Cummington, Massachusetts, and in 1824 he and his brother-in-law, Solon Richards, erected a woolen factory in the village, which they operated several years and then sold. After living for some years in Ohio, Massachusetts, and Chautauqua county, New York, Mr. Allen returned to Mansfield, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He died in 1871, aged seventy-three years.

Prof. Fordyce Almon Allen, eldest son of Almon Allen, and grandson of Lieut. Jacob Allen, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, July 10, 1820, and was two years old when his parents settled in Mansfield. As a boy, he attended the old plank school house near the railroad bridge, on Wellsboro street. His youth and early manhood were spent in Ohio, Massachusetts, and Chautauqua county, New York. While in Massachusetts he learned the clothier's trade. At nineteen years of age he began life for himself, clerking in Coudersport, Potter county, where he remained until 1844, clerking, attending school and teaching. He next attended the classical school at Alexandria, New York, one year. In 1845 he married Sarah Caldwell, of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, to which union was born one son, Clarence E., now of Elmira. From 1845 to 1848 he taught in the public schools of Jamestown, New York. In the latter year his wife died. He next filled the position of principal of the Fredonia High School, Fredonia, New York, for two years and a half, resigning on account of ill health, upon the recovery of which he accepted the principalship of the academy at Smethport, Pennsylvania. On December 22, 1852, Professor Allen married Jane M., a daughter of Alexander and Eveline Martin, of McKean county, Pennsylvania, to which marriage were born four children, two of whom survive: Frederick M. and Stella R. In 1853 Professor Allen became editor of the McKean *Citizen*, and the following year he was elected superintendent of schools of McKean county, the first to hold that office, which he filled until the spring of 1858, when he established a normal school at West Chester, Pennsylvania, of which he was principal six years. In July, 1864, he came to Mansfield and took charge of the State Normal School, and was principal of that institution five years. He established the Soldiers' Orphan School in the autumn of 1867, the management of which he retained until his death. In the fall of 1877 he again became principal of the State Normal School at Mansfield, being elected for a term of five years, and while still occupying that position, he died at his home in that borough, February 11, 1880. It was as a conductor of teachers' institutes, however, that Professor Allen achieved his greatest reputation. So successful was he in this department of normal school work, that his services were in constant demand in all parts of the

country. He devoted one winter to holding institutes in Wisconsin, and the summers of 1869 and 1870 to the same work in Maine. In the spring of 1871 he held institutes in Vermont, New Orleans, and Mississippi, and in 1876 in Virginia. In 1879 he made a trip to California, and on the way home held institutes in Kansas. In early life Professor Allen was an Abolitionist, and supported James G. Birney for the presidency, and later cast his fortunes with the Republican party. In religion, he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His widow, who still occupies the family home in Mansfield, treasures among her most valued possessions the large and well-selected library which her husband collected during his life. Professor Allen was not only a leader in educational work, but was a powerful moral force in the community. He was strongly opposed to the liquor traffic, and bent his energies towards having it so far suppressed as to prohibit its sale within a certain distance of the State Normal School. His untimely death caused general sorrowing, for he was loved and respected by old and young. His ever cheerful smile and encouraging words were an inspiration to all, and few educators could develop the higher qualities in youth to a greater degree than he. So closely identified was Professor Allen with the leading interests of Mansfield, that he is still remembered as one of its most progressive, useful and public-spirited men. As a Christian, friend, husband and father he was above reproach. He lived close to Nature's great heart, which enabled him to understand the hearts of others and teach them the purer, nobler paths of life that alone lead to happiness and contentment.

Lorin Butts was born in Windham county, Connecticut, October 28, 1796, there grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. On May 5, 1819, he married Harriet Hyde, a native of the same county, born April 18, 1800. In the fall of 1829 he removed to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he built the Presbyterian church, said to be the first church building erected in the county outside of Wellsboro. In February, 1833, he removed to Richmond township and settled on a farm now within the borough limits of Mansfield, on which stood a small house and a log barn. In the summer of 1854 he built the present residence of his daughter, Byrissa B. Butts, where he died August 16, 1874. His wife died June 17, 1837. She was the mother of six children, as follows: Byrissa B., of Mansfield; Harriet, who died October 4, 1847; Jean M., deceased wife of Henry Allen, deceased; Lucy A., widow of Spencer McIntyre, of Blossburg; Dyer J., of Mansfield, and Lorin Hyde, who resides in New York City. Mr. Butts was an elder in the Presbyterian church and a tireless, enthusiastic worker in both church and Sunday-school. By his personal example and efforts, he did much to forward the cause of religion and morality, and was especially prominent in temperance work. His wife, too, was an earnest and devoted Christian, and was active in the charitable work of the church. During the dark days of the Rebellion, he was ever loyal and devoted to the government and sent two sons into the army to assist in defending the Union. In politics, Mr. Butts was a Republican, served five years as a justice of the peace, and also held various other township offices. He was practically the founder of Friendship Lodge, No. 274, F. & A. M., and an active and conscientious Mason.

Byrissa B. Butts, oldest child of Lorin Butts, was born in Canterbury, Wind-

ham county, Connecticut, March 31, 1820. When nine years of age she came with her parents to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, and four years later to Mansfield. Her mother died when Byrissa B. was seventeen years of age, and the care of the younger children fell upon her. She has remained unmarried, was the companion of her father during the declining years of his life, and now occupies the old homestead on South Main street, in Mansfield. This and the fifty acres of land adjoining she owns and manages. Though advanced in years, she is still vigorous and active, and gives her personal attention to the management of her property. Her memory of events and incidents connected with the earlier history of the township and borough is clear and accurate. She is known in the community as a very charitable woman, who is always kind and helpful to the poor and needy—a woman whose enterprise, public spirit and charity are well known in the Tioga valley, where she has lived for almost seventy years.

Apollos Pitts, son of Hanover and Mollie (Cudworth) Pitts, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1810, and spent his early years in that township, with the exception of a few years after his mother's death that he lived with a family named Reynolds, in Hector, New York. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to the pioneer schools of that period, and he was reared to habits of industry and economy. On May 10, 1832, he married Phoebe M. Mudge, a daughter of Aaron Mudge, an early settler of Sullivan township, who bore him a family of eight children, four of whom are living, viz: Pembroke P., a resident of Belmont, New York; Mrs Mary P. Smith, of Osawatomie, Kansas; Daniel H. and John F. The deceased are: Charles M., Aaron M., Emma Josephine, who married J. W. Bailey, and Lucinda H., who married J. S. Murdough. In 1837 Mr. Pitts came to Mansfield, and engaged in mercantile business; was also postmaster of that borough, and filled the office of justice of the peace so many years that he was always addressed as 'Squire Pitts. He was instrumental in building the Seminary and served as a trustee. He finally settled on a farm east of Mansfield, since known as the Voorhees place, and lived there many years, farming, lumbering and operating a saw-mill. In 1855 he sold this place and bought a farm four miles southeast of Mansfield. Here he lived until 1865, when he bought the next farm below, now owned and occupied by his son, John F. Pitts. On this he resided until his death, March 9, 1895. His wife died in December, 1873. A lifelong Democrat, he was as faithful to the principles of his party during the long years since it lost its ascendency in this county, as when it was the majority party, and never missed an opportunity of recording his convictions at the polls, his last visit to Mansfield being on election day, in November, 1894.

Capt. Aaron Mudge Pitts, son of Apollos Pitts, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, October 27, 1834, and came with his parents to Mansfield in 1837. He was educated at the common schools, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, and Mansfield Classical Seminary. In 1858 he removed to Doniphan county, Kansas, and while residing there served as constable and deputy sheriff. On August 10, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and rose by successive promotions until he was commissioned captain of Company D, in 1862. He served principally in Mississippi and Tennessee, and was highly complimented by the commanding general for discipline and gallantry. In 1865

he was stationed at St. Louis as a member of the court martial board, and was honorably discharged with the regiment at Fort Leavenworth in September of that year. The following December he returned to Mansfield, and in February, 1866, went into the mercantile business with J. S. Murdough and his brother, D. H. Pitts, the firm being Murdough & Pitts Brothers. In 1869 the firm became Pitts Brothers, and so continued until 1879, when Aaron M. withdrew and embarked in the lumber and real estate business. He later engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and buying grain, which he continued until failing health compelled him to retire. Captain Pitts was married May 1, 1866, to Fannie A. Bixby, a daughter of Amos and Lydia G. (Sheffield) Bixby. She was born in Yonkers, New York, May 4, 1839, and came to Mansfield with her parents in 1844. Two children were born of this union, viz: Harriet, wife of Rev. Charles K. Newell, a resident of Big Flats, New York, and Wayne A., a merchant of Mansfield. Though a life-long Democrat, Captain Pitts was proud of having voted for Lincoln in 1864. He was a trustee of the Mansfield State Normal for many years, and was a prominent member of the G. A. R. and the Tioga Valley Grange. He died October 2, 1891. For over quarter of a century he was one of the leading citizens of Mansfield, noted for his energy, enterprise and public spirit.

Daniel H. Pitts, son of Apollos Pitts, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, May 11, 1839, and was educated in the common schools and Mansfield Classical Seminary. After leaving school he worked on the homestead farm until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, and served with his regiment until June, 1864. Among other battles, he participated in the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond and the battles of the Wilderness, where he was wounded in the right arm. After his discharge from the service, he became sutler of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and continued as such until the close of the war, when he returned to Mansfield. In February, 1866, he became a member of the firm of Murdough & Pitts Brothers, which three years later was changed to Pitts Brothers. In 1879 his brother, Aaron M., withdrew, and Frank Hart acquiring an interest, the firm then became D. H. Pitts & Company. A short time afterwards Mr. Pitts purchased Mr. Hart's interest, and has since carried on the business alone, his store now being the leading mercantile establishment in Mansfield. January 4, 1870, he married Jennie Bodine, a daughter of Frederick Bodine, to which union have been born three children, viz: Clyde D., Eva B. and Lew F. In politics, Mr. Pitts is a Democrat, and has served as burgess, member of the council, and school director. As a business man, his career has been one of uninterrupted success, and he justly ranks as one of the leading citizens of his native county. His store stands upon the spot where he was born, and the large business which he has built up is the most enduring and appropriate monument that it could bear to mark the growth and development of the town. Mr. Pitts has been a warm friend of the State Normal School, and has served for many years as a member and president of the board of trustees. He has taken an active interest in local and national politics, and has been a delegate to many county conventions. In 1888 he was a delegate from this congressional district to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis that re-nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency.

John F. Pitts was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, July 3, 1849,

and is the youngest living child of Apollos Pitts. He was reared on a farm, and was educated in the common schools of his township. When twenty-one years of age, he purchased one-half of the old homestead, and in 1891 bought the other half, making a farm of 300 acres, located a short distance southeast of Mansfield. In December, 1871, Mr. Pitts married Sarah J. Baker, a daughter of Russell Baker, of Charleston township, and has four children, viz: Mary E., Raymond D., Josephine M. and Arthur H. Mr. Pitts gave his whole attention to farming until his election, in November, 1893, to the office of county commissioner. His term expired January 1, 1897, since which time he has devoted himself to his farm. He had previously served as supervisor of Richmond township, in 1889 and 1890. Like his father, Mr. Pitts has been a life-long Democrat, and is a stanch supporter of Democratic principles. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the family adhere to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Pitts is not only one of the leading farmers of his township, but is one of the substantial, enterprising and progressive citizens of his native county.

Amos Bixby was born in Windham county, Vermont, and was reared in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Darius and Rachel (Smith) Bixby, natives of Vermont. In January, 1836, he was married in Earlville, New York, to Lydia G. Sheffield, and in 1844 came to Mansfield, Tioga county. He first engaged in the lumber and general merchandising business, and in building canal boats at a yard northeast of the borough bridge crossing Tioga river. He later became a railroad contractor and built several sections of the New York and Erie road, being also engaged in track laying on that and the Northern Central. He built and operated the plaster and paint-mill at the south line of what is now Mansfield borough; also a saw-mill on the same site. In connection with the mills was a farm on which he resided for ten years preceding his death. Mr. Bixby was a stanch Whig and later a Republican. He was greatly interested in the varying fortunes of the Mansfield Seminary, now the State Normal School, and served many terms as a trustee. He also filled the office of county commissioner for two years, resigning in 1862 on account of ill health. He died August 4, 1862, leaving a wife, one son and two daughters. His wife died in 1881. The children are as follows: Joseph Newell, who died in 1895; Fannie A., widow of Capt. A. M. Pitts, and Harriet M., who died in 1863.

Daniel Sherwood, a son of Henry Sherwood, was born in Connecticut, October 23, 1774, and was a descendant of Thomas Sherwood, who came to America in 1634 and settled in New England. While yet a young man the subject of this sketch removed to the vicinity of Marathon, Cortland county, New York, where he was married March 30, 1800, to Anna Stevens, a daughter of John Stevens. She was born May 8, 1783, and became the mother of nine children, all of whom are dead except Hiram M., of Mansfield. In 1830 Mr. Sherwood, several of his sons, and his brother, Noah, came to Tioga county and settled a short distance below the site of Lamb's Creek, where they built a saw-mill. In 1839 they removed to Mansfield, where Mr. Sherwood continued to reside until his death, April 7, 1859. His wife died February 9, 1848. Before coming to Tioga county, Mr. Sherwood represented Cortland county, New York, in the state legislature for several years, and usually made the journey to and from Albany on horseback. He was the founder

of the Baptist church at Mansfield, of which his son, Rev. Abijah Sherwood, was the first pastor. He was a man of intelligence, strict integrity and good business ability. His son, Daniel Lee Sherwood, born near Marathon, New York, December 5, 1809, represented Tioga and Potter counties in the legislature in 1842-43, and Tioga and Bradford in the State Senate from 1844 to 1846, being speaker during the latter year. From 1877 to 1880 he was a representative from Northumberland county. He died at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1886.

Albert Sherwood, son of Daniel Sherwood, was born near Marathon, New York, August 27, 1817, and was about thirteen years old when his parents came to Tioga county. In early life he devoted his attention to lumbering, and after the family removed to Mansfield he engaged in farming. On May 28, 1845, he married Julia A. Clark, a daughter of Justus B. and Catherine (Hart) Clark, of Richmond township, to which union were born the following named children: Andrew J., deceased; Daniel Andrew, a resident of Mansfield; Anna M., wife of Daniel L. Fralic, of Corning, New York, and Clark B., who resides in Mansfield. Mr. Sherwood was for many years a Democrat, but in later life acted with the Prohibition party. He was one of the early trustees of the State Normal School at Mansfield, and the longest in service, and some years before his death was made an honorary trustee for life. He was also a member and a deacon of the Baptist church of Mansfield. He died September 4, 1896, aged seventy-nine years.

Daniel Andrew Sherwood was born at Mansfield, Tioga county, July 16, 1848, a son of Albert Sherwood, and grandson of Daniel Sherwood. He obtained his education in the common schools, the State Normal School of his native town, and the University of Chicago. In 1870 he assisted in the Geological Survey of Ohio, under Prof. J. S. Newberry, and was also engaged for five years in field work on the New York Survey, under Prof. James Hall. From 1873 to 1878 he assisted in the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, with Prof. J. P. Lesley, working principally in Tioga, Bradford, Lycoming and Potter counties. During the World's Fair in Chicago, he was the manager of the Pennsylvania Mineral Exhibit. He has also been in the employ of the Anchor Oil Company in surveying and locating wells. Mr. Sherwood was married April 17, 1872, to Jennie L. Knapp, a daughter of A. M. and Elizabeth Knapp, of Lawrence township, and has five children, viz: Anna L., Hugh M., Mattie J., Lola I. and Jennie E. Mr. Sherwood is a member of the Baptist church, a writer of gospel hymns and sacred songs, and takes an interest in religious work. In politics, a Prohibitionist, he was the candidate of that party for the Assembly in 1884, and for Congress in 1894. He is one of the well-known residents of Mansfield, where nearly his entire life has been passed.

Clark Burr Sherwood, youngest child of Albert Sherwood, and grandson of Daniel Sherwood, was born upon the old homestead at Mansfield, Tioga county, February 23, 1852, and was educated in the common schools. After arriving at manhood, he adopted farming as his avocation and has successfully pursued it up to the present time. Mr. Sherwood married Sarah E. Smith, of Lawrence township, a daughter of Morton and Deborah (Ingersoll) Smith, formerly of Fairfield county, Connecticut. They are the parents of three children, named as follows: Julia Floy, by a former marriage; Lorena J., and Daniel Albert. In politics, Mr. Sherwood is

a Democrat, with independent tendencies. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is one of the prominent and successful farmers of his native township.

Dr. Joseph P. Morris, son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, and grandson of Capt. Samuel Morris, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1809. In 1834 he came to Tioga county, and soon afterwards located in Blossburg, there being at that time only a few families in the place. He became a member of the Arbon Coal Company, the first company formed to develop the Blossburg coal and iron deposits, among his associates being James R. Wilson, of Philadelphia; Dr. Lewis Saynisch, of Blossburg, and James H. Gulick, of New Jersey. He also was interested in and helped to build the Tioga railroad. In 1842 he purchased of James R. Wilson 1,100 acres of land, formerly the Asa Mann property, for $12,000. This included nearly all the ground now occupied by the borough of Mansfield. Here he resided until 1846, devoting his time to his land and to the practice of medicine. In the latter year he moved to Wellsboro, resided there up to 1854, and then returned to Mansfield. As the village increased in population, his land was laid out in town lots, and the sale of these and the promotion of enterprises calculated to advance the growth of the town, kept his time fully occupied, although he occasionally answered the call of those needing his medical services. Dr. Morris was one of the original friends and promoters of the Mansfield Classical Seminary and gave six acres of land as a site for that institution. He served as trustee and corresponding secretary of the Seminary for many years, and was one of its stanchest friends, giving liberally of his means towards its support. He was later a trustee of the State Normal School for some years, and also gave the site for the Protestant Episcopal church at Mansfield. Dr. Morris was married November 2, 1836, to Sarah E. Morris, a daughter of Judge Samuel Wells and Anna (Ellis) Morris. Her father was a son of Benjamin Wistar Morris, a pioneer of Wellsboro, and married Anna Ellis, a daughter of William Ellis, of Muncy, Lycoming county. To Dr. Joseph P. and Sarah E. Morris were born three children, viz: Alfred, born September 6, 1837, and died June 17, 1860; Catherine, widow of Charles F. Swan, and James Wilson, a civil engineer of Galion, Ohio. In politics, Dr. Morris was a Republican, and an earnest supporter of that party. He died December 17, 1892, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-four years. Though eighty years of age, Mrs. Morris is bright, active and energetic, and gives her personal attention to all matters pertaining to her late husband's interests. She possesses a fund of interesting information concerning the early history of Mansfield, her memory of dates and events being remarkably clear and accurate.

Oliver Elliott, a son of Nathaniel Elliott, was born near Portland, Maine, May 13, 1805. In 1808 his parents came to Tioga county and settled near Covington, removing to Cherry Flats in 1820. Here his father died in 1840, aged seventy-one years, and his mother, in 1845, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Elliott married Mary Ann Rockwell, of Troy township, Bradford county, in 1826, who became the mother of eight children, viz: Orson V., a merchant of Mansfield; Oliver W., who died in the army; Anna B., deceased wife of Irving S. Harkness; Thomas D., a resident of Mansfield; Victor Alanson, a resident of Denver, and for twelve years circuit judge, and five years judge of the Supreme Court of Colorado; and Mary and Silas, both deceased. Mrs. Elliott died in 1846, and in 1847 he married her

widowed sister, Mrs. Julia Bailey, who died in 1849. In 1850 he married Maria Harkness, a daughter of Joel and Almina Harkness, early settlers of Covington township. Three children were born to this union, only one of whom grew up, Judson A., a resident of Mansfield. From 1836 to 1849 Mr. Elliott resided on his farm near Mansfield, but in the spring of 1850 he returned to Cherry Flats, where he carried on a general store until 1868. From 1868 to 1872 he was a partner with his eldest son, Orson V., in the shoe business at Mansfield. In 1872 he sold his interest to his son and removed to Charleston township, and engaged in farming. A year later he returned to Mansfield, and in 1876, with his youngest son, Judson A., purchased the mercantile business of William Adams, and established the firm of O. Elliott & Son, in which he continued until his death, April 24, 1891.

Thomas D. Elliott, a retired farmer of Mansfield, was born in that borough in 1834, and is the fourth child of Oliver and Mary Ann (Rockwell) Elliott. He followed farming for some years, and later conducted a meat market in Wellsboro, whence he removed to a farm in Charleston township, and subsequently to Mansfield. He married Julia A. Macumber, of Richmond township, and reared three children, viz: Nettie, wife of S. C. Peake, of Troy, Bradford county; Walter V., a dentist of Waverly, New York, and George H., deceased. Mr. Elliott and wife are members of the Baptist church. In politics, he is a Republican, and served in the Rebellion as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George H. Elliott, youngest child of Thomas D. Elliott, and grandson of Oliver Elliott, was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, July 4, 1863. He was reared on the Homestead farm, and obtained his education in the district schools and at Wellsboro High School. When twenty-two years of age he began running a huckster wagon in Charleston township, which business he continued five years, at the end of which time he purchased a farm of 112 acres in Delmar township, on which he resided until his death, January 26, 1897. Mr. Elliott was married October 14, 1885, to Louise H. Coolidge, a daughter of D. K. and Mary A. (Meacham) Coolidge, and left one child. He was a member of the Baptist church, to which his widow also belongs. In politics, he was an adherent of the Republican party.

Larman H. Elliott was born in Ancrum, New York, June 4, 1794, a son of William Elliott. He acquired a fair English education in his youth and later learned the mason's trade. In 1804 he came to Pennsylvania and settled at Wysox, Bradford county, where he witnessed the great eclipse of 1806. He afterwards went to Sheshequin, in the same county, where, September 9, 1821, he married Mary Wright, a daughter of Matthew Wright. She was born in Lisle, Broome county, New York, December 23, 1804. In 1841 they came to Tioga county and located in Middlebury township, where he followed farming, school teaching and working at his trade. In 1848 they removed to Mansfield, which remained their place of residence until their death. Mr. Elliott died April 12, 1872, and his wife, December 28, 1888. They were the parents of two sons, Charles Volney and Simon Bolivar.

Charles Volney Elliott, M. D., son of Larman H. and Mary Elliott, was born in Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1824, and was

seventeen years old when his father removed to this county. He read medicine with Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro, and afterwards took a course of study at Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York. In 1847 he began the practice of his profession in Mansfield. In the autumn of 1856 he removed to Hudson City, Wisconsin, but in 1859 returned to Mansfield, resumed his practice here, and also opened a drug store, which he carried on up to 1891, when he sold out to J. M. Smith. In 1860 he was appointed postmaster of Mansfield, and held the office for twelve years. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1878. He has also served as burgess of Mansfield, a member of the borough council, and as trustee of the State Normal School. Dr. Elliott was married in August, 1847, to Eliza A. Graves, a daughter of Elisha Graves, of Troy, Bradford county. Their only child, Mary E., is now the wife of Dr. C. W. Brown, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Elliott died November 2, 1862, and Dr. Elliott married for his second wife, Julia Alice Holden, a daughter of D. L. and Elizabeth (Mudge) Holden, of Mansfield. The only child of this marriage, Arthur H., was born September 4, 1867; is a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia; married E. Mattie Doane, and is now a druggist in Wellsboro. In politics, Dr. Elliott is a Republican, and in religion, an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is also a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M. Dr. Elliott retired from business and the practice of his profession in 1891, since which time he has devoted his attention to the cultivation of his pleasantly situated homestead in the northern suburbs of Mansfield. During the many years he was engaged in the practice of medicine, he not only earned an enduring reputation as a skillful and successful physician, but has long been regarded as one of the foremost citizens of the county. His services in the legislature and in the various other offices he has filled, were characterized by an unfaltering fidelity to duty and an unwavering adherence to principle. True to every trust reposed in him, he enjoys the respect and esteem of the community in which the greater portion of his life has been spent.

William M. Barden, M. D., was born in Benton, New York, February 14, 1812, and was educated at Geneva Medical College. He married Olive Hanley, a native of Hector, Schuyler county, New York, to which union were born four children, viz: O. P., recently deceased, who for many years was a practicing physician in Tioga borough; Samuel O., a resident of Richmond township; Olive Louise, who died in infancy, and John M., a physician of Roseville, Tioga county. Mrs. Barden died in 1847, in Benton, New York, and in 1852, Dr. Barden came to Mansfield, Tioga county. He was the first homeopathic physician in the borough, and, notwithstanding the prejudice in favor of the old school, he soon established a reputation as a skillful and successful practitioner. He died September 30, 1884.

John M. Barden, M. D., son of Dr. William M. Barden, was born in Benton, Yates county, New York, January 23, 1834. He was educated in the common schools and at Peach Orchard Academy, Hector, New York, studied medicine under his father, and was admitted to practice in 1862. He located at Roseville, Tioga county, where he continued his professional duties until 1881, when he removed to Mansfield. Here he practiced his profession until April, 1895, when he returned to Roseville, where he now resides. Dr. Barden was married to Harriet H. Ketchum, a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Ketchum, January 5, 1860. Her parents came

from Lisle, Broome county, New York, to Mansfield, in 1858. Four children have blessed this union, as follows: Kate, wife of A. W. Stevenson, of Mansfield; Estelle, wife of J. C. Gallop, of Smethport, McKean county; John L., who lives with his parents, and Otis, who died in infancy. Dr. Barden is a stanch Republican, and while a resident of Mansfield filled the office of burgess, served in the borough council, and was president of the board of trade, and the Smythe Park Association. He is a member of the Baptist church, also of Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M., and Mansfield Lodge, No. 526, I. O. O. F. He is connected with the Southern Tier Homeopathic Association, of New York, and is one of the well-known practitioners of his school of medicine. To a successful career as a physician, Dr. Barden has added that of a citizen ever ready to forward the best interests of the community in which he lives.

Andrew J. Ross was born in Pike township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1827. His father, Isaac Ross, was an early settler of Bradford county, and also a contractor on the North Branch canal, where Andrew J. was employed as a foreman. He afterwards clerked in a store at Stanton, Pennsylvania, and in 1854 located in Wellsboro, Tioga county. A year later he removed to Mansfield, and in partnership with the late Philip Williams, under the firm name of Ross & Williams, engaged in merchandising. In 1860 the firm added lumbering to their business, and in 1865 sold out the store, but continued their lumber operations, and also opened a loan office. On May 24, 1872, they established the banking house of Ross & Williams, of which Mr. Ross continued as senior partner until his death, August 18, 1875. On April 22, 1856, he married Sarah McKune, a daughter of James McKune, to which union were born two children, Charles S. and Edward H. Mrs. Ross died on July 9, 1882, aged fifty-two years. During the thirty years of his residence in Mansfield, Mr. Ross was prominent both as a business man and a citizen. He took a deep interest in the building up of the borough, and gave a cordial and earnest support to every enterprise having that end in view. He was a warm friend of the Mansfield Classical Seminary, and its successor, the State Normal School, during the years it was beset with difficulties and vicissitudes, and served on the board of trustees and as treasurer of the institution for a number of years. In politics, he was a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Charles S. Ross, eldest son of Andrew J. Ross, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, February 14, 1857. He was educated in the State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1876. Immediately afterwards he entered the banking house of Ross & Williams, as the representative of his father's interest, and in the summer of 1878 he succeeded to the place in that firm made vacant by his father's death. After the death of Mr. Williams, in July, 1894, Mr. Ross carried on the business as surviving partner, until January 1, 1895, when he became the sole proprietor, but continued under the old firm name. In politics, Mr. Ross is a Republican, but has never sought or held office.

Edward H. Ross, youngest son of Andrew J. Ross, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, November 10, 1865. He was educated at the State Normal School, Mansfield, and the military academy at White Plains, New York, from which institution he graduated in 1883. He studied law in the office of Elliott & Watrous, of Wells-

boro, but has never practiced. In 1889 he established the Ross Cigar Company, which employs about fifty hands in the manufacture of cigars for the retail trade. Under his management the enterprise has proven successful and is an important factor in the industrial life of Mansfield. Mr. Ross was married April 5, 1893, to Miss Mary Waldo, and has one son, Charles Waldo. In politics, he is a Republican, and is connected with Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.

Lawton Cummings was born in Oswego, New York, June 7, 1826, and was one of nine children born to Lawton C. and Polly (McMillan) Cummings, as follows: Maria, wife of James C. Skinner, of Evanston, Illinois; David, deceased; Lawton, of Mansfield; Frances, wife of L. H. Robbins, of Mansfield; Edwin, deceased; Eunice, wife of Horace Case, of Coldwater, Michigan; Elliott, a resident of California; Lucy, and John, the last deceased. When the subject of this sketch was three years old his parents removed to Oneida county, New York. There he grew to manhood, attending school until he was fourteen years old, and later learning the carpenter's trade. His mother died in 1840, and his father subsequently married Lurana Hoard, removed to Coldwater, Michigan, and there passed the remaining years of his life. In 1850 Mr. Cummings came to Mansfield, Tioga county, where he worked at his trade a few years. In 1852 he embarked in merchandising, as a member of the firm of Hoard, Beach & Cummings, in which he continued several years. He was among the earliest subscribers to the Mansfield Classical Seminary fund, and was employed as a foreman in the erection of the first building. He was actively engaged as a carpenter and builder up to 1887, when he and his son, John L., opened a bakery and confectionery, under the firm name of J. L. Cummings & Company, which has proven a prosperous venture. On December 12, 1852, Mr. Cummings married Polly Hunt, a daughter of Samuel Hunt, of Mansfield, to which union have been born three children, viz: Nettie S., John L. and Ida Belle. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John L. Cummings, son of Lawton Cummings, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, August 2, 1862, and was educated in the State Normal School and the Allen Business College. In 1887 he formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. L. Cummings & Company, and established their present bakery and confectionery business. On August 16, 1894, he was appointed postmaster of Mansfield, by President Cleveland, and still holds the office. In politics, Mr. Cummings is a stanch Democrat, has served as a delegate to county conventions, and is recognized as one of the local leaders in his party. He makes a popular and efficient postmaster, and has discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of its patrons, irrespective of party. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Roswell Bailey was born in Vermont, December 25, 1782, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1802, and located in Tioga township. In 1810 he removed to the Dartt settlement, in Charleston township, where he cleared and improved a farm, and died October 24, 1840. In 1805 Mr. Bailey married Lucinda Clark, of which union six children grew to maturity, named as follows: Clark W., Robert B., Roswell W., Mary A., Benjamin M. and Justus B. Mrs. Bailey died in the early twenties, and in 1823 he married Julia A. Rockwell, who became the mother

of six children, viz: John W., Rockwell S., George W., Julia A., Ellen M. and Caroline.

Clark W. Bailey was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, January 12, 1806, and was the eldest son of Roswell and Lucinda Bailey. He grew up amidst pioneer surroundings, and attended school in the old-fashioned log school house of early days. When twenty-one years of age he purchased a farm near Whitney's Corners, Charleston township, and later formed a partnership with R. G. White, erected a large steam saw-mill, and engaged in the lumber business on an extensive scale. In 1857 he removed to Mansfield, where he purchased a grist-mill, and the following year built a water-power saw-mill, both of which he operated until 1866, when he sold out to his sons, Thomas H. and Justus W. He also owned and operated a foundry in Mansfield, and was one of its most prominent business men for many years. He was instrumental in establishing the Mansfield Seminary, was a liberal supporter of all public enterprises, and an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On May 13, 1827, Mr. Bailey married Vesta Judd, of Binghamton, New York, to which union were born ten children, as follows: Sarah L., Roswell G., Julius M., Wesley V., Thomas H., Emily J., Julia A., Justus W., Clarissa V. and Clark B. Mr. Bailey died at the home of his son, Julius M., December 22, 1881. His widow survived until October 2, 1882, dying at the age of seventy-four years.

Thomas H. Bailey was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, December 1, 1839, and is the fourth son of Clark W. Bailey. He was reared on the homestead farm, obtained a common school education, and after attaining manhood he purchased a grist-mill from his father, which he operated until 1889. In 1866 he and his brother, Justus W., bought their father's saw-mill, and a few years later they also bought the foundry at Mansfield. A short time afterwards, Thomas H. purchased his brother's interest in both industries, but the mills were swept away by the flood of June, 1889, entailing upon Mr. Bailey a heavy loss. He purchased several large tracts of timber lands at different periods, some of which he still retains. Mr. Bailey was married September 30, 1868, to Josephine Hillier, a daughter of John Hillier, of Larry's Creek, Lycoming county, and has two children, Sarah V. and Harry W. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Bailey is connected with the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. societies. In politics, he has been a life-long Republican, and one of the local leaders in his party. He was burgess of Mansfield for several years; a member of the council for nine years, and a member of the school board for six years. For eighteen years he was one of the trustees of the State Normal School at Mansfield, in which institution he has always taken a deep interest. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected a county commissioner, and moved his family to Wellsboro the following spring. He was re-elected in the fall of 1893, and served until the close of 1896. He then purchased the Hotel Allen, in Mansfield, and took charge of that house in April, 1897, of which he is now proprietor.

Robert B. Bailey, second son of Roswell and Lucinda (Clark) Bailey, was born January 28, 1808, in Tioga county. He was reared to manhood in Charleston township. After his marriage he purchased a farm of 300 acres in Richmond township, where he passed the remaining years of his life, and died October 17, 1884. Mr. Bailey was married three times. His first wife, to whom he was married February 20,

1834, was Lucy Holden, a daughter of Daniel Holden, an early settler in Mansfield. To this union were born the following named children: Lydia, wife of George Hollands, of Homerville, New York; Justus M., deceased; Mary Augusta, wife of George Baker, of Rutland; Charlotte Lucy and Roswell Burr, of Mansfield; Dallas N., deceased, and Eliza May, wife of Alexander Gaylord, of Blossburg. Mrs. Bailey was born December 31, 1812, and died July 13, 1847. Mr. Bailey's second wife was Sophia Lewis. By this marriage there was no issue. For his third wife he married Julia Hagar, born May 2, 1830, a daughter of Isaac and Sallie Hagar, of Sullivan township. She bore him seven children, viz: Myron F., of Wellsboro; Robert Wilson, deceased; Elton L., of Mansfield; Wallace J., of Wellsboro; Carl E., of Elkland; Frank W., of Wellsboro, and Fred. D., of Mansfield. After Mr. Bailey's death his widow removed to Mansfield, where she still resides. He was a Republican in politics, and had served as collector of Richmond township.

John C. Howe was born in Stafford, Connecticut, January 15, 1817, a son of John and Mary (Davison) Howe. On his mother's side, he is descended from the Cotton family, whose ancestor, Sir John Cotton, landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623. His grandfathers, James Howe and Daniel Davison, served in the Revolution, the latter under Gen. Israel Putnam, and his great-grandfather, Daniel Davison, Sr., was in the French and Indian War. Three uncles, Col. Zepheniah Williams, Corp. Silas Howe, and Joel Davison, served in the War of 1812; while his brother, Frederick Howe, and three nephews, Samuel Burdick (who died at Andersonville), Dwight and Wesley Keigwin, the last of whom was a prisoner in Libby, all served in the Rebellion. The subject of this sketch lived in Connecticut until twenty-one years of age, and then came to Greenfield township, Lackawanna county, whence he removed to Mansfield in April, 1859. On January 29, 1843, he married Lodemia Smith, a native of Greenville, New York, born June 22, 1822. She became the mother of six children, viz: Martha, wife of Horry B. Shaw, of Mansfield; Elvira, deceased wife of William Gerald; John Frank and Hezekiah W., of Mansfield; Emma, a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Eunice, wife of J. M. D. Powers, of Richmond township. Mrs. Howe died March 15, 1873, and April 15, 1874, he married Elizabeth Van Deusen. She was born at Palatine Bridge, New York, April 22, 1839, and is the mother of one son, Van V., a graduate of the State Normal School. On November 15, 1861, Mr. Howe enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers. He received a gunshot wound in the right hand at the battle of Fair Oaks. He also served in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Kingston, White Hall and Goldsboro, and was honorably discharged on April 1, 1863. Mr. Howe assisted in establishing the Mansfield Classical Seminary, and was a member of the board of trustees for thirty-four years. He was a member of the building committtee, and advanced a large sum of money to aid in the construction of the buildings, which liberal act came near wrecking him financially. Originally a Whig, he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has served as a school director and one term as justice of the peace of Richmond township. He is connected with Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Howe's great-grandfather, Gensman, served in the French and Indian War, while her grandfather, Proudy Van Deusen, served under General Putnam in the Revolution. Her father had two brothers in the War of 1812, and three

of her brothers served in the Rebellion. She is a charter member of and an active worker in Mansfield Post, No. 6, W. R. C. Her brother, Dr. George H. Van Deusen, was a surgeon in the United States navy, and witnessed the memorable conflict between the Monitor and Merrimac, while on board the man-of-war Sachem, and her brother, Gerrett, was a surgeon's steward in the fleet.

Rev. William DeWitt Taylor was born in Yates county, New York, September 24, 1831, and was educated in Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, New York, from which institution he graduated in the classical course in 1859. He taught school successfully for several years and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, as a member of the Genesee Conference. In 1863 and 1864 he was principal of the Mansfield Classical Seminary. After the school passed under the control of the State, he resigned and resumed his ministerial work, continuing in the active duties thereof until 1886, filling in the meantime a number of important appointments. For a few years after retiring from the ministry, he was engaged in the insurance business in Binghamton, New York. In 1888 he purchased a farm of 190 acres, near Canoe Camp, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death, January 16, 1892. Mr. Taylor was twice married. His first wife, Hattie Hayes, was a daughter of Dr. Hayes, of Prattsburg, New York, and bore him one son, who died in 1888, at the age of twenty-five years. Mrs. Taylor died in Binghamton, New York. On January 3, 1888, he married Mrs. Amy (Davis) Cottrell, a daughter of Capt. Ezra and Betsey (Walker) Davis. She was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Taylor was the widow of Charles S. Cottrell, of McComb, Illinois, whom she married on September 17, 1873. Mr. Cottrell died December 4, 1876. He was a prominent business man of McComb, a director in the McComb bank and a leading and influential citizen. He left two children, Charles S. and Clara D. Mrs. Taylor was married to Joseph Schusler, of Mansfield, March 4, 1897.

Charles Sullings Kingsley was born in Pittsford, Vermont, June 13, 1844, a son of Ralph R. and Sarah (Sullings) Kingsley, both natives of Vermont and descendants of prominent New England families. His father was born June 9, 1810, and his mother in 1815. In 1847 the family came to Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Kingsley engaged in the tannery business as a member of the firm of Bowen & Kingsley, with which he was connected ten years. In 1865 he came to Mansfield, Tioga county, where he purchased an interest in the John W. Kohn tannery. Three years later he bought out his partner, and was connected with the business up to his death, December 26, 1893. His widow is yet living, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. They were the parents of three children, viz: Francis E., Charles S. and Flora, all residents of Mansfield. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at the Collegiate Institute, in Towanda, Pennsylvania. February 25, 1864, he enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and was honorably discharged from the service at Philadelphia, November 9, 1865. Most of the time he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, and the last nine months of his term he was a clerk in the adjutant's office. Returning to Mansfield he engaged in the tannery business with his father, the firm being R. R. Kingsley & Son until the fall of 1868, when it was changed to C. S. Kingsley, its present title.

On September 12, 1872, Mr. Kingsley married Jennie Linn Bailey, a daughter of Benjamin and Clarissa (Johnson) Bailey, and has three children, viz: Harry B., Ralph R. and Kate S. In politics, Mr. Kingsley is a Republican, and has filled the offices of burgess, councilman, school director and treasurer of the school board. He is a member of General Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., and is one of the well-known, enterprising citizens of Mansfield.

Levi Elliott was a native of Penobscot, Maine, born in 1791. He was a son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Armstrong) Elliott, who came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. They located near Covington, and later removed to Cherry Flats, where they passed the remainder of their lives. In 1812 the subject of this sketch married Amy Gillett, also born in 1791, a daughter of Aaron Gillett, who came from Connecticut to Tioga county in 1798, and settled at Canoe Camp, removing in 1812 to Cherry Flats. Mr. Elliott was a farmer, and lived in Covington until 1822, when he moved into Charleston township, where he resided until his death, December 5, 1866, aged seventy-five years; his wife died in 1883, aged ninety-two years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom but two are living, viz: Horace J., and Nathaniel A., the former a resident of Westfield, and the latter of Mansfield, Tioga county.

Nathaniel A. Elliott was born in Covington township, Tioga county, February 18, 1817, a son of Levi Elliott. He was reared on a farm, and received such an education as the pioneer country schools afforded. On attaining his majority, he purchased a farm of fifty acres at Cherry Flats, to which he added from time to time until he owned 400 acres. In 1866 he located in Mansfield, which has since been his place of residence. Mr. Elliott was married September 10, 1838, to Anna Myra Hart, a daughter of Ludwig Hart. The only child of this union, Mortimer F., a prominent lawyer, is now the attorney of the Standard Oil Company at Oil City, though Wellsboro is his place of residence. Mrs. Elliott died April 3, 1843, and October 10, 1844, he married Charlotte E. Harkness, a daughter of Joel and Elmina Harkness. Five children were born to this marriage, viz: Francis and Edward A., both deceased; George Frederick, a physician of Mansfield; Fannie E., wife of T. O. Whitnall, of Syracuse, New York, and Henry A., deceased. In politics, Mr. Elliott is an unwavering Democrat, and for many years has been prominent in the local councils of his party. He served in the state legislature in 1848-49; was county commissioner from 1876 to 1882, and has also filled the offices of justice of the peace, assessor of the borough and school director. President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Mansfield in 1886, and he held the office until 1890. In religion, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is also connected with Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M. Colonel Elliott is one of the oldest living citizens born in Tioga county, as well as one of the best informed concerning its history. His long life has been earnest, useful and unblemished, and the respect and esteem which he enjoys is a well-deserved tribute to his character.

James Hoard, son of Enos Hoard, was born March 17, 1810, in Stockbridge, New York, there grew to maturity, and January 1, 1840, married Almira Robbins, who was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 1, 1809. In the fall of 1849 the family came to Richmond township, Tioga county, and settled five miles west of Mansfield, where Mr. Hoard was engaged in farming until 1874. In that

year he removed to Mansfield, and died on May 2, 1878. His wife died July 20, 1890. They were the parents of the following children: Fannie Gertrude, wife of Wesley Bailey, of Richmond township; Sarah J., and James Perry, both deceased, and Joseph Seth, of Mansfield. In politics, Mr. Hoard was a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Presbyterian church. He was an earnest, sincere man, whose upright life won him the respect of all who knew him.

Joseph Seth Hoard was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, November 7, 1852, and is the youngest child of James and Almira Hoard. He was reared on a farm, attended the common schools of his district in boyhood, and graduated from the State Normal School, at Mansfield, in 1871. After his graduation he taught one year, and then took a course in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. On November 1, 1872, he entered the banking house of Ross & Williams, of Mansfield, as a book-keeper, and remained in that institution up to 1885, during which period he also had charge of the insurance business carried on in connection with the bank. Upon leaving the bank he established the well-known insurance agency with which his name has since been connected. Mr. Hoard was married June 10, 1875, to Sarah Margaret Elliott, a daughter of Orson V. and Celia (Kelley) Elliott, of Mansfield, who has borne him three children, viz: Harry Reed, Nellie Margaret and Donald Victor. In religion, Mr. Hoard is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party. He is a trustee of the State Normal School, and has been secretary and assistant secretary of Smythe Park Association for several years. He takes a deep interest in the cause of education, as well as in everything that assists in the moral advancement of the community.

Marcus S. French, proprietor of the Hotel French, of Mansfield, was born in Corning, New York, August 7, 1847. His parents, Luther and Clara (Shepard) French, natives of Otsego county, New York, reared five children, as follows: George E., a resident of Centre county, Pennsylvania; Adeline, wife of Charles White, of Caton, New York; Julia, wife of Henry Wescott, of Lindley, New York; Frances, wife of Alvin K. Linderman, of Troy, Pennsylvania, and Marcus S. In 1854 Mr. French went to California, where he remained eighteen years, engaged in mining and cattle dealing. He then returned to Steuben county, New York, where he died in June, 1891, aged eighty-nine years, and his wife, in September, 1893, aged eighty-seven years. They were the oldest persons in Caton at the time of their death. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, later learned the mason's trade, and became a contractor and builder. In 1875 he came to Mansfield, where he followed contracting and building up to April, 1891, when he took charge of the Hotel Allen. During that period he erected the several brick blocks which formed the business part of Mansfield, the graded school building, and did the masonry work on Alumni Hall, of the State Normal School. He also erected buildings in other parts of the county, all of which attest the faithful performance of his contracts. His successful management of the Hotel Allen made him a popular landlord, and brought him the liberal patronage and good will of the traveling public. He conducted this house until the spring of 1897, when he opened the Hotel French in the same borough. Mr. French was married on December 25, 1871, to Henrietta Nares, daughter of James and Caroline (Lindon) Nares, who has borne him five children, viz:

George, deceased; Catherine E., wife of John H. Causer, of Elmira; Stella, deceased; Mabel, and Mark J. In politics, Mr. French is a Democrat, and has served several terms as school director. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M., and the family are adherents of the Presbyterian church.

NATHANIEL PEASELEY MOODY was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1760. His great-grandfather, William Moody, came from Scotland in 1632. At sixteen years of age Nathaniel P. entered the Continental army and served through the Revolution, at the close of which he took up his residence in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he met and married Susan Griffin. He was a graduate of Yale College, in which institution he completed his studies after leaving the army. In 1795 he came to Wysox, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Osceola, Tioga county, where he died in 1832, aged seventy-two years.

MOSES MOODY was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, October 5, 1790, a son of Nathaniel Peaseley Moody, and was five years old when his parents settled in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He married Phoebe Allen, who became the mother of twelve children, six of whom are living, as follows: John A., of Mansfield; N. N., a merchant and postmaster of Asylum, Bradford county; H. M., a physician of Smithfield; William W., of Litchfield, Bradford county; Elizabeth, wife of Albert Lent, of Wysox, Bradford county, and Amanda, widow of William Barnes, of Ithaca, New York. Mr. Moody died in October, 1873, and his wife, January 1, 1876.

JOHN A. MOODY, oldest living child of Moses Moody, was born in Wysox, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1818. When he was twelve years old his parents removed to Rome, in the same county, where he grew to manhood. He followed farming there until 1876, when he went to Canton and engaged in merchandising, also in the insurance business, both of which he followed until 1884, when he removed to Mansfield, Tioga county, and has since devoted his entire attention to the latter. Mr. Moody was married January 3, 1841, to Harriet E., a daughter of John and Jemima Dickerson, who bore him three children, viz: Benjamin, a physician of Mansfield; Tillie, wife of G. W. Mills, of Lordsburg, California, and Lewis, a resident of Canton, Bradford county. Mrs. Moody died October 16, 1874, and he married for his second wife Jeannette (Lewis) Moody, widow of his cousin, Horace P. Moody. In politics, Mr. Moody is a Republican, and was elected a justice of the peace in 1892, which position he now occupies. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN MOODY, M. D., eldest son of John A. and Harriet Moody, was born in Frenchtown, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1841, and there received his primary education. During the Rebellion he served in Company C, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Emergency Men, and also in Company F, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. In 1865 he began the study of medicine under Dr. T. F. Madill, of Wysox, Bradford county. He graduated from Geneva Medical College, at Geneva, New York, in 1868, and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1869, in which year he commenced practice with his preceptor, at Wysox. From 1870 to 1875 he practiced in Wyalusing, Bradford county, removing in the latter year to Roseville, Tioga county, and in 1877 to Mansfield, where he has since built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Moody was married September 28,

1871, to Adelia Lyon, a daughter of Stephen and Margaret Lyon, of Spring Hill, Bradford county. Four children have been born to this marriage, viz: Eva Grace, Hattie Blanche and Maggie Leone, all deceased, and Dora H. In politics, Dr. Moody is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director several years. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward for a number of years. He is also connected with Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., of which he was commander in 1883 and 1896. Dr. Moody not only bears the reputation of being a skillful and successful physician, but is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Mansfield.

W. W. BENTLEY, third son of Bethuel Bentley, was born in Rutland township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1827. His grandfather, Major Bentley, came from Chemung county, New York, and settled on the Tioga river, near Mitchell's Creek, in April, 1806. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, and became a farmer and well-known bridge builder. He married Sarah Searls, a daughter of John Searls, and a native of Tompkins (now Schuyler) county, New York, who bore him the following children: E. N., of Mansfield; Helen, wife of E. M. Cass, of the same borough; Mary, wife of John H. Luckey, of Troy, Bradford county; G. W., a resident of Mansfield, and Susan, wife of R. E. Longbothum, of the same place. In politics, Mr. Bentley is a Republican, and has served as a member of the borough council of Mansfield, where he has lived since 1877. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. A man of great energy and industry, he has been largely interested in real estate and building enterprises in other places, in addition to his bridge building operations.

E. N. BENTLEY, oldest son of W. W. Bentley, was born in Rutland township, Tioga county, March 1, 1850, and obtained a common school education. In early manhood he became an iron-worker, and in 1875 entered the employ of the Athens Bridge Company, for whom he traveled two years. He next had charge of the erection gang for two years, and then entered the service of the Keystone Bridge Company. While in their employ as foreman, he built the bridge on the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Iowa. He afterward worked for Dean & Westbrook, of New York City, and also for the Groton, New York, company, and for the Elmira Bridge Company. In 1892 he commenced business for himself, as a bridge builder and contractor, and the same year built the highway bridge across the Susquehanna river, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county. Since arriving at manhood he has built thirty-six highway and several railroad bridges in Tioga county. On May 15, 1872, Mr. Bentley married Lois Booth, a daughter of Erastus Booth, of Troy, Bradford county, who bore him one daughter, Louisa, wife of A. M. Armour, of Morrisville, New York, a nephew of Philip Armour, the great pork-packer of Chicago. Mrs. Bentley died in January, 1880, and December 17, 1885, he married Elsie Odell. In politics, Mr. Bentley is a Republican. He devotes his whole attention and energy to bridge building, and is one of the most successful contractors and builders in that line in northern Pennsylvania.

D. C. BURNHAM, son of Halsey and Anna (Knickerbocker) Burnham, was born August 3, 1859, in Granville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Chemung county, New York. They located in Bradford county in the early forties, where his father followed the pro-

fession of civil engineer. He died November 19, 1864, and his wife, April 7, 1891. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Burnham was connected with the Masonic order. The subject of this sketch was their only child, and was reared in his native county. He obtained a good common school education, and in 1877 came to Mansfield, Tioga county, where he found employment as a clerk in Dr. C. V. Elliott's drug store. He remained in that position until 1890, and then embarked in business for himself, and has since carried on a drug, book and stationery store in Mansfield, and enjoys a good trade. On April 15, 1891, Mr. Burnham married Addie E. Curtis, a daughter of Charles and Hannah Curtis, of Norwich, New York. In politics, Mr. Burnham is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also connected with Mansfield Lodge, No. 526, I. O. O. F. Though one of the younger business men of Mansfield, Mr. Burnham enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people, and is recognized as a good business man and an enterprising citizen.

Joseph Husted was born in Southport, New York, December 17, 1820, a son of James and Catherine (Miller) Husted. His father was born in Burlington, Vermont, August 3, 1782, and settled at Southport at an early day. In 1838 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located on a farm in Covington, where he resided for a number of years. He afterward moved to Mansfield, where he died November 15, 1865. Joseph grew to manhood in Covington, and, August 24, 1843, married Juliet E., a daughter of Everett Winter and Lydia (Walker) Bloss, of Covington, who was born at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, on May 24, 1826. Her father was the oldest child of Aaron Bloss, a native of Killingby, Connecticut, born May 29, 1775, who settled in Chenango county, New York, whence he removed to Covington, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and in 1802 located on the site of Blossburg, then a wilderness, which place was named in his honor. Upon his land was found bituminous coal, the first mine being opened by Mr. Bloss. He died at Covington, March 24, 1843. His son, Everett Winter Bloss, was born in Chenango county, New York, September 20, 1800, was reared in Blossburg, and removed to Covington in early manhood, where he resided until his death, September 29, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Husted are the parents of four children, viz: Cordelia L., deceased wife of David S. Ireland; Wilmot D., of Mansfield; Lyman S., a resident of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and Lelia I., wife of Burt Coe, of Covington. The parents are residents of Covington, and among the oldest citizens of that borough.

Wilmot D. Husted was born in Covington, Tioga county, April 15, 1856, and is the eldest son of Joseph Husted. He was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School, at Mansfield, and at the age of fifteen entered the employ of the Covington Glass Company, where he acted as office boy one year. He then became a clerk in the general store of Edwin Dyer, but in 1874 again entered the office of the Covington Glass Company. After attending the State Normal School until a member of the senior class, he taught school in the factory district of Covington. He next worked a few months for the Tioga Railroad Company, and then became a book-keeper for the Covington Glass Works, and a few months later manager for that concern. In 1878 he came to Mansfield and entered the bank of Ross & Williams, as book-keeper, which position he filled with slight interruption

until 1887, when he was promoted to head book-keeper, a position he still occupies. Mr. Husted was married January 20, 1876, to Kate Johnson, of Covington, Pennsylvania. Five children have been born to them, viz: Ray, Harry Lee, deceased; Marcus F., Leah Margaret and Genavene Louise. In politics, Mr. Husted is a Republican, and has served one term as burgess of Mansfield and two terms as a member of the school board. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M., and a charter member of the Mansfield Hook and Ladder Company. He is secretary of the board of trade, and has always taken an active interest in promoting the general welfare of the borough.

John Harmanus Vedder, son of Uri and Agnes Ellen Grieves (Joyce) Vedder, was born in Niskayuna, New York, September 2, 1830, the sixth in the line of descent from Harmon Albertse Vedder, a native of Holland, who was a trader at Beverwyck, New York, prior to 1657, and later settled at Schenectady. In 1662, when Schenectady was first laid out, he became one of its landed proprietors. The line of descent runs as follows: Harmon Albertse; Albert, born May 10, 1671; Harmanus, born September 3, 1704; Johannes, born September 9, 1750; Uri, born April 12, 1808, and John Harmanus. Albert was captured by the French and Indians at the burning of Schenectady in 1690, but returned to his home in safety. The subject of this sketch was married at Duanesburgh, New York, October 3, 1853, to Catherine Elizabeth McFarlan, to which union were born three children, viz: Darcy Alexander, born July 26, 1854, and died March 9, 1855; Wentworth Darcy, of Mansfield, and Mary Isabella, a resident of Troy, New York. A few years after his marriage Mr. Vedder removed to Oxford, Wisconsin, where he lived about one year. About 1859 he returned to New York state and took up his residence in Schenectady, where he died June 3, 1877. His wife died in the same place, July 19, 1861.

Wentworth D. Vedder, M. D., was born in Oxford, Wisconsin, April 7, 1858, and is the only living son of John H. and Catherine E. Vedder. When he was about a year old his parents removed to Schenectady. He was educated in the common schools and at Union College, attending the latter institution from 1875 to 1877. At the death of his father he entered the office of Dr. Livingston Ellwood, of Schenectady, and subsequently took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, graduating in March, 1880, Prof. Oscar J. Coskery being his preceptor. He began the practice of medicine at Troupsburg, New York, the same year, whence he removed to Mansfield three months later, where he has since continued in the active duties of his professsion. Dr. Vedder has recently taken a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; is a diligent student; keeps well abreast of the progress in medical and surgical science, and is recognized as a successful and skillful physician and surgeon. On January 6, 1885, he married Kate Baldwin, a daughter of Dr. Aaron and Fannie Baldwin, of Washington, D. C., who died April 26, following. On September 12, 1894, he married Cora Mahala Strait, a daughter of M. Sanford and Rhoda F. Strait, of Lawrence township, to which union has been born one son, Sanford Elihu, August 19, 1895. In politics, Dr. Vedder is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is one of the most advanced Masons in this section of the State, being Past Master of Friendship Lodge, No.

247, of Mansfield; Past High Priest of Westfield Chapter, No. 265, of Westfield; Eminent Commander of Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, of Wellsboro; a member of Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, and of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Reading. He is also Past Noble Grand of Mansfield Lodge, No. 526, I. O. O. F., and Past Chief Patriarch of Sylvania Encampment. Dr. Vedder is an ex-president of the old Tioga County Medical Society, as well as of the present medical society. He is a member of the Elmira Academy of Medicine, and also of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He has been a member of the pension board of Tioga county, appointed in 1888, and is one of the present consulting surgeons of the Cottage State Hospital, at Blossburg. Dr. Vedder is a member of the Holland Society of New York City, and is the owner of a Holland Dutch Bible that has been in the Vedder family since 1681. The Doctor is actively interested in the cause of education and is a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Mansfield.

Cephas Bailey was born in Andover, Vermont, May 16, 1806, there grew to manhood and married Caroline M. Wright, a native of South Londonderry, Vermont, who became the mother of the following children: Romanzo C., a resident of Elmira; Harrison C., of Mansfield; Victoria C., wife of Oscar Simonds, of Middlebury; Joseph O. W., deceased; Nancy A., wife of Horace L. Stevens, and two that died in early youth. They had also an adopted son, Henry C., now deceased. Romanzo C. served in Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, whose march through Baltimore was one of the memorable events of the first month of the Rebellion. He also served as first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; as captain of Company A, Eighth United States Colored Troops, and as first lieutenant of Company E, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia. The subject of this sketch was a farmer and came to Middlebury township, Tioga county, in 1856. After retiring from active work, he made his home with his son, Harrison C., in Mansfield, where he died December 23, 1884. His wife died August 1, 1878.

Harrison C. Bailey was born in Athens, Vermont, October 4, 1837, a son of Cephas Bailey, and came with his parents to Middlebury township, Tioga county, in 1856. He obtained a common school education, and was reared on a farm. On April 21, 1861, within a week of the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted in Company G, First Pennsylvania Rifles, known as Bucktails. His regiment was assigned to McCall's Division, of the Fifth Army Corps. On June 6, 1862, at the battle of Harrisonburgh, West Virginia, he was wounded four times, one of which necessitated the amputation of his left arm. Being thus incapacitated for further service, he remained in the hospitals at Mt. Jackson and Winchester, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland, until convalescent, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, July 21, 1862. Returning to Tioga county, he served as enrolling officer in Middlebury in 1862 and 1863, and as second quartermaster of the Eighteenth Congressional district, at Williamsport, in 1864-65. His grandfathers, Cyrus Bailey and Joseph Wright, served in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather, Sylvester Bailey, served in the Revolution. Mr. Bailey was married October 19, 1863, to Minerva L. Stoddard, a daughter of George G. and Louisa (Jackson) Stoddard. She was born in Swansea, Vermont, November 11, 1839, and is the mother of six children,

viz: Frank H., a civil engineer, Elmira, New York; Eula I., wife of Frank A. Beach, of Elmira; May H., wife of L. A. Trowbridge, of Jackson township; Earl C., Joseph O. W. and Ralph J. Mr. Bailey is a stanch Republican, was treasurer of Tioga county in 1868-69, and has also served as constable of Middlebury township, and as a member of the borough council of Mansfield, where he has lived since 1877. He is a member of Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., in which he has filled the office of commander, while his wife is connected with Mansfield Corps, No. 6, W. R. C.

Isaac Strait was born in Vermont, and came with his parents to Columbia township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, about 1812, and there grew to maturity. About 1830 he removed to Potter county, and became its first prothonotary. In 1841-42 he returned to Bradford county, where he resided until his death, in 1874. Mr. Strait was twice married. His first wife was Maria Benson, a daughter of Doctor Benson, who bore him the following children: Cornelia Sophia, wife of Edmund Case, a resident of Bradford county; William B., who died in early manhood; George France, who died in Minnesota, in 1888; Charles L., and Edward E., a resident of Topeka, Kansas. His second wife was Elizabeth Ayres, a daughter of Abijah Ayres, who bore him four children, viz: Churchill B., deceased; Maria, wife of Edward Reddington, of Bradford county; Lois L., wife of Nelson Maynard, a resident of the same county, and Mary, wife of William Bradford, who lives near Sylvania.

Charles L. Strait, a son of Isaac and Maria Strait, was born in Coudersport, Potter county, September 20, 1835. When eighteen years of age he began clerking in the store of A. D. Austin, of Austinville, Bradford county. In 1859 he came to Roseville, Tioga county, where he carried on a general store for about twenty years. Coming to Mansfield in 1879, he became a member of the hardware firm of Strait & Kohler, with which he was connected up to 1886, when he went to Carter county, Tennessee, and engaged in lumbering, his family, however, remaining in Mansfield. In 1890 he returned to Mansfield, where he has since lived. Although not actively engaged in business, he is interested in the hardware store conducted by his son, George L. Mr. Strait was married September 10, 1860, to Cordelia M. Watkins, a daughter of W. B. Watkins, of Bradford county, who has borne him four children, viz: George L., Thad B., Edith M., wife of Thomas D. Farrer, of Boise City, Idaho, and Fred W. Mr. Strait is a member of the Universalist church, and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party, his first presidential vote being cast for Abraham Lincoln.

George L. Strait, eldest son of Charles L. Strait, and grandson of Isaac Strait, was born in Austinville, Bradford county, December 2, 1865. He obtained a common school education, and became familiar with the practical details of business while clerking in his father's store. On October 24, 1888, he married Anna E. Westbrook, a daughter of J. H. Westbrook, and has two children, Walter C. and Blanche. Mr. Strait is the head of the hardware and tinsmithing house of George L. Strait, of Mansfield, and is noted for his energy and enterprise. In politics, a Republican, he has served as a member of the borough council. He is also connected with Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.

Levi Hubbard Shattuck was born at Fayston, Vermont, September 1, 1816,

a son of Henry and Olive P. (Turner) Shattuck, natives of Massachusetts. He was but two years old when his parents located in Massachusetts, where he received his primary education in the common schools, later supplemented by terms at Deerfield, Hopkins and Amherst Academies. In the meantime he taught school a part of two years. In 1836 he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and three years later to Plainfield, where he found employment as a locomotive fireman on the Elizabethtown and Somerville railroad, now the New Jersey Central. Within three months he became an engineer on the same road, and later took the position of station agent and contractor at Bound Brook, and followed the same business at Somerville, spending two years in this line of work. For the succeeding nine years he filled the position of conductor, three years on freight and six years on passenger trains. On the completion of the road to Easton, in July, 1852, Mr. Shattuck was appointed station agent at that place, which position he filled until November following, when he was tendered that of superintendent of the Corning, Blossburg and Tioga railroad. He accepted the office and made his headquarters at Corning, New York, for nearly fifteen years. In 1866 he removed to Blossburg, Tioga county, where he continued acting as superintendent of the Tioga road. That part of the road from Tioga Junction to Elmira was built under the management of Mr. Shattuck, as was also the section extending from Arnot to Hoytville, of which he was president. On December 1, 1883, he resigned the superintendency of the Tioga road for the purpose of recuperating his failing health, and retired to Mansfield in October, 1884. In a letter announcing the resignation of Mr. Shattuck, J. C. Guthrie, vice-president of the road, said:

> For thirty-one years—with zeal, energy and honesty, through changes of ownership and administration—Mr. Shattuck has faithfully served the interests of the company, and in retiring bears with him its best wishes for his health and prosperity.

On December 16, 1884, he was again elected to his former position and resumed the duties of superintendent, but finally gave up the office towards the close of 1885. Retiring to his home in Mansfield he resided there up to his death, November 1, 1888, aged seventy-two years. In 1841 Mr. Shattuck married Sarah L. Pack, and reared a family of five children, all of whom are living, viz: Mrs. William F. Fox, of Albany, New York; Mrs. Charles H. Verrill, of Franklin, New York; Henry F., a resident of Buffalo; Mrs. Charles L. Shattuck, of Elmira, and Alfred J., a lawyer of Wellsboro. Mr. Shattuck was originally a Presbyterian, but united with the Baptist church after his marriage. He always took a prominent part in church work, as teacher of an adult Bible class, and was a deacon in the Mansfield church at the time of his death. He was a man of strong character, strict integrity, and love of truth. Possessing excellent business methods, whatever his hands found to do he did with all his energy, and his success in life was principally due to his industry and faithfulness in the discharge of every duty. Upright and honorable in all his dealings with the men under his charge, he merited and won the confidence of the company and their employes.

Eber VanKeuren, M. D., was born in Showangunk, Ulster county, New York, January 25, 1821. He studied medicine and became a physician of the regular school, and for over forty years practiced in Hammondsport, Bath, Corning

and Painted Post, New York. On November 20, 1846, he married Sarah H. Baker, a descendant of Samuel Baker, the first settler of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. She was born in Pleasant Valley, New York, October 7, 1823, and became the mother of three children, viz: Frank, who died in childhood; Nellie B., wife of Samuel J. McCulloch, an attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, and a son of Rev. Samuel J. McCulloch, the first pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tioga, and Frank E., editor of the Mansfield *Advertiser*. Dr. VanKeuren died in Corning, New York, April 7, 1887, and his wife, December 3, 1886.

Frank E. VanKeuren, son of Dr. Eber VanKeuren, was born in Hammondsport, New York, October 26, 1861. He received a common school education and learned the printing trade in the office of the Steuben *Courier*, Bath, New York, where he worked four and a half years. He then found employment in the job department of the Elmira *Advertiser*, Elmira, New York, and was afterwards foreman of the same office. Returning to Bath, he worked there for a time, and then went to Wellsboro, Tioga county, where he had charge of the mechanical department of the *Advocate*. In the spring of 1885 he came to Mansfield and purchased the *Advertiser* from W. A. Rowland. In July following Sheridan E. Coles became his partner, and the paper has since been published by VanKeuren & Coles. The *Advertiser* is neutral in politics, and is devoted to the local interests of Mansfield and the eastern portion of the county. It is ably edited, its local columns readable and interesting, and it receives a liberal support. Mr. VanKeuren is well known as a practical printer, and in the spring of 1896 he received the appointment as instructor of the art of printing in the New York Trade School. On September 6, 1888, Mr. VanKeuren married Catherine E. VanNess, a daughter of P. V. and Celia (Reynolds) VanNess, to which union have been born two children, Ralph H. and Helen. In politics, Mr. VanKeuren is a Republican, and has served as burgess of Mansfield. In religion, he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is Past Master of Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.

Sheridan E. Coles was born in Elmira, New York, June 14, 1854, a son of Samuel and Sarah J. (Ferry) Coles. His father is a native of England, and his mother of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of six children, viz: Stella, wife of L. L. Flower, of Lamb's Creek; Sheridan E., of Mansfield; Arthur and Samuel, both of whom are in the marble business in St. Louis, Missouri; Mary, wife of J. O. Spelman, of Rochester, New York, and William, with Rogers, Peet & Company, of New York. The subject of this sketch was two years old when his parents removed from Elmira to Wellsboro, Tioga county, where they remained until he was twelve years of age. He learned the printing trade in the offices of the Titusville *Courier* and Oil City *Derrick*, afterwards worked in Elmira, and for a time in the state printing office, Topeka, Kansas. In December, 1882, he came to Mansfield, and worked in the office of the *Advertiser* until July, 1885, when he became a partner of Frank E. VanKeuren, under the firm name of VanKeuren & Coles, who have since owned and published the paper. On March 23, 1881, Mr. Coles married Nora A. Stacey, a daughter of Mrs. M. A. Stacey, of Leona, Bradford county, who has borne him four children, viz: Edwin S., Percy A., Inez M. and Lora Aline. In politics, Mr. Coles is a Republican. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M., and of Mansfield Lodge, No. 526, I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH SCHUSLER was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1839, a son of Frederick and Sarah (Sofield) Schusler. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of New Jersey. The former was born August 1, 1801, came to America in 1819 and worked in a sugar house in New York City for many years. He then removed to Beaver Dam, New York, where he farmed until about the year 1836, when he came to Tioga county. Here he still continued to follow agriculture. He died in Mansfield, February 11, 1890. His wife was born in 1804, and died April 14, 1892. By a former marriage, he was the father of one son, Frederick, who now resides near Wellsboro. Six children were born of his second marriage, viz: Susan, Julia, Joseph, Sarah, Ella and Alice. The subject of this sketch was reared in Tioga county, and in early manhood engaged in railroading, first as fireman for two years and subsequently as engineer for sixteen years on the Tioga railroad. He then settled on a farm in Richmond township, where he lived ten years, when he traded it for property in Mansfield, which has since been his home. Mr. Schusler also owns a farm of forty acres near that borough. On March 4, 1897, he married Mrs. Amy D. Taylor, of Mansfield. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been a member of the borough council four years. He is connected with the Masonic order, and in all the relations of life is an exemplary citizen.

JAMES ARGETSINGER, a native of Montgomery county, New York, was born December 27, 1798. His wife, Catherine Winnie, a native of the same county, was born September 4, 1798, and became the mother of the following children: Hugh, a resident of Mansfield; Philip, deceased, who was born November 25, 1824; Sarah M., deceased, born November 15, 1826; J. G., a resident of Mansfield, born May 3, 1828; Hannah, born May 16, 1831; Jane M., deceased, born July 29, 1834, and Frank W., born October 18, 1836. Mr. Argetsinger came to Rutland township, Tioga county, about 1838, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died November 8, 1875, and his wife, September 19, 1883.

HUGH ARGETSINGER was born in Montgomery county, New York, January 6, 1823, and is the eldest child of James Argetsinger. He was about fifteen years old when his parents located in Rutland township, Tioga county, where he grew to manhood on the homestead farm. In March, 1862, he married Sarah Baker, a daughter of Holland Baker, of Rutland township, who bore him one daughter, Nora, deceased wife of Frank Burdick. He married for his second wife, Elmina Prutsman, who died in March, 1871. On January 14, 1873, he married Helen Prutsman, to which union have been born two children, Charles L. and Roy J. Mr. Argetsinger resided on his farm of 150 acres, near Roseville, in Rutland township, up to the spring of 1881, when he removed to Roseville, where he resided nine years. He then became a resident of Mansfield for the purpose of educating his children. In religion, he is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party.

VARDIS SHAW was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1799, a son of Joshua and Sarah (Hawes) Shaw, who came to Tioga county in 1811. They settled at Lamb's Creek, where Vardis grew to manhood. He married Eleanor Clark, a sister of Justus B. Clark, and soon after moved into Sullivan township. He returned to the old homestead in 1838, where the remaining years of his life were passed.

He died March 24, 1863, and his wife, April 22, 1859. They were the parents of the following named children: Julia, Cynthia and Andrew, all deceased; Christina, who married Austin Bell, and after his death David Hart, now also deceased; David Porter, deceased; Maria, wife of William Althouse, of Oregon, Illinois; William M., and Daniel, the last deceased.

William M. Shaw, a son of Vardis Shaw, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, January 8, 1834, and was reared on the old homestead at Lamb's Creek. In 1856 he went to Illinois and in 1857 to Doniphan county, Kansas, where he became a member of James Lane's Free State army. He subsequently lived in Nemaha county. In 1861 he returned to Tioga county, and in October of that year enlisted in the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Potomac, in which he served two years and seven months. On March 16, 1865, he married Emma Wells, a daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Wells, who bore him eight children, as follows: Benton, deceased; Della, wife of Jesse Garrison, of Job's Corners; Blanche, wife of Howard Lewis, of Richmond township; Wells, Alfred, Nellie, William and Edna. After his marriage, Mr. Shaw settled on his present farm in Richmond township, where he owns a well-improved property of 180 acres. In politics, he is an ardent Democrat, and has served as supervisor of Richmond for ten years. He is also a member of the Mansfield Grange, and is one of the leading farmers of the township.

Peter Whitteker was born in Canada, April 14, 1796. During the War of 1812, his father was drafted into the British service. Peter went as his substitute, but not liking to fight against the United States, he deserted and took up his residence in Schoharie county, New York. There he met and married Ruth Lownsbery, a daughter of Isaac Lownsbery, October 13, 1816. She was born April 3, 1799. In 1818 Mr. Whitteker, his young wife and her father came to Tioga county and located at Canoe Camp. A few years later he removed about two miles southeast of his first location, on Canoe Camp creek, which has since been the family homestead. Here he resided until his death, in 1877. To Peter and Ruth Whitteker were born the following children: Catherine, deceased wife of S. L. Barber; Seth, of Richmond township; Plyna, who died March 26, 1895; Ari, deceased; Matilda, wife of Russell Gillet, of Mansfield; Anna Maria, deceased wife of Samuel Goodall; Mrs. Susan Eaton, of Michigan; Barney, who lives on the old homestead; Lydia Jane, widow of James Cudworth; Mary, deceased wife of E. W. Phelps; Olive, deceased; Nancy Margaret, wife of Morris Gillet, of Steuben county, New York; Albert Melville, a resident of Thayer, Kansas, and Amanda Melvina, wife of Alexander Mott, of The Dalles, Oregon.

Seth Whitteker, eldest son of Peter Whitteker, was born in Canoe Camp, Tioga county, October 25, 1818. He was reared on the homestead farm in Richmond township, and attended the common schools in boyhood. On August 26, 1840, he married Ruhamah Robinson, a daughter of Erastus and Ruhamah Robinson, natives of Rutland county, Vermont. Eleven children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Sarah, Catherine, wife of Walter Phelps, of The Dalles, Oregon; Rosalia, and Candace, both deceased; Helena, deceased wife of Watson Phelps; Almeron, James, a resident of Richmond township; Anna, wife of Edward Thomas, of Amboy, Washington; Nelson, Celia, who resides near Amboy, and Lincoln, who lives near

his father. In politics, Mr. Whitteker is a Democrat, and has served as supervisor two terms, as school director eleven years and as auditor several terms. He has lived on his present farm nearly forty years. It was a part of the Bingham estate, and originally comprised sixty-one acres, which he has added to by purchase until he now owns over 200 acres. Mr. Whitteker is one of the oldest living persons born in the township, as well as one of its most substantial and respected citizens.

Michael Fralic was born in Unadilla, New York, August 18, 1802. He was a millwright, and also followed rafting. In 1831 he came to Tioga county to erect a saw-mill for Daniel Sherwood and his sons on the Tioga river, one-half mile below Lamb's Creek bridge. He followed lumbering for several years and then purchased 200 acres of land two miles up Lamb's creek, which he cleared for the timber. He lived on this tract up to 1852, when he removed to Lamb's Creek. About 1858 he bought the old Gad Lamb water-power saw-mill of Hoard & Beach, and followed the manufacture of lumber until about 1860. He then retired from business, and was succeeded by his sons, Daniel L. and M. H., in 1866, who have since carried on the enterprise under the firm name of Fralic Brothers. Mr. Fralic married Angeline Lamb, a daughter of Daniel Lamb, son of the pioneer, Gad Lamb, to which union were born the following children: Jerusha L. and Rachel, both deceased; Daniel L., a member of the lumber firm of Fralic & Flower, Corning, New York, and of Fralic Brothers, Lamb's Creek, and M. H., a resident of the latter place. Mrs. Fralic died in August, 1877, and her husband, December 24, 1885, aged eighty-three years.

M. H. Fralic, youngest child of Michael Fralic, was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, September 16, 1844, on what is now known as the Wilson Day farm, in Lamb's Creek valley. From his youth up to the present he has been engaged in lumbering. The old mill being damaged by water in 1869, they built a new one in 1870, on the west side of the river, substituting steam for water power. Its daily capacity is 10,000 feet and the product consists of lumber, lath, flooring, siding, etc. Mr. Fralic was married December 16, 1869, to Maria J. Doane, a daughter of Julius and Julia Doane, of Covington, Tioga county, who bore him four children, viz: Willard E., who is setter in the mill of Fralic & Flower, of Corning; Walter R., George D. and Harry B. Mrs. Fralic died in August, 1889, and he was again married July 16, 1894, to Sarah Elizabeth Perry, widow of William Perry. During the Rebellion, Mr. Fralic enlisted twice. He served six weeks in Company K, Thirty-fifth Emergency Men, and in the fall of 1864 again enlisted, in Company K, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Weldon Railroad and Appomattox. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served several terms as treasurer of Richmond township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Lamb's Creek, and also of Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., of Mansfield.

Welcome Jaquish was the eldest child of Joseph and Clarissa M. (Reynolds) Jaquish, and was born in Delaware county, New York, May 22, 1816. In June, 1828, the family came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Covington township, on the farm where Charles Jaquish now lives. Welcome was then twelve years old, and he assisted his parents in clearing up the homestead, on which he grew to maturity, and subsequently removed to the Cleveland settlement, in Sullivan

township. On May 9, 1841, he married Roxina Cleveland, a daughter of Aaron and Betsey Cleveland, of Sullivan township, and in 1847 they settled on the farm in the southeastern part of Richmond township, on which their son, E. W., now lives. They became the parents of the following children: Avery W., deceased; Horace A., E. W., of Richmond; Permelia E., widow of James S. Jeliff; Clarissa M., who died January 13, 1883; Ada A., who died May 8, 1867; Elias, who died in June, 1886; Ira M., who died March 5, 1858; Ira R., who died in infancy; Floyd D., a resident of Sullivan township; Irene, who died January 3, 1862, and Emma R., who died September 10, 1864. Mr. Jaquish died upon the homestead farm in 1884, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

E. W. Jaquish, a son of Welcome and Roxina Jaquish, was born on the homestead in Richmond township, Tioga county, June 12, 1847, and obtained a common school education. In 1870 he engaged in the meat business, running a wagon through the mining districts for the accommodation of the miners, and five years later opened a meat market in Fall Brook. This he continued until the fall of 1884, when he settled on the old homestead. This farm, which in 1847 consisted of fifty-two acres, has been added to from time to time until Mr. Jaquish now owns 386 acres of land lying in Richmond, Covington and Sullivan townships. He is one of the largest land owners and heaviest tax payers in the county and has accumulated this property by untiring industry and good management. On April 27, 1881, Mr. Jaquish married Martha Preston, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Preston, of Union township, who has borne him six children, as follows: Orrin W., Daniel P., Elvin W., Francis M., John J., and Harry, the last of whom died in childhood. In politics, Mr. Jaquish is an ardent Republican, and has served as township auditor. He is a member of the K. of H. and the I. O. O. F. societies.

Orlando W. Watkins was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1860, and is the only son of S. and Sarah (Roblyer) Watkins. His father was a native of Columbia township, Bradford county, and was reared in that and Sullivan township, locating in the southwest corner of the latter in 1859, where he made his home until his death, January 16, 1889. His widow lives with her son in Richmond township. They were the parents of two children, viz: Orlando W., of Richmond township, and Nellie, wife of F. W. Horton, of Covington township. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, supplemented later by a two years' course at the State Normal School, Mansfield. He has devoted his attention to farming and lumbering, and is the owner of two farms, one of fifty acres, a part of the old homestead, and one of sixty-two acres on Canoe Camp creek, in Richmond township. The latter he purchased in 1889, and it is his present home. Mr. Watkins was married March 16, 1887, to Bettie Baity, a daughter of Edson and Rosalie Baity, of Sullivan township, and has two children, Edson and Lyle. In politics, Mr. Watkins is a Republican, and is also a member of Mainesburg Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He is a progressive and enterprising farmer and stands high in the esteem of his neighbors.

Francis Flower was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, August 14, 1811, a son of Alfred and Harriet Leonard Flower. His parents reared the following children: Eleanor, deceased wife of William B. Ripley; Sarah, who lives on the old homestead in Massachusetts; Lucius, deceased; Alfred, and Samuel,

residents of West Springfield, Massachusetts; Francis and Harriet, the latter deceased. The father was a farmer, and a prominent citizen of Springfield. He served in the Massachusetts legislature, and was for a number of years a justice of the peace and overseer of the poor. He lived to the ripe old age of over ninety years. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until the age of sixteen when he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he clerked in a store until he was twenty-five. He then removed to Rochester, New York, and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed a few years later in Buffalo, where he also filled the office of justice of the peace. He spent several years in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other places, prosecuting business ventures. In 1867 he came to Tioga county and became a member of the milling and lumbering firm of Flower & Waters, of which his brother Lucius was the head. This firm afterwards became Shaw, Flower & Company. They operated a saw-mill about a mile above the village of Lamb's Creek, on the stream of the same name. About 1875 Mr. Flower located in Lamb's Creek and opened a grocery store, which he still carries on. In 1881 he married Augusta A. Luther. Politically, Mr. Flower is a Democrat, and in religion, a Presbyterian. He is one of the oldest citizens of Tioga county, notwithstanding which he is in full possession of mind and memory, and quite an active and vigorous man.

B. H. Osgood was born in Chemung county, New York, April 11, 1852, and came with his parents to Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1857. His father died in that township, and his mother still lives there. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Hannah J., deceased; Nathaniel, a resident of Charleston; Levi, who lives near Keeneyville; Frank, a resident of Michigan; B. H., of Richmond township; Elizabeth, wife of Shuble Peters, of Elmira, and Mary, wife of Calvin Nixon, of Lawrenceville. The subject of this sketch received a common school education and in early manhood followed lumbering. About the year 1878 he purchased 113 acres of land on Pickle hill, which he still owns. Twelve years later he rented the old Asa Mann farm, north of Mansfield borough, now the property of R. W. Rose, which he has successfully cultivated in connection with his own homestead, and now ranks among the successful and progressive farmers of the township. Mr. Osgood was married April 6, 1872, to Elizabeth McConnell, a daughter of Henry McConnell, to which union have been born eight children, viz: Ruth, Clarence and Leonard, both deceased; Watson, Irvin, Levina, Eva and Walter. In politics, Mr. Osgood is a Republican, and has served as a supervisor in Richmond township. He is also a member of the Mansfield Grange, and in religion, an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP AND MAINESBURG.

Samuel Reynolds came from Vermont about 1803, to Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the first settlers in that part of the county. For the first few years after his settlement, he, and sometimes his wife, was compelled to go to Williamsport on horseback to secure provisions and household necessaries for his family. There were no roads through Sullivan at that period, excepting mere bridle-paths cut out by the pioneers. He was married

before coming to this county, in 1801, to Anna Mann, of Rhode Island, and brought his young wife into the wilderness of Sullivan township to share his trials and hardships. Ten children were born to them, viz: Mrs. Eliza Austin, Draper, Thomas, Mrs. Phoebe Rew, Lyman, Mrs. Leonora Hazard, Mahala, Almeda, Asa and Joshua, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Hazard, who resides in Illinois. Besides rearing this large family, the parents secured a competence to protect them in old age, though it was acquired by the greatest industry and the most rigid economy. Mr. Reynolds and family were firm adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat, and took an active part in political affairs. He died in 1843, aged about sixty years. His wife survived him eleven years, dying in 1854, aged seventy.

Thomas Reynolds, second son of Samuel and Anna Reynolds, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, February 25, 1808. He died October 3, 1896, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest citizens of his native county. In boyhood he had no educational advantages, as there were no schools in his neighborhood at that early day, but through the passing years he obtained that practical knowledge of men and affairs which a man learns as he travels along the pathway of life. In 1832 he married Amelia Webster, of Sullivan township, to which union were born four children, viz: VanBuren, Cyrus, a resident of Illinois; Lyman, deceased, and Nelson. Mrs. Reynolds died in 1851, and believing that his children needed a mother's care, he was again married April 10, 1853, to Mary Moore, a daughter of James Moore, of Sylvania, Bradford county, who is the mother of one daughter, Mrs. Ella Rumsey. In politics, Mr. Reynolds was always an ardent Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President. At the time of his death he was the oldest citizen in Sullivan township, and was in full possession of all his faculties, except that of sight. He possessed a most wonderful memory, and his reminiscences of pioneer days and events were very interesting. He was postmaster of the office now known as Sullivan during President Van Buren's administration, and also served as constable, collector, supervisor and justice of the peace. He assisted to clear the land now embraced within the borough of Mansfield, and particularly that portion on which the bank and Hotel Allen now stand. Mr. Reynolds and wife were members of State Road Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was the first Sabbath-school superintendent, and which he helped to build and maintain. For many years he was class leader and steward of the church, but when his eyesight failed him, he was compelled to give up active church work. Mr. Reynolds was a man of progressive ideas and public spirit, upright in all things, and respected by the leading people of his native county.

James Gray, Sr., was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1760, and there grew to manhood. He resided a few years in Boston, Massachusetts, and then removed to Cooperstown, New York. In 1805 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located in what is now known as Gray's valley, which was so named in his honor, where he bought 1,000 acres of land and paid cash for it. The place of his settlement is one of the prettiest and most fertile spots in Tioga county, and he was one of the earliest among the pioneers of the township. Little of his early life is known by his descendants, except that he served seven years in the Continental army, and thus did his full share towards establishing this free government. He was dis-

charged from the service with the rank of captain. In 1785, he married Parthenia White, of Norfolk, Connecticut, who bore him a family of nine children, as follows: John, James, Silas, George W., Renssalear, Betsey, Mrs. Aurelia Ripley, Mrs. Evelina Rumsey, and Mrs. Melissa Reynolds. Mr. Gray was originally a Federalist and afterwards a Whig. In religion, both he and his wife were Episcopalians. He died March 1, 1846, his wife having preceded him to the grave, in May, 1833.

James Gray, second son of James Gray, Sr., was born in Sharon, Connecticut, November 25, 1790, and removed with his parents to Otsego county, New York, in childhood. When he was fifteen years old the family located in Sullivan township, Tioga county, and his subsequent life was passed in Gray's valley. On September 11, 1817, he married Maria Campbell, of Springfield, Bradford county, who bore him one son, Victor M., since deceased. Mrs. Gray died February 26, 1820, and on December 28th following, he married Lorena Doud, who bore him six children, as follows: Mrs. Isabella Reynolds, deceased; Lafayette; Mrs. Louisa Robbins, who lives at Corning; Mrs. Henrietta Young, deceased; Delaune, deceased, and Mrs. Lorancy Baker, deceased. Mrs. Gray died October 2, 1833, and on May 19, 1844, he married Martha Pinkham, of Tioga, who bore him one daughter, Mrs. Ida P. Webster, of Williamsport. Mr. Gray died July 25, 1860. His widow survived until July 10, 1877, and died at the residence of her daughter in Williamsport. He was a Whig until 1828, when he supported Andrew Jackson for the presidency, and remained a Democrat until 1856. In that year he became a Republican, and voted that ticket until his death. For nearly twenty-five years he served as a justice of the peace, and was postmaster at Gray's Valley a long period. Mr. Gray and family were members of the Baptist church, in which he filled the offices of clerk and deacon for many years.

Lafayette Gray, eldest son of James and Lorena Gray, was born on the homestead in Gray's valley, Sullivan township, Tioga county, March 20, 1824. He obtained a good common school education, and from 1846 to 1855 he taught in the public schools of the county. Since that time he has devoted his attention to farming, making dairying a specialty. On October 3, 1847, he married Amanda V. Haven, of Bradford county, who bore him four children, viz: James E., Wilton D., Mrs. Alice Rose, and Fred L., a resident of California. Mrs. Gray died February 8 1887, and he was again married May 19, 1891, to Mrs. Aletta Baker, a daughter of Laben L. and Nancy Rockwell, of Rutland township. Prior to 1856, Mr. Gray was a Democrat, since which year he has been an ardent Republican. He filled the office of school director about nine years, and both he and his family are connected with the Baptist church.

Wilton D. Gray, second son of Lafayette and Amanda V. Gray, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, January 31, 1853, and was reared upon the homestead farm. After completing his primary education in the district schools, he attended the Wellsboro graded schools until 1870, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming. He was married October 22, 1878, to Anna Rose, a daughter of Elliott S. Rose, of Sullivan township, and has two children, viz: Nellie, born October 9, 1888, and Jessie, March 21, 1892. Mr. Gray is a stanch Republican, and both he and wife are members of the State Road Baptist church. He is connected with Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F., and takes a deep interest in

public affairs. Mr. Gray is recognized as one of the progressive young farmers of his native township, in which his entire life has been passed.

PAUL CUDWORTH was born in Massachusetts, there grew to manhood and married Sarah Drinkwater, a native of the same State. Their children were Paul, Apollos, Samuel, James, Mollie, who married Hanover Pitts, and Susannah, who married Noah Rumsey, Sr. Mr. Cudworth removed with his family to Vermont, remaining there until about 1808, when he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Sullivan township. He and wife were pioneers of that locality and passed the remaining years of their lives in Sullivan.

JAMES CUDWORTH, SR., son of Paul Cudworth, was born in Massachusetts, August 17, 1795, and came with his parents to Sullivan township, Tioga county, when about thirteen years old. He served as a drummer boy in the War of 1812. Soon after arriving at his majority he married Anna Doud, a daughter of Peleg Doud, one of the pioneers of Sullivan township. She was born September 17, 1799, and bore him the following named children: Jerome B., of Mainesburg; Sarah Ann, widow of Edward A. Fish, of Wellsboro; James and William, both deceased; Julia Ann, and Paul C., a resident of Michigan. Mr. Cudworth died April 18, 1836, on the farm now the home of his grandson, James C. Cudworth. His wife died January 16, 1866.

JAMES CUDWORTH, a son of James Cudworth, Sr., was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1826, and there grew to manhood. He obtained very little schooling and spent his early life upon a farm. On May 30, 1849, he married Lydia J. Whitteker, a daughter of Peter Whitteker, of Richmond township, who became the mother of three children, viz: Julia L., born September 17, 1851, wife of J. W. DeWitt; Virginia L., born October 7, 1853, wife of C. F. Parkhurst, and James C. Mr. Cudworth removed to Mainesburg in 1885, entering into partnership with his son-in-law, J. W. DeWitt, in the mercantile business. He remained in that business until March, 1892, when he sold out and returned to his farm, where he died, July 16, 1892. His widow resides in Mainesburg. He was a member of Cherry Flats Baptist church, to which his family also adheres. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat, and during the Rebellion he gave both time and money liberally towards raising troops to defend the flag and preserve the Union.

JAMES C. CUDWORTH was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, May 3, 1863, on the farm which he now owns and resides upon. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and afterwards the State Normal School at Mansfield. After working on the homestead farm five years, he formed a partnership with J. W. DeWitt and engaged in merchandising at Mainesburg, which business he followed for two years. In 1886 he purchased the old homestead, and has since given his attention to agriculture. He makes a specialty of dairying, keeps from twenty to twenty-five cows, and is one of the partners in the Mainesburg Co-operative Creamery. Mr. Cudworth was married May 12, 1882, to Grace D. Maine, a daughter of Dr. G. D. Maine, of Mainesburg, and has two children, Katie E. and Charles J. He is an ardent Democrat, and has filled the office of school director. In religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Mainesburg, to which society his family also belong, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

PELEG DOUD, a native of Hubbardton, Vermont, came to Tioga county, Penn-

sylvania, about 1808 or 1809, and settled in Sullivan township. He was married in Vermont to Isabella Rumsey, to which union were born ten children, eight in Vermont and two in Sullivan township, viz: Millie, who died in youth; Sally, who married John Gray; Betsey, who married Roswell Webster; Lorena, who married James Gray; Anna, who married James Cudworth, Sr.; Lurancy, who married Levi Rexford; Philemon, Munson, Peleg W. and Ripley H. Mrs. Doud died in 1814. Her husband survived until about 1840, dying at a ripe old age. Mr. Doud was one of the first settlers in Sullivan township. For many years he was a deacon in the Baptist church and services were often held at his house. In politics, he was a Whig.

Rev. Peleg W. Doud was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, May 29, 1810, a son of Peleg Doud. He was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools. For many years he was a minister of the Free Will Baptist church, and also a member of the church board of officers. On December 25, 1832, he married Amanda R. Packard, a daughter of John and Rebecca Packard, of Sullivan township. Five children were born to this union, viz: Warren, Hobart R., Omer P., Annie, and Helen, wife of Daniel F. Rumsey. Mrs. Doud died June 9, 1893. Her mother, now in her 102nd year, resides in Covington township. Mr. Doud makes his home with his son-in-law, Daniel F. Rumsey, of Sullivan. In early life he was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He is now one of the oldest living persons born in Tioga county.

Russell Rose was one of the first settlers in what is now Ward township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He was born in Connecticut, June 11, 1753. Little is known of his early life, but at the age of twenty-three he enlisted in the Continental army and served throughout that struggle for liberty. While in camp at Valley Forge he was promoted to serve as an aide on Washington's staff, and did good and efficient service. After the war was over he returned to Connecticut, where he married Phoebe Orvis, who bore him two children, Achsah and Phoebe. Mrs. Rose died in November, 1786, and in March, 1788, he married Lydia Orvis. She was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, March 20, 1764, and became the mother of eight children, as follows: Daniel, Sophronia, Rexford, Crippin, Enos, Rebecca, the widow of John Packard, who now resides in Covington, Tioga county, at the extraordinary age of 101, being the only survivor of the family; Lydia, and Phoebe. Mr. Rose and family came from Connecticut to Tioga county in 1807, and located in the midst of an unbroken forest, in what is now Ward township, but soon afterward removed to Sullivan township, and settled on the State road. With the assistance of his children, he rapidly cleared off quite a snug little farm, and at his death, June 1, 1830, he was one of the best known men in the county. In politics, he was originally a Federalist, and afterwards cast his fortunes with the Whig party. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist church. She survived her husband over a quarter of a century, dying June 3, 1857. It is stated of Mr. Rose that during President Monroe's administration, he went afoot to Washington, D. C., to see why his pension had been withheld from him. On his arrival the officer in charge said he could not attend to his case until the next day, but Mr. Rose threatening to go to the President direct, he promptly rectified the matter, and the old veteran returned home as he had gone, arriving there none the worse for his long tramp.

Daniel Rose, eldest son of Russell and Lydia Rose, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, May 16, 1789, and there grew to manhood. He came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, two years after his father, and settled in the eastern part of Sullivan township, on what is now the State road. He enlisted in the War of 1812, and served until May, 1814, when he returned to his home in Tioga county. In September, 1814, he married Sally Elliott, a daughter of Nathaniel Elliott, of Covington, Tioga county. She taught the first school opened in Richmond township. Eight children were born to this marriage, viz: James M., Elliott S., Mrs. Sally Ely, Russell B., Mrs. Clarissa Wheeler, Daniel, Enos, and one that died in early youth. Of these Elliott S. and Russell B. are living. The family were connected with the State Road Baptist church, in which faith the parents lived and died. In politics, Mr. Rose was an enthusiastic Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay. He died February 4, 1852, in his sixty-third year. His wife survived him over eighteen years, dying August 26, 1870, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Elliott S. Rose, second son of Daniel and Sally Rose, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, June 18, 1817. He attended the district schools in boyhood, obtaining but a limited education, and later engaged in farming, which, with the exception of about twenty years spent in buying and selling cattle, he made his life vocation, his specialty being dairying and sheep raising. Mr. Rose was married October 28, 1841, to Laura A. Morgan, a daughter of Dennis and Betsey (Black) Morgan, natives of Blanford, Massachusetts. She was born in Blanford, February 2, 1824, and was only eight years old when her parents settled in Sullivan township, Tioga county. She is the mother of four children, all of whom are living, viz: William Pembrooke, Warren D., Anna, wife of Wilton D. Gray, and Morgan E. Mr. Rose is a leading member of the State Road Baptist church, and has been an officer in that body for many years. He was originally a Whig, casting his first vote for William Henry Harrison for president in 1840, and when the Republican party was organized he became one of its most enthusiastic workers. He served as auditor and constable for many years. On October 28, 1891, Mr. and Mrs. Rose celebrated their golden wedding, and it is said by one who was there, that "a more pleasant and happy couple could not be found in Tioga county." Mr. Rose can look back with pardonable pride on a successful business career and a life filled with good deeds and kind actions.

William Pembrooke Rose was born on the old homestead in Sullivan township, Tioga county, December 4, 1846, and is the eldest child of Elliott S. and Laura A. Rose. After completing the common school course, he attended the State Normal School at Mansfield until 1865. He then entered the Commercial College at Binghamton, New York, from which he was graduated February 3, 1867, thus completing his education. In 1869-70, he conducted a store at Fall Brook, Tioga county. He afterwards returned to the farm in Sullivan township, on which he remained until 1886, when he and M. F. Rose purchased a store in Mainesburg, and carried on the mercantile business there for six years. After retiring from that business, he and his brother, Warren D., under the firm name of Rose Brothers, commenced buying and shipping to the eastern markets hay, grain and all kinds of farm produce, in which they have been highly successful and still continue. Mr. Rose was married November 25, 1870, to Harriet Palmer, a daughter of Nathan Palmer, of Sullivan

township, Tioga county, and has one son, Elmer N. Mr. Rose and wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he fills the office of clerk. He is a stanch Republican, and has held nearly every office in Mainesburg at different periods, including the office of postmaster during Harrison's administration. He is one of the oldest members and Past Grands of Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F., is recognized as a substantial and successful business man, and is held in high esteem by the best people of the community.

Warren D. Rose, second son of Elliott S. and Laura A. Rose, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, February 2, 1850, and grew to manhood upon the homestead farm. He obtained a common school education, later attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, and began teaching when but sixteen years of age, following that vocation in Sullivan township six years. In the meantime he devoted some attention to his farm duties, and also began buying and shipping live stock. He subsequently entered into partnership with his brother, William P., for the purpose of buying farmers' produce, in which line they have done a very large business, being to-day among the extensive dealers in the county. Warren D. has also been a successful live-stock buyer for twenty-five years. Mr. Rose was married October 22, 1872, to Alice Gray, only daughter of Lafayette Gray, of Sullivan township, and has four children: Edith, a graduate of the State Normal School at Mansfield, in the class of 1895, who is now engaged in teaching; Fred E., Warren Gray, and an infant son. Mr. Rose is a stanch Republican, and has served as township treasurer for several years. He and family are adherents of the State Road Baptist church, in which he fills the office of trustee. He is looked upon as one of the most energetic and worthy citizens of his native township.

Morgan E. Rose, youngest son of Elliott S. Rose, was born on the homestead in Sullivan township, Tioga county, February 26, 1859. After completing a common school education, he took a course in the State Normal School at Mansfield, and then settled down to farm life. He manages about 400 acres of land, including his father's homestead, and has devoted much time to stock raising. He is also engaged in business in Mansfield, as a dealer in coal, wood and builders' supplies. On December 20, 1882, he married Nellie Miller, a daughter of Darwin D. Miller, of Sullivan township, and has one daughter, Edna. He and wife are members of the State Road Baptist church, in which he has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school for several years. In politics, Mr. Rose is a Republican, and is one of the progressive farmers of Sullivan township.

Dennis Morgan was born in Blanford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, in 1801, a son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Sewell) Morgan, of the same State. His father was a native of Wales, and a farmer by occupation. He followed his son to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of seventy-four years. In 1832 Dennis Morgan came to Sullivan township, Tioga county, where he bought a farm of 100 acres, which he cleared and improved. He married Betsey Black, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1801. She bore him three daughters and one son, named as follows: Laura Ann, wife of Elliott S. Rose; Jane E., who married Russell B. Rose; Maryett, who married D. D. Miller, and Fordyce S. Mr. Morgan and wife were members of the Baptist church, and died in that faith. He took a deep interest

in church work and acted as clerk for many years. In politics, he was a Whig. He was captain of a local militia company, and was a man of soldiery bearing.

Noah Rumsey, Sr., was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, March 20, 1768, and was a son of Isaac Rumsey. His grandfather, Joseph Rumsey, was a son of Robert Rumsey, a grandson of William Rumsey, and a great-grandson of Robert Rumsey, Sr., who settled in Connecticut in 1645. Noah grew to manhood in his native county, and married Susannah Cudworth, who bore him a family of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Mrs. Sally Austin, Aaron, Noah, Mrs. Deziah Grandy, Leander D., Orlando S., Jesse C., Mrs. Olivia DeWitt, Joseph, Ameda and Abigail, all of whom are dead. Mr. Rumsey came from Hubbardton, Vermont, to Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1807. He built the first grist-mill in this section of the county, on the site of Mainesburg, which he operated for a few years and then sold it. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, but took no active interest in public affairs. He died May 19, 1839, and his wife twelve or fifteen years later, leaving numerous descendants.

Aaron Rumsey, oldest son of Noah Rumsey, Sr., was born in Hubbardton, Vermont, April 7, 1803, and was four years old when his parents settled in Sullivan township, Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, assisting his parents in clearing the farm and enduring the hardships of pioneer life. On April 27, 1837, he married Orilla Fairchild, a native of Connecticut, born August 15, 1815, to which union were born the following children: Adelaide, deceased wife of Lewis B. Lucas; Jesse, of Sullivan township; Adalena, wife of Capt. Homer J. Ripley; Adaline M., who lives with her mother on the old homestead; Ameda S., wife of Volney Ripley; Martha M., deceased; Emery J. and Daniel F., both residents of Sullivan; Julia Ann, wife of Roswell P. Ripley, and Fremont, deceased. Mr. Rumsey was prominent in the early militia, in which he held the rank of major. He was a stanch Republican, in politics, and filled several local offices. During his early manhood he followed lumbering as an occupation, and was one of the prosperous farmers and leading citizens of his township. He died July 11, 1886.

Emery J. Rumsey was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, July 14, 1852, and is the second youngest son of Aaron Rumsey, and grandson of Noah Rumsey, Sr. After completing a common school course, he spent two terms in the State Normal School at Mansfield. He then engaged in clerking in the only general store in Mainesburg at that time, which he followed one year, and then removed to the farm upon which he has since lived, located three miles east of Mainesburg. On December 17, 1879, he married Ella Reynolds, a daughter of Thomas Reynolds, of Sullivan township. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mainesburg, and he is connected with Mainesburg Grange. Mr. Rumsey is an unswerving Republican, and firmly believes in the principles of that party, especially the doctrine of high protection for American industries.

Noah Rumsey, Jr., was born in Hubbardton, Vermont, August 4, 1805, and was but two years old when his parents settled in Sullivan township, Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood assisting his parents in the home duties and undergoing the trials and hardships incident to pioneer days. On February 20, 1834, he married Sally A. Gitchell, of Sullivan township, who became the mother of twelve children, viz: Mrs. Mary Miller, Charles M., Mrs. Olivia Jones, deceased; Joseph B., and David N., the last deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Lovell, Aaron L., Mrs. Rosina D.

Bardwell, Elmina, deceased; Eli G. and two that died in infancy. Like his father, he was a stanch Democrat, and both he and wife were members of Cherry Flats Baptist church. Mr. Rumsey died November 24, 1859, and his wife, March 21, 1887, aged seventy-four years.

Charles M. Rumsey, eldest son of Noah Rumsey, Jr., was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, July 30, 1837, and was reared upon the homestead farm. On November 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. At Lebanon, Virginia, May 5, 1862, his horse was shot from under him, and in falling broke several of his ribs. He was so severely injured that he was confined to the hospital three months, and never fully recovered. During his confinement in the hospital, he was taken prisoner, but was paroled the following day. Upon leaving the hospital he was on detached duty, as clerk to the division commissary, and was finally discharged from the service November 1, 1864. Returning to his home in Sullivan township, he resumed farming, which occupation he has followed up to the present. Mr. Rumsey was married March 27, 1866, to Matilda A. Gifford, a daughter of William Gifford, of Richmond township. Three children were born to this union, one of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Clark, born January 9, 1871, married Daisy Levalley, of Covington, November 16, 1892, and had one child, Matilda, and died February 18, 1894; and Ralph, born February 9, 1873, who died March 4, 1874. Mrs. Rumsey died May 30, 1884, and he was again married February 17, 1886, to Angeline Ely, a daughter of Frederick and Sally Ely, of Charleston township. Mr. Rumsey is an ardent Democrat, and served as county commissioner one term. He also filled the offices of supervisor, constable and collector of his township. He and family are members of the Disciples church, of Mainesburg, and he is connected with Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., and Sullivan Grange, No. 84, P. of H.

John Maine was born in Scipio, New York, November 29, 1779, and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in early manhood, locating in Lawrence township. About 1825 he setted near the site of Mainesburg, which village was named in his honor. He was a miller by trade, and always followed that business or farming. On December 25, 1808, he married Nancy Spencer, a daughter of Uriah Spencer, to which union were born fourteen children, viz: Alexander, Horace S., Mrs. Celia Rose, Samuel, Harriet, Uriah E., a resident of Missouri; Mrs. Deborah Phelps, Andrew J., George D., Mrs. Fannie A. Green, Edwin R., Mrs. Sarah Richards, a resident of Nelson, Tioga county; Eleanor M. and Charles R. Of this large family only three are living, Uriah E., Edwin R. and Mrs. Sarah Richards. Mr. Maine was a Democrat in early manhood, subsequently joined the Free Soil party, and later entered the Republican ranks. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist church, and he was also connected with the Masonic order. Mr. Maine died December 17, 1857, and his wife, September 21, 1873.

George D. Maine, physician and surgeon, sixth son of John and Nancy Maine, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, July 24, 1826. He attended the district schools in boyhood, was a student at the old Troy Academy, and afterwards entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1860. He commenced practice at Austinville, and one year later located in Mainesburg, Tioga county, where he continued in the active

duties of his profession for thirty-six years. When the call for troops came, Dr. Maine enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as assistant surgeon of that regiment until mustered out, in August, 1865, when he resumed his practice at Mainesburg. Dr. Maine married Jane E. Gregory, of Elmira, New York, and reared two daughters, both married: Mrs. Kate M. Holcomb, and Mrs. Grace D. Cudworth. Mrs. Maine died in Philadelphia, January 2, 1896, where she had gone for the purpose of having an operation performed. In politics, Dr. Maine was a stanch Republican, and firm in the support of the principles and measures of that party. He also belonged to the I. O. O. F. for many years. But his principal attention was devoted to his professional duties, in which he was very successful. Through the passing years he won the confidence and esteem of the community, both as a physician and a citizen, and was recognized as a man of high honor and strict integrity. He died at his home in Mainesburg, May 19, 1897.

Alvin B. Austin was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1800, and followed the occupations of farmer and mason. In 1820 he came to Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, locating at what is now Mainesburg. On January 8, 1824, he married Sally D. Rumsey, a daughter of Noah Rumsey, Sr., a pioneer of Sullivan. Seven children were born to this marriage, viz: Mrs. Ameda Shelton, deceased; Aaron, who resides in Nevada; Luther, a resident of Bradford county; Leander R., deceased; Daniel B., who lives in California; Joseph B., deceased, and Jesse W., a resident of Mainesburg. Mr. Austin and family were adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. Mrs. Austin died March 11, 1878, and her husband, December 21, 1881.

Leander R. Austin was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, on the site of the Mainesburg church, June 28, 1831, and was the third son of Alvin B. and Sally D. Austin. With the exception of a short period that he clerked for his uncle, L. D. Rumsey, in a store, he followed agriculture until 1876, when he embarked in merchandising at Mainesburg, in partnership with Baldwin Parkhurst. In 1880 they dissolved partnership, and in 1882 he purchased H. E. Bartlett's dry goods and grocery store, which he sold to R. W. Rose in 1884. On June 26, 1884, he bought the drug store of Dr. I. N. Wright, and converting it into a grocery and hardware store, he formed a partnership with Capt. Homer J. Ripley. In 1886 he sold his interest to Captain Ripley, and in 1888 he entered the employ of the Keystone View Company as salesman, in which capacity he acted until 1890 when he became a partner in the business and so continued until his death, October 9, 1893. Mr. Austin was twice married. His first marriage occurred in 1857, to Rebecca Brown, of Covington, who died in 1876. On February 20, 1878, he married Mittie E., a daughter of P. P. Smith, of Sullivan township, who bore him one daughter, Ethel L., born February 10, 1892. L. Emory Austin, third son of Jesse W. Austin, became a member of the family of Leander R. and Mittie E. Austin April 10, 1880, and March 5, 1890, he married Miss Minnie Rumsey. They have one daughter, Leah Graice, born August 1, 1895. Mr. Austin was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mainesburg, and also of Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F.

Joshua Smith came from Tompkins county, New York, to Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. Shortly before, he married Lydia Clark, of the first-named State and county, and they came to Sullivan township together and

commenced pioneer life in Tioga county. Seven children were born to them in this county, named as follows: Dennis, deceased; Philetus P., Ephraim C., Burinthia, who was scalded to death; Joshua, who was burned to death in a coal fire when an infant; Mrs. Olive Squires, and Mrs. Diantha Watkins. Mrs. Smith died in 1840, and he was again married in 1842, to Diadama Roblyer, who became the mother of one daughter, Lydia, since deceased. Mr. Smith was an ardent Republican, and both he and wife were members of Mainesburg Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1859, and his wife, December 1, 1846.

Philetus P. Smith was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, January 13, 1825, and is the eldest living child of Joshua and Lydia Smith. He obtained a good common school education, and subsequently taught for fifteen years in Sullivan township, during the winter seasons, with the exception of one term in Rutland In the summer months he followed farming, and since giving up teaching he has made farming his occupation. He married Roxie E. Scouten, of Sullivan township, and is the father of eight children, viz: Mrs. Elizabeth Rumsey, Mrs. Frankie Leiby, Mrs. Mittie E. Austin, Mrs. Florrie E. Maynard, Mrs. Jennie Bartlett, Mrs. Vinie L. Smith, H. P., and one that died in early youth. Mr. Smith is an active Prohibitionist, has been a school director for twenty-four years, and has also filled the office of township auditor. He and family are members of Mainesburg Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a class leader, steward and trustee for about twenty-five years. Some years ago he was a member of Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F. Mr. Smith is recognized as one of the intelligent and progressive farmers of his native township.

Arad Smith came from New York state to Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1824, bringing with him his young wife to share the hardships and trials of pioneer life. He was married in New York, in April, 1822, to Margery Ganoung, who became the mother of six children, as follows: Charles G., Mrs. Phoebe Palmer, Levi, deceased; Mrs. Sally Chandler, deceased; Albert, and Mrs. Louisa Nash, deceased. Mr. Smith settled in the midst of the primitive forest, erected a log cabin, and went to work bravely to make for himself and family a home, in which undertaking he was successful. In politics, he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Elk Run. He did not believe in secret societies, consequently never became a member of any of them. Mr. Smith died in Mansfield, November 4, 1889, surviving his wife more than seven years, her death occurring January 1, 1882.

Charles G. Smith, eldest child of Arad Smith, was born in New York state, May 4, 1823, and was in his second year when his parents settled in Sullivan township, Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood, inured to the hardships of pioneer days, and has made farming his life vocation. In September, 1843, he married Sallie Chandler, of Sullivan township, to which union were born four children, viz: Mrs. Margery Richmond, Byron C., Mrs. Julia Tanner, deceased, and Fred I., who is now studying for the ministry. Mrs. Smith died April 9, 1872, and he was again married October 8, 1873, to Emeline Brundage, who died April 7, 1879. Mr. Smith's third marriage occurred November 19, 1879, with Rosilla Perry, a daughter of Marvin Perry. Her father was a son of Jonathan Perry, and married Laura Gaylord, of Vermont, who bore him a family of six children. Marvin Perry died Feb-

ruary 25, 1862, aged sixty-one years, and his wife, October 17, 1873. Mr. Smith and wife are members of Elk Run Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Prohibitionist. He is also connected with East Sullivan Grange, No. 821, P. of H. Mr. Smith began his business life comparatively poor, but is to-day one of the prosperous citizens of the township.

JACOB HULSLANDER came from Tompkins county, New York, to Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1831. He was married in Tompkins county, in May 1805, to Elizabeth Bell, who bore him a family of ten children, viz. John, Isaac, David, Peter, William, Ezekiel, Jacob, Mrs. Susan Sweet, Mrs. Eliza Stewart and Maria, all of whom are dead except William, who lives in Steuben county, New York. Mr. Hulslander was a soldier in the War of 1812, while his father served in the Revolution. In politics, he was a life-long Democrat, and in religious faith, a Presbyterian. He died upon his farm in Sullivan township, in May, 1849. His wife survived him until June, 1853.

PETER HULSLANDER, fourth son of Jacob Hulslander, was born in Orange county, New York, April 17, 1813, and came with his parents to Sullivan township, Tioga county, when about eighteen years of age. He was born and reared on a farm, and made farming his life vocation. On October 16, 1834, he married Amanda Soper, a daughter of Roger Soper, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Ten children were born to this union, as follows: Elijah, a resident of Bradford county; William, deceased; Mrs. Mary Benedict, of East Charleston; Mrs. Ellen Benedict, of Bradford county; Prof. George F., of Boston; C. B., of Sullivan township; Mrs. Melinda Furgeson, of Liberty township; Winfield S., who lives in Scranton; Mrs. Charlotte Robbins and Mrs. Emma Colgrove, of Detroit, Michigan. William, George F. and C. B. were soldiers in the Union army during the Rebellion. Mr. Hulslander was first a Whig and later a Republican. He died in March, 1891, his wife having preceded him, February 6, 1886.

C. B. HULSLANDER was born on the old homestead in Sullivan township, Tioga county, June 19, 1847, and is a son of Peter Hulslander. In August, 1864, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the battles of Fort Steadman, Petersburg, and several other minor engagements. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Hulslander was married November 21, 1869, to Janette Ferguson, a daughter of Uriah Ferguson, of Bradford county. Nine children have been born to this marriage, viz: Fred and Eva, both deceased; Nellie, Thomas, Harry, Vera, Fannie, Burt and Morton. In politics, Mr. Hulslander is a Republican, and is a member of Roseville Post, No. 616, G. A. R.

JOSHUA SHAW was born in Abington, Massachusetts, in 1764, there grew to manhood and married Sarah Hawes, of the same place. In 1810 he came on foot to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in company with Noah Nash, and purchased 106 acres of land from Elijah Clark, located in Tioga valley, between Lamb's Creek and Mansfield. Returning to his native State, he brought his family to his new home in Tioga county in 1811, and began the life of a pioneer. He was a carpenter, but followed farming the greater portion of his life. To Joshua and Sarah Shaw, were born seven children, viz: Mrs. Rhoda Burley, subsequently Barnes; Mrs. Sallie Ripley, Vardis, Mrs. Polly Cleveland, Rodney C., Deborah and Daniel M., all of whom are dead. The family

were adherents of the Baptist church, and Mr. Shaw was one of the organizers of that society in Sullivan township, the first services being held at the house of Peleg Doud, eight miles distant, whither they traveled through the forest on horseback. In politics, Mr. Shaw was an enthusiastic Whig. He died May 24, 1842, aged seventy-eight years. His wife survived him eight years, dying May 13, 1850, in the eighty-third year of her age.

Daniel M. Shaw was born in Massachusetts, in 1808, and came with his parents to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, when about three years old. He grew to manhood upon the homestead farm, assisting his parents in the home duties, and attending at intervals the pioneer schools of the neighborhood. On January 22, 1835, he married Jane Seaman, a daughter of Gardner and Mercy Seaman, of Bradford county. She was born in that county December 8, 1811, and became the mother of eleven children, one of whom died in infancy. The others were named as follows: Charles Milton, Byron M., who enlisted in 1861, in Company B, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in the rebel prison at Florence, South Carolina, in 1865; Claudia and Flavius J., both deceased; Freeman, a resident of Sullivan township; S. G., who lives in Bradford county; Martha A., widow of R. H. Brodrick, and mother of two children, C. Ray and Robert M.; Mary, deceased; Mrs. Sarah M. Hagar, of Richmond township, and Mortimer, deceased. After Mr. Shaw's marriage, he purchased ninety acres of land in Sullivan township, to which he subsequently added until he owned 235 acres of as fine land as lays in Sullivan township. He was originally a Whig, but cast his fortunes with the Republican party in 1856, and remained so until his death. He served for many years as a school director, and was one of the useful citizens of the community. He was a member of the Universalist church, of Mansfield, and also of the Good Templars' society, of Mainesburg. He died April 30, 1884. His widow resides upon the old homestead, now the property of her son, Freeman, and Mrs. Martha A. Brodrick, and at the ripe old age of eighty-five years, confidently awaits the call to eternal life.

Freeman Shaw was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, November 28, 1843, and is a son of Daniel M. and Jane Shaw. After completing a common school course, he settled down to work upon his father's farm, and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He makes a specialty of dairying, and is one of the most successful and substantial citizens of the township. In politics, he is an active worker in the Republican party, but refuses to accept or hold office of any kind. He is a member of Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F.; also of Mainesburg Grange, No. 84, P. of H., and is one of the enterprising farmers of his native township.

Charles Milton Shaw, eldest son of Daniel M. and Jane Shaw, was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, July 24, 1836, and was reared to manhood upon his father's farm. In 1855 he started on a trip west, by way of the Great Lakes, and located in Marquette county, Wisconsin. He remained in that section of the country three years, and then returned home, via the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Pittsburg, and thence overland. He settled down to farming, which occupation he has since followed. He now makes a specialty of dairying, having at all times from fifteen to twenty head of cattle on his farm. On December 29, 1859, Mr. Shaw married Melissa R. Mabie, a daughter of Levi Mabie, of Sullivan township. Her father was

a captain in the Seventieth New York regiment in the War of 1812. Eight children were born to this union, viz: Nettie R., born April 23, 1861, who married S. A. Smith, of Middlebury, November 22, 1882, and has two children, Maude E. and Ralph M.; Bertha A., born April 10, 1863, who married Fred Bryan, January 1, 1884, and has one child, Ross E.; Charles M., born February 22, 1866, who married Ada Dewey, June 8, 1887, and has one child, Mabel; Elmer M., born May 14, 1870, who married Florence Tiers, June 17, 1891, and has two children, Archie N. and Oscar; Archie E., born November 15, 1872, and died January 15, 1881; Nellie E., born July 11, 1876, and died January 5, 1881; Leon G., born November 7, 1880, and Homer R., October 28, 1883. Mr. Shaw and family attend the Universalist church, and in politics, he is a stanch Republican. He is a charter member and one of the oldest living Past Grands of Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F., and is Worthy Master of Sullivan Grange, No. 84, P. of H., to which Mrs. Shaw also belongs.

Northrop Smith was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, May 4, 1819, and was a son of Rufus and Eunice (Wilson) Smith, early settlers of Sullivan township, Tioga county. The Smith genealogy runs as follows: John Smith came from England and settled in Ridgefield, Connecticut. His sons were Ebenezer, Samuel and Thomas. The children of the last mentioned were Jonah, Hannah, Jabesh, Gideon, Isaac, Thomas and David. Deacon Thomas Smith, son of Thomas, was the father of Gideon Smith, who married Sarah Benedict, and died February 7, 1799. Their son Elijah, born December 29, 1735, married Elizabeth Benedict, and reared seven children, viz: Elizabeth, Elijah, Elnathan, Timothy, Isaiah, Phoebe and Matthew. The last was born October 20, 1775, and married Abigail Benedict, who became the mother of seven children, viz: Samuel B., Rufus, Polly, Phoebe A., Northrop, Timothy and Nancy. Rufus was born May 10, 1799, married Eunice Wilson, and reared the following children: Northrop, Sarah, Abigail, Thomas, Amanda, Solomon, Elizabeth, Nancy, Mary A., Timothy, Matthew and Rube. Rufus was for many years a justice of the peace in Sullivan township, Tioga county. Northrop Smith came to this county with his parents and became a prosperous farmer and merchant. He was twice married. His first wife was Hannah J. Roblyer. His second wife was Sally A. Roblyer, a daughter of Hiram Roblyer. She was born July 29, 1822, in Warwick, New York, and is the mother of nine children, viz: Lorena and Diadama, both deceased; Mary E., Clarence A., Augusta, deceased; R. Bell, Joseph N., Augustus B. and Mark S. Of these, Mary E., R. Bell, Joseph N. and Augustus B. are physicians. In religion, Mr. Smith was a Methodist, and in politics, a Republican. He served several terms as justice of the peace, and died on the old homestead in Sullivan township.

Clarence A. Smith, eldest son of Northrop Smith, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, December 7, 1852, and there obtained a common school education. He followed farming in Sullivan until 1880, when he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, at Elk Run, Tioga county, in which business he still continues. He is a mechanic and also a millwright by occupation. Mr. Smith was married November 28, 1875, to Edith Smith, a daughter of A. G. Smith, and has six children, viz: Louis N., Fred, Dana, Atchsee Marie, Helena and Joseph. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican, has filled a number of local offices, and takes an active part

in public affairs. He and family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church at Elk Run.

JOSEPH R. BRADFORD came from Bristol, Rhode Island, to Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and three years later removed to Columbia, Bradford county, where he remained until 1830, when he settled in Rutland township, Tioga county. Subsequently returning to Columbia, he lived there until 1836, when he located in Sullivan township. He passed the remaining years of his life upon his farm in that township, dying in June, 1867. In May, 1822, Mr. Bradford married Mary Monroe, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who bore him four children, viz: Levi D., deceased; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Daniel, a resident of Bradford county, and Leonard J., a physician of Sullivan township. Mrs. Bradford died in February, 1842, and her husband remarried April 16, 1844, to Mary Merrill, of Bradford county, who became the mother of two children: Mrs. Harriet E. Ashley, deceased, and William H., who lives at Wayne, Nebraska. The mother died in June, 1855, and Mr. Bradford subsequently married Harriet Gaylord, of Covington, Tioga county, who is now a resident of Wellsboro. In politics, he was first a Whig and later a Republican. In religion, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

LEONARD J. BRADFORD, physician and surgeon, was born in Rutland township, Tioga county, October 12, 1833. After obtaining a common school education, he attended Troy Academy, and later entered Hahnemann Medical Institute, of Philadelphia. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was detailed to service in the Hospital Corps, because of his knowledge of medicine. He was discharged in June, 1863, and then entered Penn Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1865. The same year he located in practice at Austinville, remaining there two years, and came to Sullivan township, Tioga county, in 1867, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. On September 1, 1875, Dr. Bradford married Alice I. Dartt, of East Charleston, Tioga county, and has five children, named as follows: Bayard G., Carl M., Leonard J., Joseph D. and Chauncey, all of whom are living. In politics, the Doctor is an unswerving Republican, and has served as school director several terms. He is a member of Trojan Lodge, No. 306, F. & A. M., of Troy, also of the I. O. O. F., and both he and family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of Elk Run. Dr. Bradford enjoys quite a lucrative practice, to which he devotes his principal attention, but is also the owner of one of the finest dairy farms in the county.

MARCUS STRANGE was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, December 24, 1798, and was a son of Capt. Charles Strange. His grandfather, John Strange, Jr., was a son of John Strange, Sr., a grandson of Lot Strange, and a great-grandson of James Strange, who came from Wales to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1694, and the following year married Alice Sherman, of that place. Marcus was reared in his native county, and in 1828 married Hannah Burt, of Berkeley, Massachusetts, who bore him nine children, as follows: Esther, deceased; Mrs. Joanna Adams, deceased; Marcus, a resident of Bradford county; Charles, deceased; Ezekiel, of Bradford county; Mrs. Hannah Richmond, of Mansfield; Joseph, of Sullivan township; Mrs. Julia Rockwell, of Burlington, and Mrs. Ellen Burley, who resides in Bradford county. In 1838 Mr. Strange and family located in Sullivan township, Tioga county,

Pennsylvania, where he purchased the farm now owned by his son Joseph. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, dying May 20, 1852. His widow survived him until November 27, 1889. Mr. Strange was a Democrat in politics, and in religion, a member of the Baptist church.

JOSEPH STRANGE was born on the homestead farm in Sullivan township, Tioga county, January 3, 1841, and is the fourth son of Marcus Strange. He attended the public schools of his district during his boyhood years, and then settled down to farming, which business he has followed up to the present. He makes a specialty of dairying, and keeps about twenty-five head of cows. He owns a fine farm in Gray's valley, and takes great pride in keeping it in the highest state of cultivation. In politics, Mr. Strange is a Democrat, and is recognized as one of the substantial farmers of his township.

CHARLES STRANGE, second son of Marcus and Hannah Strange, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, March 9, 1835, and was about three years old when his parents came to Tioga county. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Sullivan township, attending the district schools until he was sixteen years of age, after which he devoted his whole attention to farm work, which became his life vocation. Mr. Strange was married to Marietta Cooley, a daughter of Norman Cooley, of Springfield, Bradford county, November 24, 1864. Seven children were the fruits of this union, named as follows: Nellie D., born December 13, 1865, and died February 13, 1882; Mary E., born June 20, 1869, who married M. F. Rose, of Mansfield, August 6, 1889; Joseph N., born February 18, 1871, who married Jane Rose, October 17, 1893; Charles H., born July 13, 1873; John C., May 28, 1875; Laura E., October 28, 1881, and Julia H., October 12, 1883. Mr. Strange was a member of the State Road Baptist church, and also a Worthy Past Master of Sullivan Grange, P. of H. In politics, a stanch Republican, he served as justice of the peace for ten years, and held several other minor offices. He died February 11, 1892. His widow is living on the old homestead in Sullivan township.

CHARLES H. STRANGE, second son of Charles Strange, was born July 13, 1873, on the homestead farm in Sullivan township. After completing a common school education in his native township, he attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, and later the Elmira Business College, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming. He is an enthusiastic Republican; a member of the State Road Baptist church, and is connected with Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F.

BATEMAN MONROE was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 2, 1815, and from the age of thirteen until he was twenty-five, followed the occupation of market gardener in Newport, Rhode Island. When twenty-five years old he left Rhode Island and came to Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled upon his present farm in 1840. At that time the land was covered with forest, but to-day it is one of the finest farms in Sullivan township, made so through the energy and untiring industry of Mr. Monroe. He has been married four times. In December, 1836, he married Hannah Dyer, of Newport, Rhode Island, who lived but ten months, dying in October, 1837. In December, 1838, he married Jane Lay, of Columbia county, New York, who became the mother of one daughter, now Mrs. Charlotte J. Besley, of Bradford county. Mrs. Monroe died March 18, 1863, and July 30th following, he married Susan Besley, of Troy, Bradford county, who survived until

October 26, 1885. Mr. Monroe was again married September 20, 1886, to Eliza Ayers, a daughter of Abijah Ayers, of Mansfield, Tioga county. She died July 3, 1896. In politics, Mr. Monroe was a Democrat until 1856, when he became a Republican, since which time he has been an active supporter of that party. He has served about thirty years as a school director, and twenty years as supervisor. He is now the only living charter member of Troy Protestant Episcopal church, and has been junior warden of that body many years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is Worthy Past Master of East Sullivan Grange, No. 821, P. of H., and was a charter member of Grange No. 84, of Sullivan township. During the Rebellion he was very active and prominent in raising money for the boys in blue, and did all in his power to assist the government throughout those dark days of civil strife. Mr. Monroe is one of the oldest citizens of Sullivan township, and boasts of the fact that he owes no man a dollar. He is recognized as a man of strict honesty and integrity, and is highly respected by the people of his adopted home.

Charles Smith came from Tompkins county, New York, about 1840, and settled near Mainesburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, purchasing a farm, upon which he lived until his death, in October, 1885, aged eighty-six years. On September 10, 1822, he married Elizabeth Thomas, of Tompkins county, New York, to which union were born ten children, five of whom are living, viz: Thomas and Isaac, both deceased; Jackson, Charles, deceased; George, Mrs. Mary Rumsey, Jonathan, William, Jason and James, the last two deceased. The mother died in November, 1876, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Smith was a Democrat until 1856, when he supported Fremont for the presidency, and ever after was an earnest Republican. He held various offices in the township at different periods, and both he and family were adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George Smith, fifth son of Charles and Elizabeth Smith, was born in Jackson, New York, December 29, 1832, and was in his eighth year when his parents located in Sullivan township, Tioga county. He attended the district schools of his township for about two months in each year until he was fourteen years old, when he went to work on the farm. He was married March 1, 1852, to Mary Tiers, a daughter of Zopher Tiers, of Sullivan township, and has four daughters, viz: Josephine, wife of C. H. DeWitt; Martha, wife of J. H. DeWitt; Mrs. Lydia Case, of Troy, Bradford county, and Mrs. Ida Squires. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and the family attend the Mainesburg Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Worthy Past Master, of East Sullivan Grange, No. 821, P. of H., and is a striking example of what industry and energy can accomplish when properly directed. Commencing life a poor boy, he is to-day the owner of four well-improved farms, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the township.

Caleb H. DeWitt was born in New Jersey, in 1820, obtained but a limited education, and was put to work on the farm in early boyhood. After attaining manhood, he met and married Mary Alberts, a daughter of Peter Alberts, of Monroe county, to which union were born five sons, viz: Joseph H., W. F., John W., Calvin H., and Horace C., deceased. The family came from Monroe county to Bradford county, staying there about one year, and then removed to Sullivan township, Tioga county, in 1859, where the parents resided until death, the father dying in October, 1880, and the mother May 31, 1894. They were members of Mainesburg

Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. DeWitt was a Democrat, but always voted for the man he thought best fitted for the office.

CALVIN H. DEWITT, fourth son of Caleb H. DeWitt, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1853, and was in his sixth year when his parents located in Sullivan township, Tioga county. He attended the common schools, and continued to work upon the homestead farm until 1873, in which year he entered a store at Troy, Bradford county, where he remained about eighteen months. He then returned to the farm, and followed farming until 1890, when he was elected county commissioner, in which office he served three years. During his term the jail, court house and poor farm buildings were remodeled and fitted up with modern conveniences. On November 20, 1873, Mr. DeWitt married Josephine Smith, a daughter of George Smith, of Sullivan township, who has borne him six children, viz: Fannie, George, Charles, Jennie, Ethel and Josie. The family are adherents of Mainesburg Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. DeWitt is a Democrat, and is also a member of the K. of P., of Wellsboro. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, and is held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors.

JAMES LAY, youngest son of Edward Lay, was born at Sylvania, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1837. He obtained a meagre education, and became an apprentice in the tinning establishment of Tabor, Young & Company, at Tioga, Tioga county, in 1854. After serving a full term, he began working as a journeyman, which he followed a short time. On August 23, 1857, he married Hannah Ruggles, of Sullivan township, Tioga county, and located at what is now known as Gray's Valley. Three children have been born to this union, all of whom are living, viz: Orrin E., George L. and William G. Mr. Lay is a stanch Republican, and has served as treasurer of his township for a number of years. He and family are members of the Free Will Baptist church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is a Past Grand in Sylvan Lodge, No. 926, I. O. O. F., of Sylvania; is Worthy Past Master of East Sullivan Grange, No. 821, and is also a member of the E. A. U. of Sylvania.

ORRIN E. LAY, eldest son of James Lay, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, September 25, 1858, and was reared upon the homestead farm. After completing a common school education, he engaged in farming, which business he has followed up to the present. On November 2, 1887, he married Emma C. Squires, a daughter of Lafayette Squires, of Sullivan township, and has three children: Sarah E., Mary H. and Esther L. Mr. Lay is an ardent Republican, and is also a member of Sylvan Lodge, No. 926, I. O. O. F., of Sylvania, and of East Sullivan Grange, No. 821, Patrons of Husbandry. Though one of the younger farmers of the township, Mr. Lay stands high among his neighbors as a man of energy and public spirit.

GEORGE E. STAUFFER was born in Frederick county, Virginia, July 30, 1834, and when he was about six months old his parents moved to Frederick county, Maryland. There he resided until the fall of 1854, when he went to Waynesborough, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and two years later located in Troy, Bradford county, where he was employed in a hotel some three years. On June 1, 1859, he moved to Sullivan township, Tioga county, where he was married February 7, 1863, to Alice M. Dewey, a daughter of Sanford and Lorena Dewey. Mrs. Stauffer was

born April 19, 1848, and became the mother of five children, as follows: Hamilton S., Mack E., Maggie L., born December 12, 1873, married Merton G. Rorabaugh, fireman on the Fall Brook railroad, who died December 12, 1893, and his widow resides in Mainesburg, engaged in the millinery business; John G. and Grace J., twins, born December 1, 1876, the former a farmer living in Mainesburg, and the latter deceased. Mr. Stauffer moved to Mainesburg April 1, 1864, in which place he carried on blacksmithing until a short time before his death. During the first year of the war he served in Company C, Second Maryland Cavalry, as blacksmith, and afterwards with Falkner's brigade. He was captured at Frederick City, Maryland, in June, 1862, but was paroled in September and returned home. Mr. Stauffer was a member of the Disciples church of Mainesburg. In September, 1857, he joined Madison Lodge, No. 466, I. O. O. F., of Pottstown; was one of the charter members of Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, of the same society, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest living Past Grands of said lodge. In politics, he was a Democrat up to a recent date, but, during later years, he acted with the Prohibition party. He served in the school board and council for many years.

Hamilton S. Stauffer, eldest son of George E. and Alice M. Stauffer, was born in Mainesburg, Tioga county, September 11, 1868. He attended the common schools in boyhood, and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. For a time he was a brakeman on the Fall Brook railroad, but not liking that calling he returned to his trade and worked with his father and brother, Mack E., in Mainesburg. Though formerly a Democrat, he is now a Prohibitionist. He has been a member of the Democratic central committee, and has served as inspector of election four years. Mr. Stauffer is a member of the Disciples church; is a Past Grand in Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Illion Encampment, No. 235, of Sylvania. He has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and has always taken a deep interest in the I. O. O. F. society.

Mack E. Stauffer, son of George E. and Alice M. Stauffer, was born in Mainesburg, Tioga county, March 11, 1871, and was educated in the common schools. In the fall of 1890 he went to Ellsworth county, Kansas, and worked on a cattle ranch. In the winter of 1893 he returned to Mainesburg, entered his father's shop and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he still follows. On February 3, 1892, he was married in Kansas, to Laura M. Kuntz. They have one child, Gordon E.

James Lucas came from Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to Richmond township, Tioga county, in 1856, and settled on the farm where he passed the remaining years of his life. In 1821 he married Phoebe Bishop, of Tompkins county, New York, who bore him nine children, as follows: Uriah, Mrs. Millicent Daney, Mrs. Jane Greno, James, Mrs. Nancy Grandy, Furman, L. B., Mrs. Susan Clark, and Theodosia Strong. Mrs. Grandy, Furman and L. B. are the only survivors. Mr. Lucas was a carpenter, and in pursuit of that calling and in farming he secured a competence. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican prior to the war, and voted that ticket until his death. He was a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with the lodge at Troy. Mr. Lucas died August 14, 1859, and his wife, February 15, 1876.

L. B. Lucas, son of James and Phoebe Lucas, was born in Wells township, Bradford county, May 1, 1837. When seventeen years of age he went to learn the blacksmith's trade with Van Loon, of Mainesburg, Pennsylvania. In 1858 he located at Daggett Hollow, where he remained over two years, and then returned to the old homestead, following agriculture in summer and his trade in winter. In 1885 he started a shop in Mainesburg, where he has since devoted his entire attention to his trade. In March, 1861, he married Adelaide Rumsey, of Sullivan township, to which union were born five children, viz: Carrie and Malcolm, both deceased; Mrs. Minnie Reynolds, H. G. and J. C. The mother died September 5, 1870. Mr. Lucas was again married October 22, 1871, to Lois Tice, of Tioga county, who has borne him three children, viz: Eva Clark, L. D. and Henry. In politics, Mr. Lucas is a Prohibitionist, and has served in the council of Mainesburg, and also as school director. He is a Past Grand of Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F., and is also connected with Sylvania Encampment. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mainesburg.

Rev. James A. James was born at Swansea, Wales, April 25, 1860, and is a son of James James. His parents died in Wales, and he has two sisters and one brother who reside there. In his boyhood he attended the public school and Amminford Academy, and later entered Arnold College, at Swansea, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1884. He then attended Haverford West Baptist Seminary, graduating in the spring of 1888, and was shortly afterwards ordained pastor of Pisgah church, at which place he remained until the fall of 1889, when he resigned this charge and made a tour of the principal cities of England. In the spring of 1890 he crossed the Atlantic to Philadelphia, arriving in that city about the middle of May. In 1891 he took charge of the Baptist church at Jermyn, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, remaining there until the fall of 1893, when he resigned to accept a call from the State Road Baptist church, in Sullivan township, Tioga county, of which society he has since been pastor. The church has prospered greatly under his administration, adding sixty-nine converts to its membership, and now numbers 164 members. Mr. James is a member of Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, I. O. O. F., and in politics, he is an unswerving Republican.

John A. Knipple, physician and surgeon, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1840, there attended the public schools in boyhood, and later entered the Parish Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1860. He practiced in Altoona and vicinity until January, 1893, when he located in Mainesburg, Tioga county, where he continued his professional duties until his removal to Bellwood, Blair county, in the spring of 1897. On September 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged because of disability, in February, 1863. He reenlisted February 23, 1864, in Battery L, Third Heavy Artillery, and received his final discharge November 9, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Bath, Blue Gap, Romney, Harper's Ferry, Cumberland Mountains, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Cross Keys, Mechanicsville, Peach Orchard, Cedar Mountain, Haymarket, Second Bull Run and Fairfax Court House. On December 25, 1860, he married Martha Benton, a daughter of Jonathan Benton, of Bedford county, to which union were born seven children, viz: Jacob, Catherine, deceased; Grant,

William, Frederick, Harvey E., deceased, and Julianetta. He married for his second wife Nancy J. Wertz, a daughter of William Wertz, of Loop, Blair county, to which union were born four children, viz: James Garfield, Ella R., deceased; Grace and David. Mrs. Knipple died April 18, 1890. Dr. Knipple belongs to the Mennonite church, and he is an ardent Prohibitionist, giving that party his support at all times. He is a member of Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R.

RUTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Jesse Smith was one of the first settlers of Rutland township, Tioga county, coming from Delaware county, New York, in the year 1808. He was compelled to cut his way through the unbroken forest for several miles, as there were few settlers in this section of Tioga county at that early day. He brought with him his young wife, Annes, daughter of William Werden, of Delaware county, New York, and together they shared the trials and hardships of a pioneer life. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are now living, viz: Morris, Mrs. Margaret Ashley, who resides in Minnesota; John, Tristam, William, George W., a resident of Missouri, and Warren. The deceased are Isaac, Mrs. Dolly Ann Wood, Leviza, Silas and Jesse. Mr. Smith and wife were consistent members of Rutland Hill Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a class leader and trustee for forty-five years. The first Methodist services in Tioga county were held in the double-log house of Jesse Smith in the year 1813. The preacher came from Springfield, Bradford county, and afterwards held services at Lamb's Creek and Wellsboro, making a circuit of the three charges. In early manhood Mr. Smith was an ardent Democrat, later changed to a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed he cast his fortunes with that organization. Mr. Smith died May 25, 1871, aged eighty-six years, nine months and fifteen days. His wife died January 25, 1874, aged eighty-five years, two months and nine days.

Morris Smith, second son and eldest living child of Jesse and Annes Smith, was born in Rutland township, Tioga county, April 12, 1809, and is the oldest living inhabitant born within the confines of the township. He has always followed agriculture, with the exception of a short period that he was engaged with his brother John in the carpenter's business. On February 3, 1832, Mr. Smith married Matilda Gaylord, a daughter of Elijah Gaylord, to which union were born two children, viz: Erastus, deceased, and Sanford, who has charge of his father's farm. Mrs. Smith died June 16, 1872, and he was again married, December 10, 1872, to Emeline Black, a daughter of John Black, of Steuben county, New York. He and wife are adherents of Rutland Hill Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Smith has been a trustee for about forty years. In early manhood he was a Democrat, but became a Whig with his father, and is at present a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. At different times he has refused to accept offices tendered him, believing he could serve his party better as a private citizen.

William Smith, fifth son of Jesse Smith, was born in Rutland township, Tioga county, October 3, 1818, grew to manhood in his native township, and has always followed farming. On August 20, 1843, he married Dorothy Allen, to which union were born four children, named as follows: Mrs. Alzima Wood, Mrs. Susan Wilson, Jesse and Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler. Mrs. Smith died about 1855, and on March 1,

1859, he married Eliza A. Loomis, a daughter of John Loomis. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of Rutland Hill Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Jacksonian Democrat, an ardent supporter of the principles of his party, and is one of the progressive citizens of his native township.

Reynolds Sixbee was born in Jefferson, Wisconsin, in the year 1819, and about 1840 came east and settled in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He found employment with Major Daggett, whose daughter, Hannah, he married in 1841, and with his wife came on a sled into Rutland township, Tioga county, settling in the midst of an unbroken forest. He erected a cabin and began clearing the place now known as the Sixbee farm. In those days game was very abundant, and it was a common thing for him to go out and shoot a deer or two before breakfast. He had for playmates for his children five tame deer, two old ones and three fawns, and he very frequently used these deer for the purpose of trapping wild ones. In later years Mr. Sixbee worked at blacksmithing and lumbering in connection with his farm duties. Of his seven children, two died in infancy, and five are living, viz: Mrs. Emma Horton, of South Creek, New York; Mrs. Sadie Horton, of Mansfield; Mrs. Della Lebarron; Floyd, and Mrs. Belle McConnell, of Rutland township. Mrs. Sixbee died February 11, 1893, and her husband, October 2, 1895. In religion, he was a Methodist, and in politics, an earnest Republican. He was one of the substantial citizens of Rutland township, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

Ulysses Chamberlain was born in Vermont, came to Tioga county in the year 1850, and purchased the farm on which his widow now resides, in Rutland township. He was for a short time engaged in lumbering in Cameron county, but the greater part of his life was passed upon his farm. In 1852 he married Charlotte Benson, a daughter of John Benson. Ten children were born to this union, nine of whom are living, viz: George, Thomas, John, Edward, David, Floyd, Charles, Nathan and Frederick. Mr. Chamberlain was a Jacksonian Democrat, and a stanch supporter of Democratic principles. Though not a member of any church, he was a diligent student of the Bible to the day of his death.

Floyd Chamberlain, sixth son of Ulysses Chamberlain, was born in Rutland township, Tioga county, March 22, 1862. He attended the common schools in boyhood, and later took charge of the homestead, which is now one of the finest farms in Rutland township. Like his father, Mr. Chamberlain is a stanch Democrat, but has firmly refused to accept office, though frequently tendered him. He is one of the leading citizens of Rutland, and stands high in the community where his whole life has been passed.

Laben L. Rockwell came from Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to Rutland township, Tioga county, in 1853, and bought a farm on what is known as Pumpkin Hill, where the remaining years of his life were spent. He was married in Bradford county, January 15, 1821, to Mary Elliott, who bore him three children, viz: Philander, Mrs. Clarinda Harkness and Mrs. Lavina Doud. Mrs. Rockwell died September 14, 1828, and he was again married July 16, 1829, to Betsey Newell, of Troy, Bradford county. Two children were the fruits of this union, viz: Mrs. Mary Webster, and Sarah, deceased. On September 18, 1833, the mother died, and Mr. Rockwell subsequently married Nancy Wilson, a daughter of George Wilson,

and sister of the late Judge S. F. Wilson, of Wellsboro. Five children were born to this marriage, viz: Catherine and Rebecca, both deceased; Aletta, wife of Lafayette Gray; Almira, deceased, and Lascelle, of Columbia, Bradford county. Mr. Rockwell died on his farm in Rutland township, December 24, 1854. His widow survived him until January 19, 1891. He was a stanch Republican, and the family were members of the Baptist church, in which faith he lived and died.

J. Mack Sweely, son of David Sweely, was born in Susquehanna township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1852. He obtained a limited education in the common schools, and was reared on a farm. On February 25, 1873, he married Emma Knoor, a daughter of Dr. Knoor, of Clinton county. Ten children have been born to this union, named as follows: Leonard, Nellie, Maude, Theresa, Ellen, Rose, Mable, Elsie, J. Mack, and one that died in infancy. The family are adherents of the Baptist church at Roseville. Mr. Sweely is a member of Job's Corners Grange, No. 1110, Patrons of Husbandry, and is also the charter Sir Knight Commander of Rutland Tent, No. 87, K. O. T. M. Locating in Rutland township, Tioga county, in 1879, he has since been engaged in farming, and now makes a specialty of dairying, keeping at all times over forty head of cattle. In politics, Mr. Sweely is an ardent Republican, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party.

Benjamin A. Harris, son of Levi B. Harris, was born in LeRoy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1852. He attended the common schools of his native place until 1866, when his parents removed to Warrensville, Pennsylvania. In 1868 he returned to LeRoy, where he learned the milling trade with his uncle, Amos Harris. In 1879 he came to Rutland township, Tioga county, and in 1890 purchased the farm on which he now resides. He makes a specialty of dairying, sheep raising and lumbering, and in the last four years he has manufactured and disposed of over 2,500,000 shingles. On November 11, 1879, Mr. Harris married Rosetta E. Colby, a daughter of James W. Colby, and has had one daughter, Nettie May, born December 17, 1880, and died January 27, 1884. Mr. Harris is an ardent Republican, in politics, and is a charter member of Rutland Tent, No. 87, K. O. T. M.

Rev. John C. Crowther was born in Dutchess county, New York, November 24, 1859, son of Joseph and Hannah Crowther. He received a common school education. When about seventeen years of age, he commenced evangelistic work, and continued in the same for about fifteen years, in and about New York. He took work in the Methodist Episcopal Conference, Elmira district, and was assigned to Millerton, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in which place he had gratifying success. He was next assigned to the circuit comprising the Methodist Episcopal churches at Roseville, Rutland Hill, and Lawrence Corners, all within the boundaries of Tioga county. During his pastorate the church at Roseville has nearly doubled its membership, gaining 140 converts in the past two years. Mr. Crowther has also erected a neat parsonage and barn at Roseville, and both spiritually and materially his charge is to-day in a flourishing condition. On August 2, 1882, he was married at Seymour, Connecticut, to Hattie E. Hickox, a daughter of Samuel Hickox, and a grand-daughter of Rev. Samuel Hickox, who preached the first sermon in the Methodist Episcopal church at Waterbury, Connecticut. Two children blessed this union, Fannie May, and Charles L., the latter deceased. After being

an invalid for eleven years, Mrs. Crowther died February 9, 1895. Mr. Crowther was again married February 11, 1896, to Lena Walters, a daughter of John Walters, of Mansfield.

HIRAM JOHNS was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. His father, Seely Johns, came from Massachusetts to Sullivan township, Tioga county, about 1826, and spent the remaining years of his life in this county. He had a family of nine children, as follows: Sanford, James and Hiram, both deceased; Sylvia, wife of W. A. Rockwell; William, Moses and Seely, all of whom are dead; John B., a resident of Missouri, and Charles, who lives in Mansfield, Tioga county. Hiram Johns married Theresa Morehouse, a daughter of T. W. and A. M. Morehouse, of Jersey City, New Jersey, to which union was born one son, Thomas W. During the war period, Mr. Johns was superintendent of schools of Tioga county. He later removed to Larned, Kansas, where he practiced law until his death.

THOMAS W. JOHNS was born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1869, and is the only child of Hiram Johns. He obtained a good common school education, and afterwards attended Alfred University. He then went to Larned, Kansas, where he studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1893. For a short time he practiced at Hutchison, Kansas, and returned to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in July, 1893. In April, 1894, he removed to Rutland township, Tioga county, and has since resided on a farm. Mr. Johns is a strong Republican, and a man of enterprise and public spirit. He makes the growing of poultry and fruit a specialty, and devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits.

COLLINS W. SOPER was a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where his parents were among the early settlers. His mother, during a trip to Elmira on horseback, was pursued and driven into a deserted house by a pack of wolves, and kept there all one bitter cold night. Soon after daybreak the following morning help arrived and she was enabled to proceed on her journey, not much the worse of her adventure, except for being nearly frozen. This incident illustrates the trials and hardships of pioneer life. When quite young, Collins W. attended school at Southport, New York, intending to enter a profession, but before he had completed his studies he was called home by his father to take charge of the farm. Mr. Soper possessed a natural tact for acquiring and saving, was very successful, and divided among his sons over 500 acres of land. He married Didamia Harris, a native of Vermont, and reared five sons, viz: Elwyn, Walter, Ward B., Llewellyn and Morton. Mr. Soper was a stanch Democrat, filled several township offices at different periods, and served one term as county commissioner of Bradford county. He died December 22, 1893, aged seventy-six years. His wife survivd him until September 25, 1895.

WARD B. SOPER was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, about 100 rods east of where he now lives, April 16, 1852, and is the third son of Collins W. Soper. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and later engaged in farming, working at the mason's and painter's trades at intervals. On December 1, 1880, he married Isadore Sharpe, a daughter of Lewis Sharpe, of Orange county, New York, and has two adopted children, Laura May and Clara Belle, daughters of John B. Clark.

Mr. Soper and wife attend the Baptist church of Roseville, and, like his father, he is an ardent Democrat. He has never held an office or belonged to any secret organization, and is one of the progressive farmers of the township.

CHAPTER LXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COVINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH—THE BLOSSBURG COAL REGION—LIBERTY AND UNION TOWNSHIPS—MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

AARON BLOSS, the founder of Blossburg, was a native of Killingby, Connecticut, born May 29, 1775. His father, Samuel Bloss, was a great-grandson of Edward Bloss, who came from England to America about 1630. Aaron came from Chenango county, New York, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1801, and was one of the first settlers of Covington township. The following year he removed to "Peter's Camp," a station on the Williamson road, now the site of Blossburg, where he erected a house in which he conducted a hotel until 1820. In that year he built a larger hotel and continued the business up to 1835, when he returned to Covington, and died March 24, 1843. Mr. Bloss married Ruah Lownsbery, to whom were born nine children. Four of these grew to maturity, as follows: Everett W., Lloyd, Eliza and Caroline. Mrs. Bloss died April 17, 1839, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Bloss was a man of strong common sense, great determination and courage, an expert woodsman and hunter, patient, shrewd and far-seeing. Such was the pioneer of Covington and Blossburg, the first man to settle in the unbroken wilderness then covering this section of the county.

EVERETT WINTER BLOSS was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, September 20, 1800, eldest son of Aaron Bloss. He was reared at Blossburg, Tioga county, and in youth became an expert hunter. In early manhood he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, and also worked at shoemaking. In 1839 he removed from Blossburg to a farm on the river, a short distance above Covington, and five years later located on the present Bloss farm, where he purchased 120 acres of forest land, upon which he passed the remaining years of his life, engaged in clearing and improving the property. He died September 29, 1882, aged eighty-two years, at the home of J. D. Burr, in Blossburg. He married Lydia Walker, a daughter of Isaac Walker, who bore him five children, as follows: Julia E., wife of Joseph Husted, of Covington township; Josephine M., deceased wife of William Singerland; Randolph F., who died on the old homestead; Warren W., deceased, and Clara A., wife of John Everett, of Covington. Mrs. Bloss was born in New Hampshire, May 27, 1807, and died in Covington, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clara A. Everett, September 16, 1887.

Randolph F. Bloss, eldest son of Everett Winter Bloss, and grandson of Aaron Bloss, was born in Blossburg, Tioga county, September 6, 1830, and was nine years old when his parents removed to Covington township. In 1855 he married Mary Feritor, a native of Ireland, who bore him two children, viz: Edie R., born August 8, 1861, who married J. D. Burr, of Blossburg, and died August 14, 1895, and Myrtle E., born April 5, 1867, who from early womanhood was a great sufferer from spinal disease, and died February 1, 1895. Both were earnest Christian women. Mr. Bloss was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, a Republican. He died on the homestead in Covington township, October 3, 1896, aged sixty-six years.

David Clemons is acknowledged to have opened the first coal mine on Bear creek, at Blossburg, early in the present century, hauling an occasional load of coal overland to Painted Post. He was born on the banks of Lake Champlain, in Vermont, a son of Thomas Clemons, and received a good education. In early life he followed school teaching, and married a Miss Mallory, who died in Vermont in 1803, leaving three children, Camelia, Colburn and Alanson. In 1806 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled about three miles above the site of Covington borough, on the farm now owned by W. J. Richards. Soon after locating here he married Ruth Reynolds, also a native of Vermont, who became the mother of five children, viz: William, deceased; Susan, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Ames, in Covington township; Cuyler, deceased; Roxanna, widow of Horatio W. Ames, and James, a retired farmer of Covington township. Besides operating in coal to some extent, Mr. Clemons also cleared and improved a small farm, upon which he resided until his death, in 1833.

Alanson Clemons, youngest child of David Clemons' first marriage, was born in Vermont, April 2, 1803, and was but three years old when his father located in the forest then covering Covington township. He remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, when he bought a farm west of the river, on the present Copp Hollow road, where he cleared and improved some 200 acres, being one of the successful farmers of the community. He married Luthania, a daughter of John Copp, who became the mother of ten children, as follows: Sally A., widow of Andrew J. Clark, of North Dakota; Lucy, deceased wife of G. M. Butler, of Covington township; Thomas, a resident of Blossburg; Holland, George and David, all farmers in Covington township; Orrin, who died in infancy; Laumon, a contractor of Blossburg, and Nelson N. and William S., farmers of Covington township. Mr. Clemons and wife were earnest workers in the Christian church. He died February 2, 1867, and his wife, October 17, 1880.

Holland Clemons, second son of Alanson Clemons, and grandson of David Clemons, the pioneer, was born in Covington township, Tioga county, August 10, 1834, and is one of the prominent and successful farmers of his native township. He remained on the homestead farm until twenty-one years of age, and then bought fifty-six acres of his present place, to which he has since added, until he is now the owner of 122 acres of well-improved land. On April 17, 1858, he married Martha Walker, a daughter of Lewis Walker. She was born in the Frost settlement, June 27, 1830, and is the mother of two children, viz: Frank L., born February 14, 1862, who died March 29, 1891, leaving a widow, Mrs. Ida (Ely) Clemons; and Mary I.,

wife of W. H. Olney, of Mansfield, who has three children, Charles H., Frank L. and Dee H. Frank L. Clemons was educated at Wellsboro, graduating in the class of 1881, and was soon after appointed deputy sheriff. He served in that office eight months, after which he taught two terms in the home school, and then became principal of the Covington graded school. He subsequently became book-keeper and paymaster of the Cedar Run Tanning Company, at Leetonia, and two years later store manager. He had been promised the appointment of superintendent of the Leetonia plant, but death cut short his promising career. Mrs. Holland Clemons is a member of the Church of Christ. In politics, Mr. Clemons is a Republican, has filled the offices of treasurer, school director, assessor and supervisor in Covington township, and is also a member of the Grange.

Isaac Walker, a native of Shirley, Massachusetts, was born March 18, 1767, a son of Samuel and Mary (Stratton) Walker. His father was born in Massachusetts, August 30, 1721, and was a son of Seth and Eleanor (Chandler) Walker, a grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Wyman) Walker, and great-grandson of Samuel Walker, who came from England to America in 1630, with his father, Capt. Richard Walker, also a native of England, and the founder of this branch of the Walker family in America. Isaac was reared in his native place, and married Polly Porter, of Charleston, New Hampshire. They located at Langdon, New Hampshire, where eleven children were born to them, as follows: Royal, Isaac, Polly, Asahel, Stratton, Luther, Lewis, Roswell, Lydia, James and Cynthia. Of these Isaac, Asahel, Roswell and Cynthia removed from Covington to Illinois. In 1813 Isaac Walker and family came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and located on what is now the Charles Howland farm, in Covington borough. Here he passed the remaining years of his life, dying July 25, 1839. His wife died March 24, 1847, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. They were among the first settlers of Covington, and their descendants are among the leading and respected people of the community which they helped to found.

Royal Walker, eldest son of Isaac Walker, was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, January 14, 1796, and was seventeen years old when the family came to Tioga county. He married Rachel Johnson, of Bradford county, and resided on the farm settled by his father during the remainder of his life. To Royal and Rachel Walker were born eight children, all of whom are dead, viz: Samuel S., for forty-six years an engineer on the Erie railroad; Eliza, deceased wife of Charles Howland, of Covington; William, who died in Australia; James P., a conductor on the Erie railroad for many years; Henry E., a fireman on the same road, who was killed in a wreck; Elmina, Elvina and Zilphia. Mr. Walker died at Covington October 16, 1875, in which place his wife had died August 30, 1842.

Stratton Walker, fifth child of Isaac Walker, was born in Langdon, New Hampshire, July 14, 1801, and came with his parents to Tioga county in boyhood. He was reared in Covington, and subsequently purchased a tract of timber land adjoining the farm of his brother, Lewis, with whom he made his home while clearing and improving his property. He was a sufferer from curvature of the spine, and consequently never married. He spent his later life with his nephew, Lewis R. Walker, to whom he had rented his farm, and died February 14, 1880, in his seventy-ninth year.

Lewis Walker, seventh child of Isaac Walker, was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, December 15, 1803, came with his parents to Tioga county, and remained working on the home farm until he was twenty-three years old. He then bought 100 acres of timber land two miles east of Covington borough, and building thereon a rude cabin, he took up his residence on his purchase and began the work of clearing and improving it. Mr. Walker became a well-known and successful farmer, a good business man and a highly respected citizen. December 14, 1826, he married Isabel Butler, of Vermont, who shared with him the trials and hardships of pioneer life. They became the parents of ten children, named as follows: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Charles Jaquish; Emmeline, deceased wife of J. G. Noble; Martha, wife of Holland Clemons, of Covington township; Olive, wife of Charles Marvin, of Bradford county; Lewis R., of Covington township; Ellis, who died at the age of two years; Isaac D., who died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 27, 1864, while a soldier in the Union army; Mary J., wife of Benajah Wilcox, of Corning, New York; James, who died in Andersonville Prison during the Rebellion, and Milton R., who lives on a part of the old homestead. In politics, Mr. Walker was a Democrat, and in religion, both he and wife were members of the Christian church. He died June 17, 1870, and his wife, December 23, 1876.

Lewis Randall Walker, oldest son of Lewis and Isabel (Butler) Walker, was born on the homestead farm in Covington township, Tioga county, December 1, 1834. He received a common school education, and remained with his parents until 1861, when he began for himself on a rented farm. In the autumn of 1862 he located on his present farm, then owned by his uncle, Stratton Walker, where he has since been engaged in general farming. On December 26, 1860, Mr. Walker married Arvilla Wilcox, a daughter of John H. Wilcox. She was born in Delmar township, May 28, 1842, and became the mother of nine children, as follows: Henry E., a tinsmith, residing in Corning; James A., a hardware merchant of Woodhull, New York; Isaac D., a farmer of Gibson, New York; Ora J., a farmer of the same place; Eva A., wife of Ralph VanKeuren, of Gibson; Lewis S., who died in childhood; Earl S., a teacher in New York state; Martha A., who is employed in the State Normal School, at Mansfield, and Alfred G., who lives in Gibson. Mrs. Walker was an active member of the Christian church. She died March 14, 1882. Mr. Walker was again married February 24, 1883, to Louisa Miller, a daughter of Isaac Miller, of Potter county, who bore him four children, viz: Porter N., Mary E., Jessie Q. and Randall C. Mrs. Walker died on August 21, 1894. She was a consistent member of the First Baptist church of Covington. For twenty years Mr. Walker was a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held most of the township offices at different periods.

Milton R. Walker, youngest child of Lewis and Isabel Walker, was born on his present farm in Covington township, June 14, 1846, and has spent his entire life upon the homestead, which contains seventy-four acres and is well-improved. May 4, 1872, he married Hannah M. Wilcox, a daughter of Benajah Wilcox. She was born August 30, 1850, and is the mother of five children, as follows: Cora M., William J., Lewis, Isabel and Hannah M. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Christian church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served three years as school director and one year as treasurer of the school board.

James Walker, youngest son of Isaac Walker, was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, April 22, 1809, and was only four years old when the family settled in Covington township, where he attended school in the pioneer log building of that locality. After attaining manhood he purchased a small farm, and also worked in a sash and blind factory at Covington for a few years. He later took up the carpenter's trade, and subsequently sold his property in Covington and bought a farm in the eastern part of Covington township, which he afterwards disposed of and moved to Blossburg, where he was employed for about twenty years as foreman of the carpenter department in the shops of the Tioga Railroad Company. In 1884 he retired from active labor, and resided with his son, Delos H., up to his death, July 18, 1887. Mr. Walker married Eliza Hazleton, a daughter of Dr. John Hazleton, of Townsend, Vermont, who bore him three children, viz: Delos H., of Covington township; Roswell A., who died at Belle Plains, Virginia, December 9, 1862, while a soldier in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Mary A., wife of Alfred T. James, of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Walker died at the home of her son, Delos H., January 25, 1885.

Delos Hazleton Walker, oldest child and only living son of James and Eliza Walker, was born in Covington, Tioga county, November 25, 1835. He obtained a good common school education, commenced teaching when nineteen years of age, and taught seven winter terms. When twenty-one years old he rented a farm in Covington township, on which he resided up to 1862, and then went to Morris Run, where he was employed for ten years by the Morris Run Coal Company, first as weighmaster, and later as book-keeper. In the autumn of 1873 he moved to Wellsboro, and in December following he was appointed deputy sheriff, by Sheriff Bowen. In the fall of 1876 he was elected sheriff, on the Republican ticket, with which party he has always affiliated, and served a full term. In the spring of 1880 he removed to a farm in Covington township, three miles southwest of Covington, which he had purchased during his residence in Morris Run. It contains 130 acres of well-improved land, and he also owns 180 acres of timber land in the same township. He has since devoted his principal attention to general farming, and is one of the leading agriculturalists of this section of the county. Mr. Walker was married June 9, 1860, to Julia A. Frost, a daughter of Lyman Frost, who came from Tioga county, New York, at an early day and located in Covington township, the locality being now known as the "Frost Settlement," where he engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Frost married Hannah Ufford, who bore him eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, viz: Asal V., of Wisconsin; Ruel, of Nevada; Nathaniel, who lives in Minnesota; Keziah, wife of M. C. Seely, of Washington; Nancy, wife of Horman Allen, of Missouri; Julia A., wife of D. H. Walker; Sarah, wife of A. M. Whittaker, of Kansas; Mary, deceased wife of Arthur Goodspeed, of Mansfield; Jane, wife of S. D. Cudworth, of Missouri, and Lyman, a resident of the same State. Mrs. Frost died in Mirabile, Missouri, April 23, 1885, and her husband, in the same place, August 7, 1896, at the ripe age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Walker was born June 28, 1839, and is the mother of five children, viz: Maud Lillian, and Bertie Roswell, both of whom died in infancy; Houston Frost, principal of the Blossburg schools; Bertha May, wife of Oliver F. Kelley, of Corning, and Lyman James. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are

members of the First Baptist church of Covington. He has always taken a prominent part in public affairs, has filled the offices of school director, auditor and township clerk, and is a member of the K. of H.

Samuel Frost, a native of Massachusetts, born April 7, 1781, was a successful farmer and lumberman. He married Keziah Edson, and reared a family of eleven children, viz: Lucy, Hiram, Lyman, Julia, Calvin, Ashbel, Samuel, Betsey, James, Stillman and Elias, the last three of whom were born in Tioga county, New York. Of this family, Lyman, Calvin, Samuel, James and Elias, all located at or near what is now known as the "Frost Settlement" and have left numerous descendants in this section of the county.

Elias Frost, youngest son of Samuel Frost, was born in Tioga county, New York, February 19, 1822. When he was sixteen years old he went to work on his own account, and after arriving at manhood bought a farm in the Frost settlement. Nine years later he sold this property and in the fall of 1856 purchased 132 acres in Richmond township, where he has since resided. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Bryant, a daughter of David Bryant, of Richmond township, who bore him six children, as follows: Adaline, deceased; Harvey, a resident of Richmond township; Samuel S., of Covington township; Ameda, deceased; Adeloa, wife of Burt Mudge, of Covington, and Arthur, a farmer of the same township.

Samuel S. Frost, a son of Elias Frost, and grandson of Samuel Frost, was born in the Frost settlement, Tioga county, July 28, 1850, and attended the common schools in boyhood. When nineteen years of age he began working out as a farm hand, which he continued up to his twenty-fourth year, when he and his brother, Harvey, bought a farm. A year later he sold his interest in this property, and in April, 1874, purchased fifty acres of his present farm. In October, 1883, he bought an additional sixty acres, and in April, 1888, fifty acres more, and now owns a well-improved property of 160 acres. Mr. Frost was married March 30, 1873, to Dorcas M. Kiley, a daughter of John Kiley. She was born on December 30, 1853, and is the mother of four children, viz: Walter E., Stella M., John S. and Earl J. Mrs. Frost is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, a stanch Republican, Mr. Frost has filled the office of school director for the past five years and was treasurer of the school board for three years. He is one of the enterprising farmers of his native township.

Ephraim B. Gerould was born in Newtown, Connecticut, January 14, 1788, a son of Jabez and Demaris (Bennett) Gerould. His father was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, November 1, 1748, and was a son of Gamaliel and Rebecca (Lawrence) Gerould, and a grandson of Dr. Jacques Gerould, a silk manufacturer of France, who came to America in 1685 and finally located in Medfield, Massachusetts. Jabez Gerould was a soldier in the Revolution, and subsequently followed blacksmithing in Newtown, Connecticut, whence he removed to Franklin, New York, in 1798. In 1801 he located in East Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he died on June 12, 1802. His wife, Demaris, survived until March 20, 1829. Their children were Jerusha, James, Susanna, Ephraim B., George, Ziba, Jabez L., Abel J. and Theodore. Ephraim B. was thirteen years old when the family settled in Bradford county. There he grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Foster, who bore him one son, Theodore Clark. She died on August 11,

1824, and soon afterwards Mr. Gerould came to Tioga county and bought a large farm in Covington township. He subsequently married Christiana Putnam, a daughter of Thomas Putnam, who became the mother of three children, viz: Henry M., Otis G. and Maria E. Mr. Gerould was a prominent and successful man, and was actively engaged in merchandising, lumbering and farming. He was also a surveyor, and agent for the Bingham lands in this section of the county. He was an earnest worker in the Baptist church, and in politics, a stanch Democrat. He filled the office of postmaster for a period, and was a brigade inspector in the militia. He died on April 22, 1845, and his wife, Christiana, October 23, 1871. She also was an active and zealous worker in the Baptist church, and it was through her faithfully carrying out the plans of her husband, after his death, that the Baptist church edifice was erected.

Otis Gibson Gerould, ex-treasurer of Tioga county, was born in the borough of Covington, Tioga county, December 17, 1830, and grew to manhood in his native township. He obtained a good education, and adopted farming as his life vocation. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company L, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was made commissary sergeant. In 1862 he was promoted to battalion commissary sergeant, and served in that capacity until September 9, 1863, when he rejoined his company with the rank of first sergeant, and participated in all of its battles up to October 13, 1864, when he was wounded near Rome, Georgia. He was confined in hospital until March, 1865, when he rejoined his company with the rank of first lieutenant, and was honorably discharged at Macon, Georgia, in August, 1865. Returning to his home he resumed farming, which he continued up to 1880. In 1889 he was elected county treasurer, and filled the office three years. He has also been a justice of the peace for ten years, and has filled the offices of school director, member of council, high constable, street commissioner and collector of taxes, as well as that of burgess of Covington. Mr. Gerould was married January 13, 1855, to Mary, a daughter of John Seamon, of Ithaca, New York, to which union have been born seven children, viz: Putnam B., a glass worker, of Covington; Otis, a book-keeper and farmer, who lives in California; Adah, who died at the age of six years; Effie, a kindergarten teacher in Cleveland, Ohio; Belle, wife of Herbert L. Bloom, of Wellsboro; Christiana, wife of Edgar E. VanCampen, and James N. a glass worker, of Kane, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gerould are members of the First Baptist church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1856, and was district deputy for eight years. He is also connected with the U. V. L. and the G. A. R., in both of which he takes an active interest.

Timothy Knowlton was one of the early pioneer settlers of Sullivan township, Tioga county, where he located as early as 1812, purchasing 300 acres of land four miles east of Covington, the present townships of Covington, Richmond and Sullivan cornering on his farm. He was born in Mason, New Hampshire, July 2, 1788, a son of Henry and Sybil (Wright) Knowlton, and came from New Hampshire to Tioga county. At that time Sullivan township was covered by the primitive forest, with here and there a clearing and a rude log cabin. Mr. Knowlton was then unmarried, and his sister Eunice kept house for him five years. He went bravely to work to make

a home, the forest gradually yielded to his sturdy industry, and cultivated fields took its place. His entire life in this county was spent in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. On January 6, 1820, he married Polly Pitts, a daughter of Hanover and Mollie (Cudworth) Pitts, pioneers of Sullivan township. She became the mother of ten children, as follows: Polly M., deceased wife of Hosea Kennedy; Benjamin F., of Shippen township; John C., of Richmond township; Andrew J. and Charles W., both deceased; Caroline M., widow of Isaiah Blackburn; Eliza J., deceased wife of Frank Vanvalin; Mary A., deceased wife of Lyman Hakes; Leander, who died in infancy, and Hanover Pitts, of Covington township. Mr. Knowlton lived on his farm in Sullivan up to 1865, when he went to Vineland, New Jersey, and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Vanvalin, until his death, August 16, 1868. Mrs. Knowlton survived her husband nearly nineteen years, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Blackburn, in Richmond township, Tioga county, May 30, 1887.

Hanover Pitts Knowlton, youngest child of Timothy Knowlton, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, December 19, 1838, and was educated in the common schools of his district. When twenty years of age he went to Tioga and opened a meat market, remaining in that business one year. He then purchased a farm of seventy-two acres in Delmar township, upon which he lived until the spring of 1866, when he removed to Mansfield and engaged in merchandising. He continued in that business twenty months, at the end of which period he removed to a farm in Sullivan township. He later engaged in the meat business, and then bought a farm in the Frost settlement, on which he has since lived. He is the owner of two farms in Covington, embracing 110 acres, and also owns thirty acres of timber land in Sullivan township. After locating in Covington, he followed the meat business for a period, but has since devoted his whole attention to general farming and dairying, being also the owner of a steam thresher. Mr. Knowlton was married January 7, 1860, to Sarah E., a daughter of Leonard Phillips, of Sullivan township, where she was born on February 23, 1839. Eight children have blessed this union, as follows: Julia M., widow of R. L. Smith, of Jersey City, New Jersey; Eliza L., wife of D. W. Williams, of Colorado; Carrie M., wife of Nelson Whitteker, of Richmond township; Leonard J., principal of the High School, Butte, Montana; Matthew S., also a teacher; Sadie L., wife of Daniel Burnside, of Silverton, Colorado; Hanover W., and Ethel L., both of whom live with their parents. In politics, Mr. Knowlton is an ardent Democrat, has served three years as school director, and is an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

John Jaquish was born in New York City, June 17, 1754. His father, a native of England, was a sea captain, whose home was in New York, and was finally lost at sea, though it is supposed that he was murdered by Captain Kidd, the notorious pirate. When John was fourteen years old he was bound out to learn the harness-maker's trade, and at the breaking out of the Revolution he enlisted and served throughout the war. He was afterwards given a pension and three land grants in the state of New York, on one of which he settled, in Delaware county, where he resided up to his death, August 3, 1845. He married Catherine Wheaton, who bore him eleven children, viz: John, Margaret, Dorothy, Joseph, Eliza-

beth, David, James, Matthias, Daniel H., Sarah and Nathan B. Mrs. Jaquish died September 8, 1842, in the eighty-first year of her age.

JOSEPH JAQUISH, second son of John Jaquish, was born in Delaware county, New York, November 2, 1787, and there grew to manhood. He received a good education, and after teaching school for a few years, he rented land and engaged in farming. In June, 1828, he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and bought 120 acres of forest land, where Charles Jaquish now lives, which he cleared and improved, residing thereon up to his death, August 3, 1867. He married Clarissa M. Reynolds, a native of Rhode Island, born December 2, 1793, who became the mother of eight children, viz: Welcome, who died in 1884, in his sixty-ninth year; John W., who died in 1874, in his fifty-sixth year; Horace S., a resident of Richmond township, born in 1819, who followed teaching and farming, and also served in Company B, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers; Charles, a farmer of Covington township; Joseph B., a resident of Minnesota, who served in Company K, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Phœbe M., deceased wife of W. H. Strong, of the same State; Desire A., widow of Henry Beardsley, who lives in Wisconsin, and Elizabeth M., widow of Evan Lewis, of Charleston township. Mrs. Jaquish died on the old homestead, February 17, 1864.

CHARLES JAQUISH, a son of Joseph Jaquish, was born in Delaware county, New York, November 21, 1823, and was in his fifth year when the family settled in Covington township, Tioga county. He attended the common schools of that township, and when twenty-one years old bought a farm of seventy acres in Sullivan township, on which he resided up to the spring of 1885. He then sold his Sullivan farm and bought eighty-four acres of the farm which was settled by his father in 1828, where he has since resided. On November 12, 1846, he married Elizabeth G. Walker, a daughter of Lewis Walker. She was born on October 25, 1827, and bore him a family of six children, viz: Charles L., who died on December 30, 1880, leaving a widow, Eliza (Robinson) Jaquish, and one son, Frank C., who live in Mansfield; George H., an outside foreman in the mines of Clearfield county; Ellen J., wife of B. A. Webster, of Sullivan township; Joseph S., also an outside foreman in Clearfield county mines; Francis E., who died on March 13, 1873, and Jane A., wife of Lincoln Whitteker, of Richmond township. Mrs. Jaquish died on March 27, 1874. Politically, Mr. Jaquish is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director and justice of the peace. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirty years, but is not now actively connected with the society.

CHARLES HOWLAND was born in Hamden, Delaware county, New York, February 17, 1820, a son of Asa Howland, a native of New Hampshire, and a grandson of Seth Howland. Asa learned the shoemaker's trade in his native place, and later removed to Delaware county, New York, and became a farmer. In 1839 he removed to Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming for many years, but finally resumed work at his trade. He removed to Elmira, New York, about 1850, and there died July 4, 1861. His wife, Lucretia Benjamin, bore him a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Juliette, deceased wife of Albert Jones, of Elmira, New York; Marietta, who died in Elmira at the age of sixty-eight years; Charles, of Covington; Ransford F., who died in Williamsport, leaving one daughter, Hattie; Angilette, widow of Dr. Julius

Rea, of Milford, Delaware; Antoinette, deceased wife of Robert Hill, of Elmira; Gaylord, a resident of Canandaigua, New York; Benjamin F., a leather merchant of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Leroy, who died in Kansas, and Janette, widow of George W. Parsons, of Elmira. Mrs. Howland died in Elmira in September, 1881. Her husband was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving from New York state. Charles Howland spent his early life on his father's farm. In 1840 he came to Tioga county and found employment with Boyd & Cleaver, a lumber firm of Covington township. During the next twelve years he also worked for other firms, and made a number of trips down Pine creek, and the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers as a raft steersman, acquiring much skill and proficiency in that line of work. In September, 1840, Mr. Howland helped load the first coal train that left Blossburg over the Tioga railroad, then just completed. In 1842 he sawed three months on the lumber used in the construction of the Seymour House, Blossburg. In 1858 he bought the Royal Walker farm of eighty-one acres, upon which he has since lived, giving his attention to agriculture. On January 1, 1849, he married Eliza Walker, a daughter of Royal Walker. She was born August 11, 1824, and became the mother of seven children, as follows: Ella L., widow of S. A. Hoagland, of Marion, Iowa; Edward L., a box maker in the Covington Glass Works, who married Mary Williams, and has three children, Eliza, Pearl and Harry; Emma L., who died at the age of nine years; William E., a glass worker in Frankton, Indiana, who married Louisa Lutes, and has one child, Maude; Charles H., a glass blower in Frankton, who married Sarah Coe, and has one child, Hazel; Ransford and Randolph, twins, the latter of whom died at two years of age. Ransford is a packer in the Covington Glass Works, married Anna Marvin, and has three children: David F., Anna and Ransford. Mrs. Howland died October 29, 1873. On December 16, 1874, Mr. Howland married Martha J. Johnson, a daughter of Simon Johnson, of Troy, Bradford county. She was born November 22, 1836, and is a member of the First Baptist church of Covington. In politics, Mr. Howland is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of burgess, assessor, collector and served in the Covington council. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and the P. of H. societies, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the borough.

John Calvin Bennett was born in Sherman, Connecticut, September 9, 1812, and removed with his parents to the Canisteo valley, near Hornellsville, New York, about 1824. About 1836 he purchased a pre-emption right to several hundred acres of land near Clinton, Iowa, upon which he located. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, on account of hostilities breaking out between the whites and Indians, he disposed of his claim and returned to Pennsylvania, settling in Richmond township, Tioga county. Here he was married September 11, 1838, to Olive Wilson, a daughter of Sumner Wilson, one of the pioneer settlers of that township. To this union were born two children, Albert M. and Frank E. The latter died in 1861. In 1849 Mr. Bennett removed to Covington and engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing there during the remainder of his life. His death occurred on January 21, 1889. His wife survived him about a year, dying March 19, 1890. Mr. Bennett was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years, and was connected with the I. O. O. F. from 1849, in which year he joined the Covington lodge. His surviving son, Albert M., continued the business started

by his father until January 1, 1896. In 1892, associating with other business men of Covington, they purchased the Covington Glass Works, of which he became manager. Resigning early in 1893, he removed to Elmira, New York, where he erected and became manager of the Elmira Window Glass Works, owned by the Elmira Glass Company, which position he still holds.

Joseph W. Whiting was born in Readsboro, Vermont, January 5, 1820, a son of Danforth and Rebecca (Sherman) Whiting, and a grandson of Danforth Whiting, who located in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, about 1827. Joseph W. received a common school education, and when twenty-one years of age bought a small farm in Columbia township, Bradford county, on which he resided for seventeen years, adding to his original purchase until he owned 215 acres. He sold this farm in the spring of 1849, and bought his present farm in Covington township, Tioga county, from Lyman Frost, which now embraces 325 acres. Here he has lived for the past forty-seven years, engaged in general farming. On October 24, 1867, he married Julia A. Kingsbury, a daughter of Absalom and Polly Kingsbury, of Covington township. She was born July 27, 1827, and bore him one daughter, Gena, born July 28, 1871, now the wife of James H. Kendrick, of Covington township. Mrs. Whiting died December 27, 1887, and he was again married May 24, 1888, to Laura N. Ayers, a daughter of Abijah A. and Thursa (Palmer) Ayers, of Canton, Bradford county. She was born September 22, 1847. Mr. Whiting is a member of the First Baptist church, of Covington, while his wife is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, a Republican, he has served five years as justice of the peace, one year as assessor, one as collector, and about thirty years as a school director. Mr. Whiting is one of the prominent, well-to-do farmers of the township, and is highly respected for his many sterling qualities.

Stephen F. Richards was born in Milford, Otsego county, New York, October 26, 1823, a son of Rectus and Susanna (French) Richards, natives of Massachusetts. His father was a farmer and cloth manufacturer, and was twice married. His first wife, Susanna French, bore him six children, viz: William, who died in infancy; Mary, deceased wife of the late David Pitts; Stephen F., of Covington township; Emily, wife of Samuel Hitchcock, of Massachusetts; Otis, who was a farmer, merchant and teacher, and died at Nelson, Tioga county, and Susanna, who died in childhood. Mrs. Richards died in 1836, and he subsequently married Nancy Thayer, of Massachusetts. He died in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1873, aged eighty-four years. Stephen F. obtained a good common school education, and in 1846 came to Tioga county. He purchased a farm in Sullivan township, where he lived up to 1858, when he sold it, also another property that he owned in the Frost settlement which he had bought in 1854, and then purchased eighty acres of his present homestead, since increased to 200 acres. Here he has resided, engaged in general farming, but making a specialty of raising and handling stock, principally horses, having sold one horse, Beucephalus, for $3,400. Mr. Richards has been twice married. His first wife, Mary Snow, bore him one child, Mary, now the wife of Harris Guilford, of Massachusetts. His second marriage occurred September 29, 1860, to Elizabeth C. Johnson, a daughter of Joseph Johnson, of Covington township. She was born in Blossburg, April 20, 1843, and is the mother of three children, viz: Stephen F., born April 20, 1863, and died on April 2, 1880;

William F., born March 20, 1866, and Edward A., born July 29, 1881. William F. was educated in the common schools and at Mansfield State Normal, and is engaged in farming on the homestead. He married Florence DeHaas, a daughter of Alexander M. DeHaas, of Clinton county, September 3, 1891, and has two children, Helen V. and Harold J. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are members of the Presbyterian church, also of the Patrons of Husbandry, and he is connected with the I. O. O. F. He has served two terms as justice of the peace, and in politics, is an independent voter.

JOHN KILEY, retired farmer, was born in Georgia, Franklin county, Vermont, May 27, 1821, a son of Michael and Betsey (Hurlbut) Kiley, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Vermont. His father came to the United States at the age of fifteen and learned the tailor's trade, and followed that business in connection with farming. He reared six children, viz: John, James, Ebenezer, Henry, Mary and Lydia. John received a limited education, and worked on the homestead farm in Vermont until twenty-one years of age. He then removed to New York state, where he worked in a saw-mill six years. In 1849 he came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and found employment in the saw-mills on Mill creek, in Rutland township. Three years later he rented the James R. Wilson farm in Richmond township, which he cultivated up to October, 1862. He then enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He was wounded in the latter engagement, which incapacitated him for further service, and he was discharged June 20, 1863. Returning to his home in Richmond township, he lived there until 1865, when he purchased a farm of 257 acres in Richmond township, and a short time later bought his present homestead of 167 acres in Covington township. He has been unable to do any manual labor since the war. Mr. Kiley was married September 18, 1848, to Dorothy Codney, who bore him six children, viz: Betsey, wife of Harvey Frost, of Richmond; Dorcas, wife of Samuel Frost, of Covington; Samuel H., a resident of the latter township; John, a physician of Morris Run; Lydia, wife of Prof. C. B. Clark, of Antrim, and Frank, a physician of Gordon, Schuylkill county. Mrs. Kiley died in February, 1887, aged forty-seven years. Mr. Kiley resides with his son, Samuel H. He is a stanch Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. and the P. of H.

SAMUEL H. KILEY, eldest son of John Kiley, was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, July 26, 1857, and attended the common schools in boyhood. In 1882 he purchased his present homestead in Covington township, and has since devoted his attention to farming. On December 25, 1879, he married Adel Clark, a daughter of John Clark, of Sullivan township, and has four children, viz: Love, John, William and Ross. Mrs. Kiley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Kiley is a Republican, and has filled the offices of supervisor and school director. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and P. of H. societies, in both of which he takes an active interest.

NICHOLAS WATKINS was born in Connecticut, July 4, 1810, and was the youngest son of Benoni Watkins, a native of the same State, who settled on a farm of 200 acres where Austinville, Bradford county, now stands, in 1816. Benoni previously married Hannah Peet, and they reared a family of seven children, viz:

Daniel, Delighta, Betsey, Sally, Abel, Granson and Nicholas. The subject of this sketch was about six years old when his parents settled in Bradford county. He worked at home until 1830, when he purchased a farm in Columbia township, Bradford county, on which he lived six years. In 1836 he bought a farm in Sullivan township, Tioga county, which he cultivated until old age, and then retired to Mainesburg, where he died in May, 1893. He married Sarah Rose, to which union were born six children, as follows: John R., of Covington township; Benoni, a wagonmaker in Ft. Scott, Kansas; Lodemia, who died in infancy; Hannah, wife of Jesse Austin, of Mainesburg; Charlotte, wife of Omer Doud, of the same place, and Philetta, wife of B. F. Connelly, also a resident of Mainesburg. Mrs. Watkins resides in Mainesburg with her daughter, Mrs. Doud, at the ripe age of eighty-four years.

John R. Watkins, eldest child of Nicholas Watkins, and grandson of Benoni Watkins, was born on the Tioga and Bradford line, two and a half miles west of Austinville. He obtained a common school education and worked on the homestead until twenty-five years of age, when he began in life for himself, as a farmer. In the fall of 1869, he purchased his present farm of ninety acres, in Covington township, on which he lived for ten years. He then went to Bradford, McKean county, and carried on a fruit and vegetable store for two years, at the end of which period he returned to his farm in Covington. In 1889 he embarked in the lumber business, which he continued until the spring of 1896, when he resumed farming. On February 20, 1857, Mr. Watkins married Sophia Welsh, a daughter of Leonard Welsh, of Sullivan township, and has two children, viz: Rosa B., wife of David Ames, of Covington township, and Jay R., who was born on July 21, 1867. The family are members of the Church of Christ, and in politics, adherents of the Republican party.

Abel Watkins was born in Connecticut, in 1806, a son of Benoni Watkins, a native of the same State, who settled on a farm of 200 acres where Austinville, Bradford county, now stands, in 1816. Benoni previously married Hannah Peet, and reared a family of seven children, viz: Daniel, Delighta, Betsey, Sally, Abel, Granson and Nicholas. Abel was ten years old when the family located in Bradford county, and he grew to manhood on the homestead farm, and attended the pioneer school of the district. He later purchased a farm in Sullivan township, Tioga county, where he followed farming and stock-droving up to 1872, when he retired to Sylvania, Bradford county, and died in 1880. He married Mary Van Gorder, who bore him seven children, as follows: Hannah, deceased wife of the late Dr. Burchard, of Chicago; Andrew J., deceased; Emma, wife of E. R. Backer, of Elmira; George, a resident of California; Jerusha, widow of Dayton Hollenback, of Sylvania; Seely E., a farmer of Richmond township, and Frank, a lumberman of Covington township. Mrs. Watkins died on June 23, 1894.

Andrew J. Watkins, oldest son of Abel Watkins, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, October 13, 1830, and was reared and educated in his native place. On attaining his majority he purchased a farm in Rutland township, whence he removed to Richmond, but returned to Rutland again. In 1870 he located in Covington township, purchasing a farm of 350 acres, one mile above Covington, to which he later added 180 acres more. He and his brother Seely also bought the

old homestead in Sullivan township. In 1889 he moved to a small farm in Covington borough, where he died in February, 1890. He married Clarinda Hurd, who bore him four children, as follows: Rush J., a steamboat captain in the state of Washington; Eugene O., of Covington township; Olive A., of the same township, and Frederick B., deceased. Mrs. Watkins resides in Covington. Mr. Watkins served in the Union army during the late Rebellion. He was an active Republican, and filled the offices of assessor and school director.

Eugene O. Watkins was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, July 9, 1860, a son of Andrew J. Watkins, and grandson of Abel Watkins. He attended the common schools of the township and borough of Covington, and has always lived on the old homestead farm. On June 17, 1886, he married Mary A. Harding, a daughter of Simeon and Lydia (Goodnow) Harding, early settlers of Covington, and has two children, Floy L. and Maude C. Mrs. Watkins is a member of the First Baptist church, of Covington. In politics, Mr. Watkins is a Republican, and is also connected with the I. O. O. F. and the P. of H. societies.

Rev. George W. Scudder was born at Gorham, Ontario county, New York, August 25, 1818, a son of Ezra Scudder. He received a good education and in early manhood began preaching for the Free Will Baptist church, but when the slavery question began to be agitated, he became a Wesleyan Methodist, and for many years preached for that church in the counties of Steuben, Allegany, Schuyler and Tompkins, New York, and in Sullivan, Bradford, Tioga and Potter counties, Pennsylvania. He first came to Tioga county in the spring of 1863, and in 1865 purchased a farm in Charleston township, on which his son resided up to 1882. He then sold it and bought one in the northeast corner of Covington township, where he resided until a year and a half before his death, which occurred October 26, 1894, when he was stricken with paralysis and removed to the home of his son, Franklin B. Mr. Scudder was married to Emmeline Parsons, a daughter of Thadeus Parsons, of Clifton Springs, New York, October 21, 1841. She was born October 20, 1820, and is the mother of two children, viz: Ezra F., born July 28, 1842, and died June 21, 1859, and Franklin B., who lives on the old homestead. Mrs. Scudder lives with her son in Covington township.

Franklin B. Scudder, only living child of Rev. George W. Scudder, was born in Potter, Yates county, New York, June 25, 1845. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in Battery F, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served in the battles of Weldon Railroad and Chapin Farm. He was transferred to the light artillery, in which he served six months, and later three months as a mounted herdsman. In the fall of 1865 he was detailed to the provost guard, and later on the detective force, where he served until discharged, at City Point, in January, 1866. He returned to his home in Charleston township, and a year later went to Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, where he worked out and attended school at intervals for two years. Returning to his father's home, he worked for his parents until the fall of 1886, when he bought fifty-three acres immediately east of the homestead, which he cultivated until his father's death. He then inherited the homestead property of sixty acres, and is now the owner of 113 acres of well-improved land. October 26, 1868, Mr. Scudder married Roxie T., a daughter of Joseph Fawcett, of Sullivan county, where she was born on May 9, 1851. They

are the parents of five children, viz: Jennie E., wife of Marlin Clemens, of Charleston township; Grace V., William W., Emma L. and Frankie B. Mr. and Mrs. Scudder are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, while their daughter Grace is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, the family are adherents of the Republican party.

THE BLOSSBURG COAL REGION.

MARTIN STRATTON was born near Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1807. His parents, Cephas and Hannah (Adams) Stratton, natives of Simsbury, Connecticut, settled in Bradford county in 1791. In 1813 they came to Tioga county, and located near Canoe Camp. They resided in Richmond township and in Mansfield until October 12, 1818, when the family left for Cincinnati, Ohio, settling four miles from that city, on Mill creek, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. In 1821 the subject of this sketch went to Cincinnati to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving three years as an apprentice and one year as a journeyman, he went to New Orleans, where he remained but a short time. Returning to Cincinnati, he was induced, by promises of government work, to go to Fort Independence, Missouri. Being disappointed in this, he returned to Cincinnati, and in March, 1831, came back to Mansfield. After a three years' stay in Tioga county, he again returned to Cincinnati, and a year later removed to La Salle, Illinois. In 1840 he returned to Mansfield, and in December, 1841, located at Blossburg. For thirteen years he had charge of the repairs of coal chutes, etc., in Blossburg, for William Mallory & Company, and from 1861 to 1876 was in the employ of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Fall Brook, as master mechanic. For a number of years he has been living retired in Blossburg, his residence, built in 1841-42, being one of the oldest houses in the place. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as justice of the peace and school director. In religion, he is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Stratton was married October 18, 1832, to Eliza Holden, a daughter of Daniel and Lydia Holden, pioneer settlers of Mansfield. Mrs. Stratton was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1811, and they celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage, October 18, 1896. Three children have been born to them, viz: Daniel H., Myron S., a railroad engineer, killed in an accident at Gray's run, Tioga county, August 25, 1892, and Lucy, wife of Rev. Marcellus Karcher, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, of Blossburg. Lydia, an adopted daughter, is the wife of A. F. Gaylord of the same borough.

DANIEL H. STRATTON, eldest son of Martin Stratton, was born in Covington, Tioga county, January 1, 1834. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and from 1853 to 1855 he was in the employ of William Mallory & Company, of Blossburg. He then engaged in the grocery business in that place, continuing in the same three years. In the latter part of 1858 he went to Fall Brook, as foreman in charge of constructing and repairing chutes, etc., for the Fall Brook Coal Company. In 1864 he took charge of the railroad shop in Blossburg, a position he still holds. Mr. Stratton was married June 23, 1854, to Mary C. Scott, a daughter of Robert and Eliza Jane Scott, to which union have been born ten children, viz: Alice, deceased; Frank H., Mary, deceased wife of E. S. Guernsey, of Salamanca, New York; Fred and Nina, both deceased; Lucy H., Jennie, Daniel R., a

graduate of the Medical Department of the University of New York; Kate, wife of E. J. Bosworth, of Gaines, Tioga county, and Raymond. In politics, Mr. Stratton is a Democrat. He served in the first council of Blossburg, and has filled the office of justice of the peace, school director, auditor and township clerk. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the K. of H.

FRANK H. STRATTON, eldest son of Daniel H. Stratton, was born in Blossburg, Tioga county, April 14, 1857, and was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Mansfield. He clerked for some years in the railroad shop office, and for seven years had charge of the weigh office in Blossburg of the Morris Run and Fall Brook Coal Companies. From 1885 to 1889 he was United States gauger of the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania, after which he again took charge of the weigh office of the companies named. On March 29, 1894, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Blossburg, which office he still holds. He is also superintendent of the Blossburg Water Company. Mr. Stratton was married in June, 1889, to Maria Bowen, a daughter of the late Stephen Bowen, sheriff of Tioga county from 1873 to 1876. They are the parents of three children, viz: Augustus D., Agnes and Nina. Mr. Stratton is an ardent Democrat. He is a past master of Bloss Lodge, No. 350, F. & A. M., and is also connected with Wellsboro Chapter, and Tyagaghton Commandery, of Wellsboro.

PATRICK BANNON was born in Thurlas, County Tipperary, Ireland, in April, 1814. In 1827 he went to Wales, and worked in the iron furnaces there until 1836, when he immigrated to the United States and located in Troy, New York, but soon afterwards removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a moulder in a foundry. In 1840 he came to Blossburg, Tioga county, and during the remaining years of his life, until he retired, he worked in the mines at Blossburg and Morris Run. A few years before his death, which occurred September 17, 1894, at the age of seventy-nine, he was interested in developing a tract of coal land near Hoytville. His agreement with the owner was that if he struck the Blossburg vein he was to have one-half the land. He died before securing the deed, and the matter is now in the courts. Mr. Bannon came to Blossburg when there were but few families in that place. The railroad had just been completed and the work of developing the coal deposits begun. He soon became known as a man of enterprise and public spirit. It was through his efforts that the first Catholic church in the county was established in Blossburg. He secured the gift of the site from Hon. Horatio Seymour, and collected the money for the erection of the church building, which was afterwards dedicated as St. Andrew's Catholic church. He was a member of the C. T. A., and also of the K. of L. In politics, he was a stanch Republican, and served as a member of the council, supervisor and school director for a number of years. He was tireless in his efforts to secure the establishment of a public school in the village, in which project he was finally successful. He lived an earnest, useful life, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of the leading people of the county. Mr. Bannon was married April 14, 1839, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, to Joana Lonergan, a daughter of William Lonergan, a merchant of Thurlas, Ireland. Mrs. Bannon, who, notwithstanding her advanced age, preserves an active mind and a clear memory, was born April 7, 1816, and came to Canada with her parents when a child. Her father located on a farm near Montreal, where the family resided until 1834,

when they removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Bannon met and married her late husband. Four of her brothers were in the Union army, viz: William, a deceased manufacturer of St. Louis, Missouri; James, a farmer of the same State; Patrick, who also resides in Missouri, and John, a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Another brother, Michael, went to St. Louis at an early day, and died there of yellow fever in 1837. Mrs. Bannon is the mother of seven children, viz: Mary, wife of William Larkin, of Bradford, McKean county; William, a resident of the same place, who married Lida English; Anthony, a resident of Bradford, ex-state senator of this district, to which office he was elected in 1892, having previously served as a member of the council of Kendall Creek, coroner of McKean county, sheriff of the county, chairman of the Republican county committee, a delegate to the state convention, congressional conferee, reading clerk of the State Senate in 1889 and journal clerk of the same body in 1891; Joana, a resident of Bradford; Jane, who resides with her mother; Lizzie, wife of Christopher O'Connor, of Jefferson county, and Alice, who lives at home. Mrs. Bannon is a woman of education and refinement, and enjoys the regard and confidence of a large circle of friends. She is one of the oldest living residents of Blossburg.

Henry Kilbourn, physician and surgeon, was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, March 23, 1802. He studied medicine in his native State, at Castleton, and received his diploma in 1828. In December of that year he married Miss Fannie Briggs, to which union were born the following children: Henrietta, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Antionette, widow of S. B. Brown; Henry, deceased; Ferdinand, a resident of Sumnerville, Kansas; Catherine, a resident of Wellsburg, New York, and James V., who resides at Silverton, Colorado. The mother died, and he married for his second wife Lucy M. Dyke, who bore him two children, viz: Orpha, deceased, and Kenyon. His second wife died May 13, 1873, aged thirty-six years. In 1840 Dr. Kilbourn came to Tioga county and settled in Covington, from which time until his death, November 26, 1886, he continued the practice of his profession. During this period he lived alternately at Covington and Blossburg, the last twenty years of his life being spent in the latter town. He traveled throughout the eastern part of Tioga county, where he is held in loving remembrance. He also practiced at Fall Brook, and for many years was the leading physician in that portion of the Tioga valley. Dr. Kilbourn was descended from one of the oldest families of New England, and brought with him to Tioga county a musket used by one of his ancestors in a desperate fight with Indians at Walpole, Connecticut, in 1755. It measured from muzzle to shoulder-guard five feet eleven inches, and carried an ounce ball. Dr. Kilbourn was a great story teller, and somewhat eccentric, but was respected by all who knew him.

Kenyon Kilbourn, only son of Dr. Henry and Lucy M. (Dyke) Kilbourn, was born in Covington, Tioga county, June 1, 1862, and received a common school education. After leaving school he worked for a time on the coal chute at Arnot, and later as a brakeman on the Tioga railroad. In the spring of 1885 he was employed in the freight office at Blossburg, remaining until March, 1888, when he secured his present position as weighmaster for the Erie Railroad Company, his duties being to weigh the coal mined at Arnot and Landrus. The position is one of much responsibility, but during the past eight years he has proven himself

faithful and efficient. Mr. Kilbourn was married July 19, 1885, to Elnora N. Fulkerson, a daughter of Enoch and Mary Ann Fulkerson, of Blossburg, and has four children: Edna K., John M., Cora B. and an infant son. In politics, he is a Republican, and is recognized as an enterprising citizen.

Luther Johnson was born in Vermont, in 1790. In 1812 his parents came to Tioga county, and settled on a farm near Wellsboro, in Charleston township. Here he grew to manhood and married Zilpha Shumway, born June 11, 1796, a daughter of Peter Shumway, to which union eight children were born, as follows: Silas, Eli, and Jacob, deceased; Sarah, wife of Elmer Bacon, of Nebraska; Moses and Luther W., deceased; Lydia, wife of Curtis Culver, of Middlebury, Tioga county, and Alonzo, a farmer residing in Wellsboro. Mr. Johnson died October 17, 1849; his widow survived him until February 17, 1877, dying at the age of eighty-one years.

Dr. Luther W. Johnson, son of Luther and Zilpha (Shumway) Johnson, was born in Wellsboro, May 4, 1833. His early education was acquired in the Wellsboro Academy, from which he graduated in 1852. He next took a course in the classical and medical department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating in 1856. In 1857 he began the practice of medicine in Liberty, Tioga county. He continued the practice of his profession at that place until 1883, when he removed to Blossburg, where he practiced without interruption until his death, June 29, 1896. He was one of the oldest physicians in years of practice in Tioga county. He was formerly a member and one of the organizers of the Tioga County Medical Society. Dr. Johnson was married June 7, 1858, at Wellsboro, to Mary C. Mathers, a daughter of John Mathers. To this union were born the following children: Edward W.; Nettie V., wife of Dr. U. G. Beck, of Elmira, New York; Helen E., wife of Edward Saks, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and Gracie. Dr. Johnson was a life-long Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In addition to his extensive practice he also conducted a drug store. He was recognized as an able and experienced practitioner and as one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Blossburg.

John Cook was born at Stockton-on-Tees, County of Durham, England, January 24, 1831, and is a son of Isaac and Ellen (Roe) Cook. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom six grew to manhood and womanhood, viz: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Phineas Harrington; Isaac, deceased; Jane, wife of Joseph Baker, deceased; John, the subject of this sketch; Hannah, wife of George Watson, and William, who died at Morris, Tioga county, in September, 1892. John came to Pennsylvania in 1847, and spent a few months in Reading, locating at Blossburg, Tioga county, April 5, 1848. He had learned the bricklayer's and plasterer's trades in England, and followed the same after coming to Pennsylvania. He also worked in the coal mines at Arnot, Barkley, Fall Brook and Morris Run for about six years; but his trade has been his life vocation, and he has worked on a majority of the buildings erected in Blossburg since 1848. Mr. Cook was married May 24, 1851, to Mary Harris, a daughter of Rev. Henry Harris, a native of Habersuchan, Monmouthshire, Wales, who came to Pennsylvania in 1837, resided for a time in Minersville, and then located in Blossburg, Tioga county. He afterward went to Providence, Rhode Island, to work, and was fatally injured by a boiler ex-

plosion, living but a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of eight children, viz: William H., Isaac Herbert, deceased; Phoebe Ellen, widow of David Botchford; Hannah Mary, wife of James S. Kirkwood; Isaac Herbert (2nd), George Edward, Alice Jane, deceased, and Elizabeth Jane, wife of Henry H. Reese. In politics, Mr. Cook is a Prohibitionist, has served as treasurer of the borough for several years, also as judge and inspector of elections, and is now serving a second term as justice of the peace. For a number of years he has been a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for ten years or more superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is one of the oldest citizens of Blossburg, and has lived a life of quiet industry. A man of high moral character and deep religious convictions, he has exemplified his principles and his belief in his daily life, winning thereby the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

John Lawrence Sexton was born in Veteran township, Chemung county, New York, July 13, 1830, a son of John Lawrence and Hannah (Kenyon) Sexton. He is a descendant of one of the oldest Scotch-Irish families of the United States, his paternal ancestor having located in the valley of the Connecticut in 1637. His grandfather, Elijah Sexton, was a soldier in the French and Indian War and an officer in the Continental army. When John L. was quite young his parents removed to Big Flats township, Chemung county, New York, where his father purchased 700 acres of white pine timber land, erected saw-mills and engaged in lumbering. Young Sexton was reared on the farm, was principally educated at the fireside and in the common schools, but received special training in elocution, logic and rhetoric. Before he was twenty years of age he had read Blackstone, Kent, Storey and Marshall and the standard English poets, and had mastered "Town's Analysis of the English Language." On May 28, 1851, he married Grace Adelaide Patterson, a grand-daughter of Robert Patterson, a Revolutionary soldier, and a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Jones) Patterson, of Lindley, Steuben county, New York. For ten years thereafter he pursued farming and lumbering, in the meantime serving six years as superintendent of township schools of Big Flats, and several years as deputy United States marshal. Meeting with reverses, through the failure of the Bank of Corning, he came to Fall Brook, Tioga county, and was employed by Hon. John Magee, first as a laborer in the forest and subsequently as store clerk, weighmaster and shipper of coal. He also filled the offices of assessor, school director, justice of the peace, burgess and principal of the public schools, receiving provisional, professional and a permanent certificate from the school department of Pennsylvania, as a teacher. In 1875 Mr. Sexton was selected by Gen. William McCandless as clerk to assist in organizing the bureau of labor and industrial statistics of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, and almost the entire labor of formulating, classifying and arranging the details of the bureau devolved upon him. At the close of his four years' term he returned to Tioga county, located at Blossburg, and established the Blossburg *Industrial Register*, which he continued to publish for two years. The next five years he devoted to literary pursuits, during which time he wrote the histories of Tioga and Bradford counties, Pennsylvania, and Steuben, Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler counties, New York; "The White Slaves of Monopolies," "Uncle Jonas Lawrence's Letters," and numerous articles for the *Sunday*

Telegram of Elmira, the New York *Sun*, the Harrisburg *Patriot* and other newspapers.

In December, 1885, his son, Benjamin P. Sexton, established the Blossburg *Advertiser*, of which the subject of this sketch is business manager and a general contributor to its columns. Under Mr. Sexton's management the *Advertiser* has attained a large circulation, and it wields a strong influence throughout the Blossburg coal region. Mr. Sexton is a fearless and able writer, and has delivered many public addresses, among them the Centennial address in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, July 4, 1876, on the progress and development of Pennsylvania for 100 years; two Centennial addresses at Painted Post, New York; an address at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of William Mapes, a Revolutionary soldier, by the counties of Steuben and Chemung, at Big Flats, in August, 1873; the Centennial address on the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, and the Centennial address at the Polish celebration in Blossburg, May 3, 1891. Mr. Sexton is a member of the Dauphin County Historical Society, of Harrisburg; an honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and is well versed in the history of the State, and well acquainted with its geological formations and its varied mining, manufacturing, agricultural, railroad and industrial interests generally. Mr. Sexton's family consists of his wife, Grace Adelaide, three sons and four daughters, viz: Samuel M., Benjamin Patterson, John Lawrence, Grace Adelaide, Mary B., wife of Levi Plummer, of Findlay, Ohio; Jane P. and Susie T.

Jacob B. Merrick was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1825, a son of Isaac Merrick, and grandson of Israel Merrick, Sr., and obtained a common school education. Upon arriving at manhood he adopted dentistry as his profession, and resided and practiced at different times in Charleston township, Tioga county; Troy, Bradford county; Blossburg and Mansfield, Tioga county, and in Elmira, New York. He removed from the latter place to Mansfield in 1875, and made it the place of his residence until his death, March 1, 1878. Dr. Merrick married Lucy A. Burns, a native of Oppingham, Fulton county, New York, to which union were born three children, viz: A. R., a dentist of Millerton, Tioga county; D. O., a dentist of Blossburg, and Walter T., attorney-at-law of the same borough. On December 5, 1883, Mrs. Merrick married for her second husband, Rev. Hiram Short, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reside in Blossburg.

Michael Kelly was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1832. He came to the United States in 1853 and located in Gibson, Steuben county, New York, at which place he resided for three years. In 1856 he removed to Gang Mills, in the same county, where he remained two years, and then located in Corning. Here he embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on in that city up to 1866. In June of that year he came to Blossburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and bought the building then owned by Daniel Williams, formerly occupied by the store of the Arbon Coal Company, in which he opened a grocery. He continued in business until 1870, when owing to failing health his wife took charge of the store, which she still carries on under the name of Mrs. M. Kelly. It is now the oldest business house in the borough. Mr. Kelly was married August 10, 1856, to Bridget Healy,

a native of County Kerry, Ireland, to which union were born ten children, as follows: John W., Mary A., widow of James Kirwan, of Blossburg; Johanna E., Michael F., who married Mary Downs, daughter of William and Mary (Diggins) Downs, of Washington, D. C., and has two children, William D. and Walter L.; Bridget and Kate, twins; Thomas F. and Peter D., both deceased, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Kelly died December 19, 1888. In politics, he was a Democrat, and in religion, a member of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church of Blossburg, to which his widow and children belong. John W. has served one term in the borough council. He is an adherent of the Republican party, a member of St. Andrew's Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and is regarded as one of the public-spirited and progressive citizens of the borough.

David R. Evans, son of Richard A. and Mary Evans, was born in Capcoch, South Wales, February 28, 1859. His parents immigrated to Pennsylvania, and located in Morris Run, Tioga county, in December, 1870, where his father mined coal until 1874, when he moved to Round Top, where he still resides. The subject of this sketch is the fourth of six children, named as follows: Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Griffiths, of Antrim; Evan R., of Blossburg; John E., of Antrim; David R., of Blossburg; Catherine, wife of Robert Carpenter, of Antrim, and Elizabeth Jane, wife of Arthur Bowen, of Round Top. At the age of eight years David R. entered a tea store in Wales, remaining there until the family came to the United States. He worked five years in the mines at Morris Run, and in 1876 began clerking in the store of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Antrim. In 1879 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, was there employed for a year as a salesman, and later worked two years in a rolling mill. In 1882 he returned to Antrim, re-entered the service of the Fall Brook Coal Company, was employed three months exploring for coal, and was then given the position of boss mule driver in the mines. This he filled for several years, and then resumed mining. He next was employed as a traveling salesman for the Grand Union Tea Company. In 1889, in connection with J. J. Mills, he bought out the tea, crockery and glassware firm of Hyde & Cowley, of Blossburg. The business was carried on under the firm name of Evans & Mills until 1890, when it was consolidated with that of Daniels & Newport. In October, 1894, Mr. Evans bought out Mr. Daniels' interest, and has since conducted the business in his own name. October 16, 1879, he married Jane Davis, a daughter of John and Ann Davis, of Cherry Flats, Tioga county, to which union have been born six children, viz: Gwennie, Mary, deceased; Annie, Jane Victoria, deceased; Ethel, deceased, and Rena. In politics, Mr. Evans is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Welsh Congregational church. He is also connected with Blossburg Lodge, No. 167, K. of H.

Matthew C. Blair, merchant tailor, was born in Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, June 2, 1841, and is one of nine children born to James and Mary (Crawford) Blair. The other members of the family are as follows: Eliza, wife of John Russell, a resident of Scotland; Marian, wife of Alexander Allen, a resident of the same land; James, who resides in Anita, Pennsylvania; William and John, both residents of Scotland; Mary, wife of a Mr. Murray, of Scotland; Janet, wife of James Wiley, of Liberty township, Tioga county, and Jennie, who lives in Scotland. Mr. Blair's father came to Arnot, Tioga county, in 1873, worked in the coal mines for a

few years, and then returned to Scotland, where he died in 1878. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and served an apprenticeship to the tailor's trade in Scotland. In June, 1869, he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and located in Arnot, Tioga county. He worked in the mines for thirteen years and later at his trade in Arnot for eight years. In 1890 he came to Blossburg and opened a merchant tailor's establishment over Roberts' store. In the spring of 1891 he moved further south on the same street, renting for a year and then purchasing the building. Here he remained until the fall of 1895, when he removed to the building previously occupied by H. H. Roberts. He carried on merchant tailoring exclusively until 1894, when he added ready-made clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods. Mr. Blair was married December 31, 1861, to Susan Arthur, a daughter of John and Susan (Carrick) Arthur, of Cumbernauld, Scotland. Fourteen children have been born to this union, all of whom are living, viz: James, Kate, wife of John Hutchinson, of Houtzdale; Mary, wife of N. R. Mitchell, of Blossburg; Susan, Eliza, Elizabeth, Marion, John, Agnes, Janet, Jennie, Ada and Emma, twins, and Matthew. In politics, Mr. Blair is independent, and in religion, a member of the Church of Christ at Arnot. By unremitting industry and prudence, Mr. Blair has not only reared and educated his large family, but has built up a profitable and growing business. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, and has achieved a well-earned reputation for honesty, industry and integrity.

Andrew Anderson, merchant tailor, was born in Dolsland, Sweden, January 25, 1859, and is a son of Andrew and Cagsa Anderson. He learned the tailoring trade in his youth, and in June, 1881, immigrated to Pennsylvania, remaining a short time in Antrim, Tioga county. He then came to Blossburg and worked for L. Meyers until 1886, when he started in business for himself in the Odd Fellows' Hall block. In 1887 he removed to his present location. He has two brothers in this country, Eric, a coal miner at Antrim, and Frank, employed in the tailor shop. His father died in 1878, aged fifty-three years. His mother is still living in Sweden. Mr. Anderson was married in October, 1882, to Annie Carlson, a native of Sweden, to which union two children were born, viz: Kate and Gustav. Mrs. Anderson died December 25, 1884. On August 15, 1887, he married Mary N. Hyland, a daughter of Joseph Hyland, of Blossburg, and has three children by this marriage, as follows: Ruth, Arthur and DeSeales. In politics, Mr. Anderson is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Lutheran church. He is also connected with Blossburg Lodge, No. 167, K. of H. He is popular both as a business man and citizen, and during the years he has been in business for himself as a merchant tailor, has built up a profitable trade.

William R. Logan was born February 9, 1849, and in 1857 came with his parents, Robert and Barbara (Shaw) Logan, to Morris Run, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His father was a coal miner and worked in the mines at Morris Run, Fall Brook and Arnot, until 1875, when he removed to Jackson township, where he followed farming until his death, September 15, 1884, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow died March 23, 1895, aged seventy-three years. William R. was one of fourteen children, viz: James, who enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at Gettysburg; Alexander, a chute foreman at Arnot; Robert, manager of Bell & Lewis' stores, Dubois, Penn-

sylvania; John S., an engineer on the Northern Central railroad, who resides in Elmira; Sarah, deceased wife of James Stevenson, of Cherry Flats, Tioga county; William R., of Blossburg; Margaret R., wife of John E. Brown, of Covington; Jacob, who died in October, 1881; Charles S., a physician of Arnot; Barbara, deceased wife of E. J. Payne, of Jackson Summit, Tioga county; Jennie R., a resident of Blossburg; Agnes N., a school teacher of Arnot; David Y., a farmer at Jackson Summit, and Lizzie W., who died November 14, 1895. From 1860 to 1871, Mr. Logan worked in the mines, but in the latter year he entered the store of the Blossburg Coal Company as a clerk, and continued in the employ of their successors, W. W. Bradbury, and the W. W. Bradbury Company, until January, 1897, when he located in Blossburg and there opened a grocery store, which he has since carried on. His long experience in Arnot has given him a thorough knowledge of the business, which will prove valuable to him in his new field of effort. On October 24, 1872, he married Elizabeth Prethero, a daughter of Charles and Ann Prethero, of Morris Run. To this union have been born six children, viz: Robert E., a bookkeeper in the office of the Bossburg Coal Company, at Arnot; M. Gertrude, William R., deceased; Charles P., deceased; James R., and Laura M., deceased. In politics, Mr. Logan is a Republican. He served as justice of the peace from 1889 to 1894, and has filled the various township offices. In religion, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is also connected with the K. of P., of Arnot.

Israel Biddle was born in Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1838, and is the third in a family of eight children, born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Headley) Biddle. His brothers and sisters are named as follows: Martha, deceased; Wallace, a resident of Blossburg; Euphema, wife of Alfred J. Conklin; Fidelo and Almerian, residents of Canton; Hettie, deceased, and Silas, also a resident of Canton. The parents were natives of Montour county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Bradford county early in the thirties, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Israel was reared on a farm and obtained a common school education. He learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until the breaking out of the war. In April, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call, he volunteered, but the quota being full his company was not accepted. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in as first corporal, and participated in the engagements of Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, Strausburg, Siege of Yorktown, New Kent Court House, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, and Malvern Hill. While building an observatory or lookout, at Yorktown, he had three ribs broken by falling timbers dislodged by shells from the rebel batteries. While engaged on the skirmish line at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, his blanket, which was rolled up on his shoulders, was riddled with bullets, and a ball was imbedded in an ambrotype in his pocket, a likeness of the woman who became his wife. He was honorably discharged November 10, 1862, by reason of sickness arising from his injured side. In June, 1863, he responded to the call for Emergency Men, and enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Militia. He was made orderly sergeant of his company, and on June 25, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant. He was discharged with his command, July 26, following. His brother, Wallace, served in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was severely wounded at

Antietam; while his brother Fidelo was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and his brother Almerian, of Company C, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Militia. The two latter re-enlisted in Company D, Fiftieth New York Engineers. Mr. Biddle was married September 3, 1863, to Adelia Denmark, a daughter of Jesse D. and Emeline Denmark, of Ward township, Tioga county. Seven children have been born to this union, viz: Elmer E., a resident of Kane, McKean county; Ina E., wife of Isaac H. Cook, of Blossburg; Bert J., Jesse D., Frank I., Elizabeth and Anna. After leaving the army Mr. Biddle returned to Canton and resumed work at his trade. In 1871 he removed to Ogdensburg, Tioga county, and in 1876 settled in Blossburg, where for the past twenty years he has worked as a carpenter. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has held the office of P. C. of Brown Post, No. 171, G. A. R., of Blossburg, for seven successive terms, excepting the year 1894.

Patrick Dwyer was born and reared in County Tipperary, Ireland, and there married Mary Ryan, a native of the same county. In 1852 he came to Pennsylvania and settled at Blossburg, Tioga county, where he worked as a laborer. When the coal mines were opened up at Morris Run he removed there, remaining four years. He next found employment in the construction of the railroad from Blossburg to Fall Brook, settling in the latter place upon its completion, and died in that borough, March 8, 1888, aged sixty-six years. His widow makes her home with her son-in-law, M. S. Murray, of Blossburg. She is seventy-two years of age. They were the parents of six children, viz: John F., of Antrim; Edward P., who died September 19, 1882; Norah, wife of M. S. Murray, of Blossburg; Michael, a resident of Antrim; Mary, wife of Thomas Howe, of Fall Brook, and Bridget, a resident of Blossburg. In religion, the family are adherents of the Catholic church, and in politics, supporters of the Democratic party.

John F. Dwyer, eldest son of Patrick and Mary Dwyer, was born in Morris Run, Tioga county, November 6, 1854. He attended the village school until ten years of age, when he commenced working in the mines at Fall Brook. In September, 1879, he went to Corning, New York, and found employment as a brakeman until July, 1880, when he returned to Fall Brook and had charge of the shipping of coal for the Fall Brook Coal Company until April 1, 1881. On that date he took charge of the Fall Brook Hotel, which he managed up to May 1, 1888. He then removed to Antrim, where he has since conducted the Antrim Hotel, and is a successful and popular landlord. Mr. Dwyer was married June 3, 1879, to Catherine Kain, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Kain, of Painted Post, New York, who has borne him seven children, as follows: John F., Edward P., who died August 19, 1893; James K., Elizabeth, Mary and Joseph (twins), and Paul. In politics, Mr. Dwyer is a stanch Democrat, and is regarded as one of the leading members of his party in the county. He is a member of the county committee, and in 1896 was one of the Democratic congressional conferees. In religion, he is a member of the Catholic church, and is connected with Division No. 2, A. O. H. He is essentially a self-educated and self-made man, and owes his business success to untiring effort and strict integrity.

M. S. Murray, proprietor of the Seymour House, Blossburg, was born in County

Waterford, Ireland, May 15, 1858, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Shannahan) Murray. He is the second in a family of six children, named as follows: John, a resident of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania; M. S., of Blossburg; Mary, wife of M. J. Coyne, a resident of Wisconsin; William, an engineer on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad; Maggie, wife of William Daley, of Detroit, Michigan, and Patrick, who died October 23, 1896. In April, 1864, the family immigrated to Poughkeepsie, New York, whence they removed two years later to Barclay, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1887. They then located in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, where the father died in February, 1893, and where the mother is still living. The subject of this sketch was married September 28, 1882, to Norah Dwyer, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Dwyer, and has a family of five children, viz: Mary, Edward, John, Genevieve and Francis. Mr. Murray began workng in the mines when twelve years of age. In 1883 he became a clerk in the Fall Brook Company's store, and in 1887 took charge of the Fall Brook Hotel, which he managed successfully until January, 1895, when he leased the Seymour House, at Blossburg, and since taking charge of the latter has largely increased its patronage and proven himself a popular landlord. In politics, Mr. Murray is a stanch Democrat, and in religion, a member of St. Andrews' Catholic church, of Blossburg. He is a prominent member of the A. O. H., has served several years as county president, and in 1896 was elected state vice-president of that order. As a business man, he is energetic and enterprising, and as a citizen, public-spirited and progressive.

William F. O'Donnell, son of Richard and Mary O'Donnell, was born in Clare county, Ireland, April 10, 1845. His parents came to America in the spring of 1854, and settled near Ralston, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. In 1856 his father purchased a farm near Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, which he cultivated for over thirty years. He died February 17, 1890, aged ninety-one years, and his wife in February, 1885, aged eighty-five years. The subject of this sketch is one of nine children, of whom but two beside himself are living, viz: Mary, widow of Daniel Downes, residing in Canton, Bradford county, and Richard, a farmer of Union township, Tioga county. Mr. O'Donnell received a common school education in his youth. At the age of fifteen he went to Fall Brook and secured employment as a woodsman. He afterwards secured the position of superintendent of mule drivers in and about the mines at that place, filling it from 1872 to 1885. For the next three years he was engaged in supplying and conducting a meat market in Fall Brook. In August, 1888, he came to Blossburg, and bought the Yonkin House, previously run by Joseph Yonkin. He changed the name to the O'Donnell House, and carried it on until April, 1895. He then removed to Canton, intending to embark in business. In April, 1896, he returned to Blossburg, purchased the Murray House, and changed its name to the O'Donnell House. This he has since successfully conducted. Mr. O'Donnell was married June 5, 1864, to Catherine O'Donnell, a daughter of John and Nora O'Donnell, to which union nine children have been born, viz: Mary J., deceased; Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth, Richard, Willie, deceased; John, William F., and one died in infancy. In politics, Mr. O'Donnell is an independent, and while in Fall Brook he served as tax collector, school director and secretary of the school board. Mr. O'Donnell and family are

members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the C. K. of A. and of the A. O. H., and is looked upon as one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Blossburg.

J. D. Conners, son of J. D. and Mary (Sullivan) Conners, was born in Wayland, Steuben county, New York. He received a common school education and when sixteen years of age left home and went to Morris Run, where he was employed in a meat market, continuing there until 1892, when he removed to Blossburg, and embarked in the wholesale liquor business, which he still carries on. He was married September 22, 1890, to Anna Fogarty, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Blake) Fogarty, to which union one child, May, has been born. In politics, Mr. Conners is a Republican, and in religion, a Catholic. He is a member of the A. O. H. While a resident of Morris Run he filled the office of auditor. He has one brother, D. J., a farmer living near Curtis, New York. His mother died in 1877, and his father in November, 1892.

Frank D. Andrews was born in Wyoming county, New York, February 18, 1835. He came to Blossburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1871, and engaged in the wholesale liquor business, which he has continued up to the present time. He has ever taken an interest in the prosperity of the borough, and has done much to promote its general welfare. He has been elected burgess of Blossburg four times, and his previous terms were most successful in all the departments coming under his jurisdiction. The streets were permanently improved, the cross walks and culverts made of stone, the fire department well-equipped, the debt of the borough reduced and its affairs placed on an economical and business basis. The subject of water works had been agitated from time to time, without accomplishing the desired purpose. Failing to enlist the council and the people in the enterprise of putting in water works on their own account, Mr. Andrews was largely instrumental in enlisting capital from another locality to accomplish the work, thus protecting, to a large extent, the property of citizens from destructive fires and giving the people an opportunity of securing pure water for drinking and culinary purposes. Mr. Andrews is now filling his fourth term as burgess. He is a public-spirited citizen, and highly respected for his integrity of purpose and for his interest in the public good.

Francis Louis Viel was born in France, about the year 1815, and, while yet a young man, removed to the Isle of Jersey, where he married Duce LeHuquet, who bore him five children, viz: Mary Ann, wife of B. Vaselin, of Blossburg; Ann, wife of Mr. Lamare, a resident of France; Francis A., of Blossburg; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Russell, of Aukland, New Zealand, and Jane, wife of Peter Bruielly, of Blossburg. Mr. Viel, who was a contractor and builder, came to the United States in 1881, and made his home with his son, Francis A., of Blossburg, Tioga county, until his death. He died March 10, 1886, and his wife, in 1884.

Francis A. Viel, only son of Francis Louis Viel, was born on the Isle of Jersey, August 23, 1847. He received a common school education, and served an apprenticeship to the mason's trade. Coming to Pennsylvania in 1873, he located in Blossburg, Tioga county, where he followed contracting and building until December, 1894, when he bought out the hardware and tinsmithing establishment of Miller & Russell. Mr. Viel was married January 1, 1867, in the Isle of Jersey, to

Ann LeVesconte, to which union there have been born four children, viz: Anna, deceased; Florence, wife of William Besanceney, of Blossburg; Francis, and Annie. Mr. Viel is a stanch Democrat, and has filled the office of borough assessor. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is also connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' societies. He carried on a general hardware and tinsmithing business up to November, 1896, and is now engaged in contracting and building.

Albert Beuter, son of Frederick and Lena (Plank) Beuter, was born May 21, 1861, in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Two brothers, William and Henry, and one sister, Ethel, as well as his father and mother, reside in Charleston township; while one brother, Perry, and a sister, Laura, are dead. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1889 he went to Mansfield and worked in the saw-mill of Wilson Day. In 1891 he came to Blossburg, and makes teaming his occupation, devoting himself principally to delivering coal from the mine of Golden Brothers. Mr. Beuter was married in March, 1885, to Anna Clemens, a daughter of Nicholas Clemens, of Charleston township, Tioga county. They have three children: Harry, Lawrence and Frederick. In politics, Mr. Beuter is a Democrat.

Nicholas Schultz, son of Andrew and Margaret (Zimmer) Schultz, was born in Prussia, Germany, January 18, 1844, and is the oldest of three children, born to the first marriage of his father, his brother John, an engineer in the *Staat-Zeitung* building, in Chicago, and himself being the only survivors. His mother died in Germany in 1851, and his father married Theresa Vietchie, a native of Baden, Germany. Jasper, the first-born of this union, and Jacob, the second, are residents of Cohocton, Steuben county, New York. Mr. Schultz came to the United States in 1850, and located in Syracuse, New York, where he was joined by his sons, John and Nicholas, who came from Germany with an uncle, a few years later. In 1861 the parents moved to Cohocton, where they still reside, the father being seventy-nine years of age. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and began life for himself as a farm hand in Herkimer county, New York, where he worked for two years. He then found employment one year with the Onondaga Salt Company, and later was a watchman for Stiles Rust, of Syracuse, two years. He then entered the employ of Franklin N. Drake, of Cohocton, remaining there until 1866, when Mr. Drake transferred him to Arnot, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where the coal mines were then being opened up. At the time Mr. Schultz located in Arnot there were but three houses in the place. He went to work in the saw-mill as head sawyer and saw setter, continuing there for three years, when he was given the position of saw filer, which he filled until 1881, when he was made outside foreman of the mills at Arnot, a position he has since filled in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Schultz was married in July, 1869, to Margaret Muntz, a daughter of John Muntz, of Cohocton, New York, and is the father of seven children, named as follows: John, a resident of Cohocton; Margaret, deceased; Frank, Flora, wife of James Creighton, of Arnot; William, Nora, deceased, and Ray. In politics, Mr. Schultz is a Democrat, and in religion, a member of the Catholic church, of Arnot. He is also a member of the Father Matthew Branch of the C. K. of A., of Blossburg.

Matthew A. Blair, son of Walter and Elizabeth (Allen) Blair, was born in Cumbernauld, Scotland, March 13, 1855, and is one of eight children, three of whom are living. James, the fourth born, is a physician in Groton, New York, and Walter, the youngest, is a clerk in the employ of the Blossburg Coal Company at Arnot, Tioga county. The others died in early youth. In 1869, Matthew A. and his father came to Pennsylvania and settled in Arnot, Tioga county, where they found employment in the mines. In 1870 his mother, with the remainder of the family, joined them. His father died in October, 1876, aged forty-five years, but his mother is still living. Mr. Blair received a common school education in Scotland. At eleven years of age he went to work in the mines, and followed coal mining until September, 1884, when he entered the store of the Blossburg Coal Company, in Arnot, as a clerk, which position he filled until 1888. He was then placed in charge of the company's store at Landrus, where he remained until August, 1893, when he returned to Arnot, and, with Mack Scudder, took charge as manager of the stores of the W. W. Bradbury Company. Mr. Blair was married January 11, 1884, to Nettie Mitchell, daughter of James G. and Mary Mitchell, of Arnot, to which union have been born five children, viz: Walter, James, Nellie, Ethel and Mary. In politics, Mr. Blair is a Republican. During his residence in Landrus he served as postmaster, and also filled the offices of town clerk and school director. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of Bloss Lodge, No. 350, F. & A. M., and of Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F. As the result of a practical experience of nearly thirty years, Mr. Blair is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of coal mining, and by industry and an intelligent discharge of the responsible duties of his various positions, has merited his successive promotions.

D. C. Waters, physician and surgeon, was born in Cortland county, New York, April 26, 1842, and is a son of Aretus and Caroline Waters. His parents had a family of twelve children, named as follows: Eunice and Sarah, both of whom died in infancy; Alexander, a resident of Cortland county, New York; Merton, who died May 22, 1894; Albertus, a resident of Nebraska; Oscar, who resides at Lansing, Michigan; Orson, who lives in Truxton, New York; Alvah D., who died May 21, 1870; Henry, a resident of Cuyler, New York; D. C., a physician of Arnot; George, who lives in Australia, and Emily, wife of James Blanchard, of Baltimore, Maryland. The father died November 17, 1869, aged eighty-seven years, and the mother, May 30, 1876, aged eighty-seven years. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at the State Normal School, Cortland, New York. In the winter of 1859-60 he attended lectures at the Medical College, Georgetown, D. C. On May 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteers, and on December 9, of the same year, he was transferred to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he filled the position of hospital steward until August 1, 1862, when he joined Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. The following December he was again transferred to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, where he filled the position of acting assistant surgeon until discharged, August 28, 1865. He soon after resumed his medical studies, and attended Georgetown College, from which he graduated March 4, 1867. Sixteen days later he began practice in Scott, Cortland county, New York, where he continued until November 21, 1870, when he removed to Arnot, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he has

since resided and practiced medicine. Dr. Waters was married November 1, 1868, at Knoxville, Tioga county, to Miss Sue Brown, a daughter of Rev. J. W. Brown. They are the parents of the following children: Nellie, wife of Seth Palmer, of Baltimore, Maryland; Blanche, who died October 23, 1890; John W., Montgomery, Gladys and Happy, all of whom are dead. In politics, Dr. Waters is a Republican, and is now serving his fifth term as justice of the peace. He has also filled the office of school director. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is connected with the K. of P., of Arnot; Bloss Lodge, No. 350, F. & A. M.; Winterview Castle, No. 220, K. of G. E., of Arnot, and Brown Post, G. A. R., of Blossburg. Dr. Waters has built up a good practice and ranks among the skillful physicians of the county. He enjoys the respect and esteem of the people of Arnot, among whom he has lived and practiced his profession for a quarter of a century.

J. W. Jackson, son of Charles and Elizabeth Jackson, was born in Cornwall, England, September 17, 1859. In 1868 his parents came to Pennsylvania and settled in Burlington, Bradford county, remaining there until 1870, when they removed to Blossburg, Tioga county, where they now reside. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of four brothers. Charles E., resides in Binghamton, New York; David R., in Elmira, and Alfred T., in Blossburg. Mr. Jackson received a common school education, and learned the trade of a painter and paper hanger, under his father. He later entered the drug store of Dr. Williams, of Blossburg, and remained with him and his successor, Stewart Brothers, between one and two years. He also clerked in the drug store of Ingram & Palmer and their successors for several years. In 1880 he embarked in the drug business for himself, in the store now occupied by Schofield & Babcock, of Blossburg. He next went to Springfield, Illinois, where he followed painting until 1882, then returned to Blossburg, and bought out Stincoman & Company, painters and paper hangers. In 1884 he took charge of the drug store of the late Stephen Bowen, remaining until February, 1886, when he went to Arnot to take charge of the drug department of the Blossburg Coal Company's store, now the store of the W. W. Bradbury Company, which position he has since occupied, and has discharged the duties thereof in a capable and efficient manner. Mr. Jackson was married April 9, 1883, to Minnie M. George, a daughter of Griffith George, of Springfield, Illinois, to which union have been born four children, viz: Percy H., Roy W., Edward G. and Alfred J. In politics, Mr. Jackson is a Republican, and has served as a member and treasurer of the school board. He is P. N. G. of Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F. of Blossburg; also P. H. P. of Enterprise Encampment, and a member of Bloss Lodge, No. 350, F. & A. M., of the same place.

Frank H. Welch, son of Jefferson and Lucy Ann (Palmer) Welch, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1852, and is a descendant of pioneer families of the county. He is one of eight children, his brothers and sisters being named as follows: Jane, deceased wife of Horace Scott; Mary, wife of Horace Welch, of Windfall, Bradford county; Stephen, Lanson and Charles, all deceased; Bert, a resident of Blossburg, and Willis, who resides in Mansfield. The father died in April, 1889, in his sixty-ninth year. His widow, who was born November 25, 1821, resides near Mansfield, Tioga county. Frank H. was reared in Sullivan township and attended the common schools of his district. He remained

on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he entered the employ of the Blossburg Coal Company, as a woodsman, and later clerked in the company's store at Arnot. In 1889 he took charge of the Arnot Hotel, and in September, 1892, bought out the livery stable and undertaking business at that place, both of which he now carries on in connection with his hotel. Mr. Welsh was married December 13, 1876, to Anna E. Months, a daughter of John Months, and a native of Danville, New York, who bore him one son, Clyde. She died November 7, 1896, aged forty-seven years. In politics, Mr. Welch is a Democrat, and is a member of the K. of P., of Arnot, and of Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F., of Blossburg; also of Enterprise Encampment. Mr. Welch is a genial, affable gentleman, and is well liked both as a business man and a citizen.

George Watson, son of Peter and Catherine (Rogers) Watson, was born in Middleton, Orange county, New York, May 27, 1852, and is the oldest of six children, the other members being as follows: Maggie, wife of Elias Schultz, of Avoca, New York; Kate, deceased; Andrew, a resident of Sayre, Pennsylvania; Agnes, who resides with her mother in Waverly, New York, and Peter, a conductor on the Lehigh Valley railroad, who resides in Sayre. The father died February 20, 1867. Mr. Watson has followed lumbering since arriving at manhood. In 1883 he came to Arnot, Tioga county, and entered the employ of the Blossburg Coal Company. Two years later he was made foreman of the company's saw-mill at Landrus, a position he has since filled. On October 8, 1873, Mr. Watson was married to Annie Clark, a daughter of Patrick Clark, of Addison, New York, to which union have been born nine children, viz: John, Peter, Edward, Mary, Albert, Bessie, George, Nellie and Curtis. In politics, Mr. Watson is a Democrat, and has served as township supervisor one term. He has also represented his party as a delegate to county conventions. In religion, he is a member of the Catholic church. Years of experience in the woods and in the mill, have given Mr. Watson a thorough knowledge of the lumber business, and has thoroughly equipped him for the discharge of the duties of his present position. He has proven himself capable and competent, and is popular with the men associated with him.

Mack Scudder was born in Prattsville, Greene county, New York, May 22, 1842. His parents, Daniel and Irene (Tole) Scudder, were natives of Delaware county, New York. In 1848 the family removed to Equinunk, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where his father built a tannery, which he operated until 1859, and then removed to Middlebury Center, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. In 1863 he settled in Elmira, New York, where he died in March, 1886, aged seventy-six years. His wife died in July, 1873, aged fifty-four years. The subject of this sketch was one of eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Sarah A., widow of Col. J. S. Bates, of Elmira; Aaron A., a resident of New York City; M. E., widow of Solomon Bennett, of Elmira; George P., who was first lieutenant of Company F, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, and Charles T., deceased. In his youth Mr. Scudder received a common school education, supplemented by a course at Knoxville Academy. He acquired a practical knowledge of business as a clerk in Equinunk, where he served behind the counter three and one-half years. He afterwards clerked in Elmira, a portion of which time he was employed by a lumber firm as inspector and accountant. From

1870 to 1873, he was employed in McIntyre's store at Ralston, Lycoming county, and then until the fall of 1876, with Col. J. S. Bates, of Driftwood, Cameron county, in the mercantile business. In the autumn of 1876 he became yardmaster of the Tioga division of the Erie railroad, at Elmira. On June 19, 1893, he became manager of the W. W. Bradbury Company's store at Arnot, Tioga county, as the successor of W. W. Bradbury, deceased, which position he held until August 1, 1896. Mr. Scudder was married December 20, 1866, to Maria L. Lord, a daughter of Freeman A. and Abbie Lord, of Hancock, Delaware county, New York. Eight children have been born to this union, viz: Sarah Libbie, a graduate of the public schools of Elmira; A. Irene, a graduate of the public schools of Elmira, and of the State Normal School, at Cortland, New York; Maria Lord, a graduate of the public schools of Elmira and the Elmira College; Joseph M., employed in the electric plant at Landrus, Tioga county; Daniel F., a clerk in the office of the Blossburg Coal Company, at Arnot; Theodore, Georgia and Wheeler. In politics, Mr. Scudder is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is also a charter member of Driftwood Lodge, F. & A. M., of Driftwood, Pennsylvania, having been made a Mason of Hancock Lodge, Hancock, Delaware county, New York, in 1865.

Thomas Driscoll was born in Ireland, and came to Canada in 1837, locating near Toronto, where he followed the occupation of a laborer. He married Ellen Connelly, also a native of Ireland, to which union were born eight children, viz: Michael and Patrick, residents of Morris Run; Dennis and Thomas, both deceased; Mary, a sister in St. Joseph's Catholic Hospital, at Erie, Pennsylvania; James, who resides in Morris Run; John, a resident of Blossburg, and Ellen, wife of Daniel Duggan, of Morris Run. In the fall of 1838 Mr. Driscoll removed to Mt. Morris, New York, and two years later to Corning, where he lived four years. He next located at Blossburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a coal miner until 1854, when the mines at Morris Run were opened up and he removed to that place. He continued coal mining until 1861, then bought a farm in Ward township, upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying February 9, 1893, aged eighty-six years. His widow resides in Morris Run, with her son-in-law, Daniel Duggan, and is now in her eighty-third year.

Michael Driscoll, eldest son of Thomas Driscoll, was born near Toronto, Canada, July 17, 1838. He received a common school education, and early became an employe in the mines at Blossburg and Morris Run. He has worked in Morris Run since the opening of the mines in 1854. In 1879 he was made foreman of the Jones mine, a position he still holds. It is one of much responsibility, which he has filled to the satisfaction of the company, and at the same time has made himself popular with the men under him. He is regarded as one of the best practical miners in this section of the State. Mr. Driscoll was married October 17, 1865, to Mary Duggan, a daughter of John and Mary Duggan, of Morris Run, and has nine children, viz: Ella, Mary, Thomas, Hannah, Kate, Anna, Alice, Elizabeth and John. In politics, Mr. Driscoll is a Democrat, and has served four years as township assessor, three as constable, and a number of terms as school director. In religion, he is a Catholic, and is a member of Branch, No. 30, C. K. of A., of Blossburg. Mr. Dris-

coll is one of the leading citizens of Morris Run, and is known as a man of strict integrity and high character.

George Davis was born in Old Park, Shropshire, England, and was a son of Mark Davis. He learned the painter's trade in his native land, and in November, 1863, he came to the United States, being accompanied by his parents and other members of his family, and located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Here he remained two years, during which time his father died. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Morris Run, Tioga county, and entered the employ of the Morris Run Coal Company, working at his trade during the summer and in the mines during the winter seasons. A few years after his settlement in Morris Run, his mother died. For several years he carried the mail betwen Morris Run and Fall Brook. In 1878 he opened a hotel in Morris Run, which he carried on until his death, December 17, 1892, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Davis was married in England, January 27, 1860, to Sarah Ann Tipton, a daughter of Isaac and Susanna Tipton, to which union eight children were born, viz: Julia, wife of W. C. Fairman; Ruth, widow of A. D. McKenzie; William and Mark, residents of Blossburg; Emma M., deceased; Bertha M., a graduate of the State Normal School at Mansfield, and now a teacher in the public schools; Frederick G., a graduate of the same institution, and a student in the Philadelphia Dental College, and Ralph T., a student at the State Normal School, Mansfield. In politics, Mr. Davis was a Republican, and served for a number of years as justice of the peace of Hamilton township. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., and K. of P. lodges of Morris Run, and of Bloss Lodge, No. 350, F. & A. M., of Blossburg. Mrs. Davis and her unmarried children live in Morris Run, and enjoy a comfortable competence left by a kind husband and father.

James C. Hadley was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, May 26, 1852, immigrated to Pennsylvania, in September, 1873, and located in Morris Run, Tioga county, where he followed the occupation of a coal miner. In July, 1880, he went west, and for the next three years followed coal mining in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Wyoming. In April, 1883, he returned to Morris Run, and resumed working in the mines. On November 7, 1893, he was promoted to mine foreman, a position which he still holds. He is one of the valued and trusted employes of the company, and earned his promotion by years of faithful and efficient service. Mr. Hadley was married October 16, 1870, to Roseanna Bennett, a daughter of Isaiah and Rebecca Bennett, of Dudley, Worcestershire, England. Twelve children have been born to this union, four of whom are living, viz: William, James B., Benjamin R. and Mary Gertrude. Mrs. Hadley died March 18, 1893, aged forty-two years. In politics, Mr. Hadley is a Republican, and has been secretary of the township school board six years. He is a member of Morris Run Lodge, No. 698, I. O. O. F.; Tioga Lodge, No. 304, K. of P., and Bloss Lodge, No. 350, F. & A. M., of Blossburg. Mr. Hadley is not only a practical miner, but is well informed on matters of public interest. He has a valuable private library, and is conversant with the standard works of English literature.

Edgar A. McEntee was born January 4, 1857, in Leroy, Genesee county, New York, and is a son of Owen and Kate (Hand) McEntee, natives of County Louth, Ireland. His parents came to Genesee county, New York, in 1851, where his father

followed farming until his death, March 20, 1895, aged seventy-five years. His mother died August 15, 1891, aged seventy-two. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, deceased wife of Nicholas Clemens; Annie, wife of George Wilson, of Mansfield; Maggie, wife of Henry Priset, of the same place; William and Thomas, both deceased; Edward and Edgar A., twins, the former a resident of Corrunna, Michigan, and the latter a resident of Fall Brook; Frank, who lives in Montana, and Eugene, who resides in Leroy, New York. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and in early manhood engaged in lumbering, working four years in different saw-mills in Charleston township, Tioga county. In April, 1880, he went to Colorado, and continued the same business between Denver and Leadville. In July, 1886, he went to Arkansas, where he was employed in saw-mills until September, 1887, when he came to Fall Brook, Tioga county, and worked in the saw-mill for a time. He then was promoted to the position of outside foreman, which he still holds. Mr. McEntee was married June 6, 1888, to Mary Adams, a daughter of Robert Adams, of Charleston township, and has three children: Leone and Ione, twins, and Edna May. In politics, Mr. McEntee is an ardent Democrat, and has served in the council of Fall Brook, and three terms as burgess of that borough. He is a member of Bloss Lodge, No. 350, F. & A. M., of Blossburg. Mr. McEntee is one of the most popular citizens of Fall Brook, and a faithful and efficient employe of the company.

Stephen H. Wood was born in Montgomery county, New York, November 23, 1824, a son of Hezekiah and Mary (Adamy) Wood, of that county. He was reared in his native town, and February 15, 1849, he married Mary Jane Owen, a daughter of Daniel and Rhoda Owen, of Tompkins county, New York. A year after their marriage they removed to Granville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until March, 1852, when they came to Tioga county and settled on the farm in Bloss township, now the residence of their son, Harvey D. The land was then covered with the primitive forest, in the midst of which Mr. Wood erected a frame house, one of the first in that part of the county. Here he lived clearing and tilling his land until his death, September 7, 1887, leaving one son, Harvey D. Three daughters, Rhoda, Elmina C. and Clara Adel, died in early youth. He was a good farmer, owned nearly 300 acres of well-improved land, and was one of the prosperous, progressive and leading agriculturists of the county. Mr. Wood was a stanch Republican, in politics, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He served nine months in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Militia, and was a loyal, patriotic citizen. His widow resides in Mansfield.

Harvey D. Wood was born in Bloss township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1864, and is a son of Stephen H. and Mary J. (Owen) Wood. He was educated in the common schools and at the State Normal School, Mansfield, from which he graduated in 1884, and subsequently taught school a few years. On August 22, 1888, Mr. Wood married Jennie Callender, of Peckville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Stephen R. and Harvey Dwight. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served one term as township assessor. Besides the old homestead on which he resides, he owns a farm of 100 acres across the line in Charleston township, the two making a valuable property of 386 acres. Mr. Wood

is one of the leading farmers of the township, and is a man of education, enterprise and public spirit.

Selah Phillips was born in North Wales, October 1, 1836, son of Philip and Elizabeth Phillips. In 1866 he came to Blossburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, but soon after went to Brookville, Ohio, where he worked as a coal miner for three years. He then returned to Tioga county and worked in the coal mines at Arnot until 1888, when he moved to his present farm of thirty acres of land in the northwest part of Bloss township, which he bought in 1878. Here he opened a general store, which he has since carried on in connection with the cultivation of his land. Mr. Phillips was married in Wales, March 5, 1859, to Elizabeth Turner, a daughter of James and Ann Turner, to which union have been born six children, viz: Elias and Thomas, who reside at Lemont Furnace, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; Mary Ann, wife of William Powell, of Blossburg, Tioga county; Elizabeth, wife of David Williams, of Edwardsdale, Pennsylvania, and James and David, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Phillips is a stanch Republican, and has served as treasurer of Bloss township. He is a member of the Baptist church, and also of Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F., of Blossburg. He is a quiet, unassuming man, whose life of industry and integrity has won for him the respect of all who know him.

John E. Henry was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1833, and is a son of James and Nancy Henry. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and came with his parents to Charleston township, Tioga county, at an early day, where he died in 1849, aged sixty years. His mother died in 1871, aged sixty-seven years. They were the parents of the following children: Lydia J., wife of Jacob Johnson, of Delmar township; Eliza, deceased wife of Venus Crowl, of the same township; Amanda, deceased wife of Tunis Bush, of Gaines township; John E., Rosalie, deceased, who was twice married, first to James Bush, and afterwards to James Hakes; Chloe, wife of Ben Carson; James H., a resident of Prescott, Pierce county, Wisconsin; Orville, deceased, and Richard, a resident of Potter county. John E. was reared in Charleston township, and on March 18, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until May, 1865. His brothers, Orville and Richard, were in the same company and regiment. Mr. Henry was married May 10, 1854, to Hannah Kimball, daughter of Lazell Kimball, of Charleston township, to which union have been born three children, viz: Geraldine, wife of Charles Patterson, of Hornellsville, New York; Josephine, who died in infancy, and Charles M., who lives on an adjoining farm to his father's. In politics, Mr. Henry is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director. He is a member of the Grange at Round Top, and of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., of Wellsboro. Mr. Henry is the owner of a well-improved farm in Bloss township of 100 acres, and is one of the leading farmers of this section of the county.

LIBERTY AND UNION TOWNSHIPS.

Jonathan Sebring, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, settled at Liberty, Tioga county, in 1813, where he became proprietor of the old Block House tavern, succeeding its original landlord, Anthony. He kept this house for many years, entertaining the pioneers and travelers over the Williamson road, and finally erected

on the same site the Liberty Hotel. Mr. Sebring was a shoemaker and carpenter, which trades he followed while conducting the hotel, and also cleared and cultivated a farm. He sold out and went to Wisconsin in 1856, where he resided until his death, in 1879, at the remarkable age of ninety-six years. To Jonathan Sebring and wife were born thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity. He was one of the real pioneers of Liberty, and endured the privations, hardships and trials incident to that period.

Robert C. Sebring, a son of Jonathan Sebring, was born in Liberty, Tioga county, April 5, 1819, and obtained his education in the pioneer schools of his native place. In 1835 he began clerking in his brother John's store, in Liberty. In 1840 his brother removed to Jersey Shore, Robert C. continuing the business at Liberty until about 1856, when he sold a half interest to William Narber, who subsequently purchased the remaining interest. In 1867 he erected a new store building and formed a partnership with Horace Fellows, who a few weeks later sold his interest to Charles A. Miller and the firm became Sebring & Miller. It so continued until the autumn of 1872, when Mr. Sebring bought out his partner and carried on the business alone one year. He then sold out to Charles A., Nathaniel and Ira Miller and took charge of the Eagle Hotel, which he conducted for two years. In 1875 he engaged in farming, and three years later purchased the Liberty Hotel, formerly owned by his father, which he carried on up to within a short time of his death. In May, 1844, Mr. Sebring married Phoebe Reed, of Trout Run, Lycoming county, who bore him eight children, four of whom are living, viz: John, a resident of Lock Haven; Clara F., wife of C. A. Miller, of Liberty; Mattie, wife of Nathaniel Skinner, of Williamsport, and Grant, of Liberty. Mr. Sebring died May 23, 1884, and his wife, June 21, 1891. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he was a Republican, and was also a charter member and Past Grand of Block House Lodge, No. 398, I. O. O. F., of Liberty.

Grant Sebring, proprietor of the Sebring House, at Liberty, was born in Liberty borough, Tioga county, March 8, 1865, and is the youngest living child of Robert C. Sebring. After completing a common school course, he attended the Williamsport Commercial College. When but fifteen years of age he and his brother John built and conducted the Coleman House, at Morris, Tioga county, where they also carried on a general mercantile business. In 1885 he sold his interest and engaged in farming, which he continued to follow until February, 1888. At that time he purchased his present hotel property, and has since carried on the business successfully. On April 5, 1888, Mr. Sebring married Emma H. Hartsock, a daughter of John Hartsock, who has borne him one child, Clara Belle, deceased. In politics, Mr. Sebring is a Republican, and is a member of the borough council. He is also connected with Block House Lodge, No. 398, I. O. O. F., and Washington Camp, No. 628, P. O. S. of A., of Liberty. Mr. Sebring is recognized as a genial and successful landlord, and the Sebring House is not only the leading hotel in the borough, but is patronized by the majority of the traveling trade.

John Sheffer, Sr., was one of the earliest settlers of Liberty, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1779, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, whose ancestors came from Holland. He was reared in his native county and there learned the tailor's trade. Mr. Sheffer was

twice married, but his first wife lived only a brief period. June 8, 1802, he married Susannah Reynolds, and soon after removed to Williamsport, Lycoming county. Here he continued working at his trade for several years, or until his appointment as deputy sheriff. While filling that office he became security for a debtor and his property was sold to satisfy the claim. Discouraged and disgusted by such treatment he removed with his family to Liberty township, Tioga county, in February, 1814, and bought of John Norris 150 acres of academy land on what has been since known as "Sheffer Hill." Here in the midst of an almost unbroken wilderness he erected a rude cabin and began the arduous task of carving a home from the primitive forest. While devoting his principal attention to agriculture he also worked at his trade for the pioneers and did considerable surveying, which business he followed until his death, August 5, 1841. His wife survived him until September, 1860. They were the parents of the following children: John, William, Samuel, Elizabeth, who married William Harmon; Catherine, who married Peter Lutz; Jacob, Polly, Susannah, who married Daniel Miller; Joseph, Mary, Michael, Julia Ann, who married Nicholas Elter; George R., and Sarah. Of these Mrs. Miller, Michael, Mrs. Elter and George R. survive. Mr. Sheffer and wife were members of the Lutheran church. In politics, he was a Democrat, and served as justice of the peace in Liberty for many years.

JOHN SHEFFER, JR., was born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, February 8, 1803, and was a lad of eleven years of age when his parents settled at Liberty, Tioga county. In 1816-17 he carried the mail on horseback between Williamsport and Painted Post, being thus one of the pioneer mail carriers of this section. He afterwards learned the blacksmith's trade in Williamsport. May 12, 1825, he married Sarah Shaffer, a daughter of John Shaffer, of White Deer valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and the same year opened a blacksmith shop in Liberty, where he carried on business continuously forty-five years, retiring in 1870. To John and Sarah Sheffer were born ten children, viz: George, Henry, Martin, and Philip, the last three of whom are dead; Susan, wife of Charles Hagenbach, of Kansas; Sarah, wife of Jonas Artley, of Bradford, McKean county; George Washington, of Blossburg; Alpheus, of Liberty; Elvina, and Ada, wife of Jabez Hancher, of Liberty. Mr. Sheffer and wife were members of the Lutheran church, and died November 8, 1876, and April 4, 1887, respectively. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat, and served as a school director for many years.

ALPHEUS SHEFFER, youngest son of John Sheffer, Jr., and grandson of John Sheffer, Sr., was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, February 15, 1841. He obtained a common school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, with whom he remained from 1857 to 1870, when he started in business for himself, in which he still continues. March 8, 1863, he married Jennie, a daughter of Daniel Achenbach, of White Deer valley, Lycoming county, who has borne him five children, viz: Leona, deceased; Kate, wife of John Budd, of Williamsport; Harry G., Jennie, deceased, and Carrie. Harry G. was born November 4, 1868, learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, which he followed up to 1891, when he began clerking in the Wilcox House, in Towanda, and remained there until 1894. He then secured a position as brakeman on the Northern Central railroad, but is now working with his father. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffer are members of the Lutheran church,

In politics, the family is Democratic, and Mr. Sheffer has filled the offices of constable and school director. He is also a member of Block House Lodge, No. 398, I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL SHEFFER, third son of John Sheffer, Sr., was born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, January 11, 1806, and was eight years old when his parents settled at Liberty, Tioga county. Here he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade, which business he followed the greater part of his life. He was also a stage driver between Williamsport and Sunbury, and Elmira and Painted Post for several years. He married Susan Kinsman, a daughter of James Kinsman, of Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to which union were born eleven children, as follows: James, of Liberty; Harrison, Evan, and Lydia Jane, all of whom are dead; Amanda, wife of George Hartley, of Lycoming county; Theodore, a resident of Decatur county, Iowa; Riland, who lives in Nebraska; Frank, a resident of Millerton, Tioga county; Cornelia and Amelia, residents of Denver, Colorado, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Sheffer died in Liberty, January 31, 1889, while his wife died in Iowa, in 1893. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he was a Republican.

JAMES SHEFFER, eldest child of Samuel Sheffer, and grandson of John Sheffer, Sr., was born in Towanda, Bradford county, February 10, 1837. He was reared in Liberty, and learned the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades with his father. In 1858 he married Elizabeth Caylor, a daughter of Isaac Caylor, of Lycoming county, to which union have been born eight children, viz: Celestia, wife of John Mitchell, of Blossburg; Emma, wife of Joseph Ridge, of Tioga county; Isaac F., Ella, wife of Frank Bastian; Mamie, wife of George Heyler; Alice, Edith and Lela. Mr. Sheffer served in Company F, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, towards the close of the Rebellion. In 1865 he removed to Iowa, where he lived seven years. He then returned to Tioga county and has since made his home in Liberty borough, where he follows the carpenter's trade. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MICHAEL SHEFFER is the oldest living son of John and Susannah (Reynolds) Sheffer, and was born on Sheffer hill, in Liberty township, Tioga county, November 17, 1821. He was reared upon the homestead farm, spending his boyhood days in the rugged pursuits of clearing off the forest and tilling the soil, the country at that time being a comparative wilderness. In 1839 he went to Williamsport, where he learned the wagon-making trade, remaining there two years. Returning to Liberty he established a shop, and was engaged in the wagon-making business up to within the last few years. September 28, 1843, Mr. Sheffer married Mary E. Cox, a daughter of William Cox, and a sister of Gen. Robert C. Cox, of Wellsboro. Five children were born to this union, as follows: Francis Marion, the present prothonotary of Tioga county; Sarah J., wife of William Woodruff, of Liberty; Warren, who is in the employ of the Arnot Coal Company; Edgar, who is engaged in business in Clearfield county, and Robert, who died in infancy. Mr. Sheffer is a stanch Republican and has filled several of the local offices. For more than half a century he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has filled the position of teacher and superintendent of the Sunday-school since its organization. He justly enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and a wide

circle of friends, and has been a resident of Liberty township for over three-quarters of a century.

Francis Marion Sheffer, prothonotary of Tioga county, was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, August 17, 1844, a son of Michael and Mary E. (Cox) Sheffer. He was educated in the public schools of Liberty township, and when seventeen years of age entered his father's shop to learn wagon-making. When twenty-one years old he began life for himself, and worked at his trade in Liberty township until 1881, when he purchased a saw and planing-mill, which he operated until 1889. Mr. Sheffer has always been an ardent Republican and has given an unwavering support to that party. In the autumn of 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. While a resident of Liberty, he filled the offices of school director and constable three years each, and that of justice of the peace five years. He was elected sheriff of Tioga county in 1889, served in that office three years, and then returned to his home in Liberty township. In 1893 he was elected prothonotary, and was re-elected in 1896, which position he still occupies. He is one of the most efficient and popular officials in the county, and is quite prominent in the local councils of his party. Mr. Sheffer was married December 28, 1864, to Margaret L. Bastian, a daughter of Benjamin Bastian, of Jackson township, Lycoming county, to which union have been born two children: Leroy W., deceased, and Ada B. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Sheffer belongs to the Masonic order.

Charles A. Miller, merchant, was born in Jackson township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1840, and there grew to manhood. He obtained a common school education, and subsequently entered the employ of Werline & Miller, merchants of Liberty, Tioga county. At the end of two years he purchased the interest of Mr. Werline, and the firm then became H. Miller & Company. In 1862 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Miller worked in saw-mills and at lumbering. In 1864, in connection with Isaac Miller, he built a saw-mill at Roaring Branch, which they operated until 1867, when he sold out to his partner. He then entered the employ of Sebring & Fellows, general merchants at Liberty, and one month later bought the interest of Mr. Fellows and continued as a member of the firm of Sebring & Miller until 1872. In that year he sold out to R. C. Sebring and removed to his farm in Jackson township, Lycoming county, but in 1873 purchased the Sebring store, in partnership with his brothers, Nathaniel and Ira, and carried on the business up to 1877, when his brothers sold out to G. T. Werline. Mr. Werline continued as a partner until 1883, since which time Mr. Miller has conducted the business alone, being to-day the leading merchant of the borough. Mr. Miller has met with considerable losses during his business career. In 1865 his mill and boom were swept away, and December 5, 1879, his store was destroyed by fire. His safe has been robbed three times, and he also suffered much loss by the great June flood. Notwithstanding these reverses, Mr. Miller is to-day the owner of one of the leading business houses in Tioga county, as well as one of its most substantial citizens. On July 15, 1869, he married Clara F. Sebring, a daughter of Robert C. Sebring, of Liberty, to which union have been born four children, viz: Merton R., Phoebe Belle, wife of George C. McVoy, of Carney, Michigan; Minnie M., wife of Fred E. Baird, and Fred B. Mr. Miller is an enthusiastic Republican. He was ap-

pointed postmaster of Liberty under President Harrison's administration and served nearly five years. He has also filled the offices of justice of the peace, school director and auditor. In 1896 he was chosen as one of the Republican delegates to the state convention at Harrisburg. He is a Past Grand of Block House Lodge, No. 398, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Washington Camp, No. 628, P. O. S. of A.

Merton R. Miller, eldest child of Charles A. Miller, was born in Liberty, Tioga county, April 7, 1870, and obtained his education in the common schools and at Williamsport Commercial College, from which institution he graduated in 1889. He afterwards took a special course in stenography and typewriting, and then entered his father's store in Liberty, where he has remained up to the present. Mr. Miller is an ardent Republican, and has filled the positions of auditor, inspector, clerk and chairman of the vigilance committee. He is a member of Arnot Lodge, No. 465, K. of P., of Arnot; Washington Camp, No. 628, P. O. S. of A., of Liberty, and is also connected with the L. A. W. and the Williamsport Turn Verein.

William F. Weseman, M. D., is a native of Goettengen, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, where he was born December 23, 1822. His father, Frederick Weseman, was a prominent government official, and a member of a leading German family. William F. spent his boyhood in the University of Hanover, and at the age of twenty-two entered the Medical University at Goettengen, where he pursued a full course of study. When twenty-five years of age he came to the United States and commenced the practice of medicine in the Mahanoy valley, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years. In 1852 he located in Liberty, Tioga county, and during the succeeding twelve years built up a large practice. On September 8, 1864, Dr. Weseman was commissioned by Governor Curtin quartermaster of the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the rank of first lieutenant, and served with his regiment until the close of the war, being mustered out May 31, 1865. He then resumed practice in Liberty, which he continued up to a recent date, when he retired from the active duties thereof. Dr .Weseman has been very successful in his profession, enjoyed an extensive practice, and was held in high esteem because of his medical skill and kind attention at the bedside of the suffering. He is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the oldest physicians in Tioga county, where he has lived for nearly half a century.

Daniel Hartsock was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1806. His parents removed to Williamsport a few years later, and when Daniel was seven years old they located in Jackson township, Lycoming county, where he grew to manhood. He married Magdalena Brion, whose parents were early settlers of that locality, and in 1830 removed to Liberty township, Tioga county, where both he and wife resided until death. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Christina, widow of James McVoy; Richard H., a resident of Liberty; George, Mary, wife of John Raker; Elizabeth, wife of Sylvester Keeler; Harriet, wife of Seth Wilson, of Nebraska; Jacob, deceased; Levi, Samuel, Daniel and Henry, the last three of whom are dead. Mr. Hartsock died in 1885, and his wife in 1880. They were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he was a Republican. At the time of his death Mr. Hartsock was one of the largest land owners in Liberty township.

Richard H. Hartsock, oldest son of Daniel Hartsock, was born in Liberty

township, Tioga county, December 11, 1832, and was reared on the homestead farm. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in merchandising at Liberty, which business he followed for three years, and then began dealing in wild lands in connection with farming. In 1881 he established a general store in Liberty, which business he continued for eleven years. In 1892 he embarked in the milling business, followed it for two years, and then engaged in stock and grain dealing, which he has continued up to the present. In politics, Mr. Hartsock is a stanch Republican, and is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of his native place.

Frederick Heyler came from Stuttgart, Germany, about 1818, and settled on a farm in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He was married in Germany to Dora Goodschmert, who bore him nine children, as follows: Frederick, Mary, who married Henry Kohn, of Lycoming county; Catherine, who married John Linck, of Morris; Jackson, deceased; John, Daniel, deceased; Mina, who married Fred Boger; Caroline, who married Jacob Gleckner, and Gottlieb. In politics, Mr. Heyler was a Democrat, and in religion, a member of the Lutheran church. He died in November, 1881, and his wife in May, 1876.

John Heyler was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, in September, 1826, a son of Frederick Heyler, and has spent his entire life in his native township, engaged in agricultural pursuits. On May 11, 1852, he married Elizabeth Boger, who became the mother of nine children, as follows: Julia Ann, wife of William Snyder; Johanna, wife of Samuel Maneval; Mary Ann, wife of John Mayer, of South Dakota; Joseph, who married Annie Smith; Samuel, who married Annie Purhan; John, who lives in South Dakota; Edwin and Emma, both of whom live in South Dakota, and Titus, who lives with his parents. Mr. Heyler is a stanch Democrat, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

John Fick was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, a son of John Fick, who removed from Berks county to Northumberland county in 1793. In 1825 the family came to Liberty township, Tioga county, where the father died in 1863. At the age of twenty-four Mr. Fick left home and lumbered for two years along Big Pine creek, and later worked two years on the Tioga railroad, from Mansfield to Berry's bridge. He subsequently bought a farm in Liberty township, on which he lived until 1890, when he sold out and moved to Liberty borough. He reared a family of four sons, viz: Levi J., Huling J., Perly H. and Albert L.; also an adopted daughter, Mary S., who married Abraham L. Monroe, of Delmar township. Mr. Fick has retired from active labor and is spending the evening of his life with his son, Albert L., of Liberty, being now seventy-seven years old. In religion, he is a Lutheran, and in politics, an adherent of the Democratic party.

Perly H. Fick, third son of John Fick, was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, July 27, 1857. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools of the district. At the age of twenty-one he began lumbering, which business he continued for eight years. He then went to Detroit, Michigan, worked at house-painting in that State for three years, at the end of which period he returned to Tioga county and bought his father's farm. He farmed one year, then sold out and worked at house-painting for two years, when he purchased a tract of land in Pine township, Lycoming county, where he engaged in clearing the land and lumbering. In the spring of 1895 he bought a small place a mile and a half from

Liberty borough, where he follows farming and painting as an occupation. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. Fick was married in Wellsboro, May 2, 1890, to Delila A. Boswell, a daughter of Richard E. Boswell. Her father was a native of Conway, Stafford county, New Hampshire, and settled at English Centre, Lycoming county, where Mrs. Fick was born November 9, 1854. She is the mother of one daughter, Katherine May, born July 8, 1893, the only grandchild in the family.

PETER MANEVAL emigrated from Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1828, and settled in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His parents, Peter Maneval and wife, came a short time afterwards and located close to their son. Both Peter and his father were stocking weavers, which trade they followed in their native land. Our subject was the eldest in a family of four children, viz: Peter, Jacob, Louis and John. The father died in 1834, while the mother survived until 1856, living to the ripe age of ninety-two years. The subject of this sketch was married in Germany, but his wife died soon after coming to this county, leaving four children, viz: David, deceased; Charles,who lives in Lycoming county; Peter, deceased, and Jacob, a resident of Salladasburg, Lycoming county. Mr. Maneval married for his second wife, Maria Kopp, of Liberty, who became the mother of five children, as follows: Mary, wife of Jacob Essick, of Blossburg; Susan, Catharine, widow of Henry Root; John, of Liberty, and Elizabeth, wife of James Morehouse. In politics, Mr. Maneval was a Democrat, and in religion, a Lutheran. He died in 1856, and his wife in 1889.

DAVID MANEVAL, eldest child of Peter Maneval, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in October, 1817, and was eleven years old when his parents settled in Liberty, Tioga county, where he grew to manhood. In 1837 he married Elizabeth Boger, a daughter of Jacob Boger, who bore him a family of thirteen children, as follows: Peter, a resident of Ohio; Rosanna, wife of Michael Heyd, of Lycoming county; Benjamin, of Liberty township; Daniel, who lives in Williamsport; Edward, deceased; Aaron, a resident of Ohio; Mary, deceased wife of Albert Douglas; Catherine and David, both deceased; James, who lives in Denver, Colorado; Wilson, a resident of Clearfield county; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Cowden, of Williamsport, and one that died in early youth. In politics, Mr. Maneval was originally a Democrat, but joined the Republican party in 1860. He filled the offices of supervisor, school director and collector in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, and spent his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Evangelical Protestant church. His death occurred in August, 1864, and that of his wife, in November, 1890. He removed to Lycoming county in 1846, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

BENJAMIN MANEVAL, second son of David Maneval, and grandson of Peter Maneval, was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, April 8, 1842, and was four years old when the family removed to Lycoming county. He there grew to maturity and learned the blacksmith's trade at Linden, Lycoming county, and Turbottville, Northumberland county. He worked at his trade in those two counties until the spring of 1865, when he returned to Liberty township, Tioga county, settled at Nauvoo, and has since followed blacksmithing and farming at that place. January 1, 1865, he married Mary Linck, of Morris township, who has borne him five children, viz: Elizabeth, wife of Freemont Russell, of Omaha, Nebraska; Charles E., William H., Lydia May, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Maneval is a stanch Republican,

has served as a school director, and in religion, is an adherent of the Evangelical Protestant church. He is one of the prosperous and progressive citizens of his native township.

William H. Maneval, youngest son of Benjamin Maneval, was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, July 11, 1871. After attending the common schools of the district, he settled down on the homestead farm, where he has remained up to the present. He is an ardent Republican, and is now filling the office of school director. In 1896 he was a candidate for county commissioner, and considering the number of candidates in the field, he received a flattering vote. Mr. Maneval is a member of the Union church at Nauvoo.

Lewis Moyer was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1829, a son of Jacob Moyer, a native of the same place. His father immigrated to Pennsylvania, remained a short time at Mauch Chunk, and in 1831 came to Liberty township, Tioga county, and settled near the old "Block House." Here he spent the remaining years of his life, dying at the age of seventy-five. Lewis was but two years old when his parents settled in Liberty township. He was reared on the homestead farm, and attended the common schools of his district. In 1854 he married Mary Kopp, a daughter of John Kopp, of Liberty township, to which union have been born seven children, as follows: Henry L., Minerva, wife of John S. Brion, who has three sons, Edwin, Charles and Iver; Almina, deceased; Ida C., wife of George D. James, a native of Derbyshire, England, who lives in Liberty township; William W., Edmond and one that died in infancy. On February 21, 1865, Mr. Moyer enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged from the service at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are members of the Evangelical church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and one of the substantial farmers of the township.

Alexander Harvey was born in Scotland, in 1820, and immigrated to the United States in the early sixties. He spent a short time in the Pittsburg region and then located at Arnot, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, before the railroad was completed into that now famous coal field. He was among the pioneers of what is now one of the leading coal fields in Pennsylvania. Mr. Harvey was a good citizen, and was widely known for his honesty, integrity and originality. He had a family of ten sons and one daughter, all of whom were in the employ of the Arnot Coal Company. Seven sons and one daughter are living, viz: Four sons in Arnot, one in Alaska, one in Colorado, and one in Farrandsville, Clinton county, while the daughter lives on the homestead farm in Liberty township with her widowed mother, who still retains a strong and vigorous constitution at the age of seventy-six years. Prior to the death of two sons, one of whom was killed in Colorado and the other in the woods near Arnot, it was no uncommon thing to see the parents and their eleven children all together at the home farm. Through the frugal habits of Mrs. Harvey, they finally saved enough to purchase a good farm of 320 acres in Liberty township, Tioga county, and there Mr. Harvey passed his declining years, after being connected with mining for half a century. He died on his farm in Liberty, January 9, 1895, and was interred beside his three sons in Blossburg cemetery. The family were all ardent Republicans, and in 1880 Mr. Harvey and his ten sons marched to the polls

and voted for James A. Garfield for president, an event which brought their names into local prominence.

The oldest son, John C. Harvey, is perhaps the best known of the children. He had traveled extensively before locating in Tioga county, and induced the family to come to the coal region. He became well known over Tioga county, especially in political and labor circles, and his advice was keenly sought in all mining troubles. He was foremost in the memorable fight for the establishment of check-weighmen on the tipples, in opposition to the Erie Railroad Company. He has always been a stanch Republican, and his influence in the coal region was recognized by the local party leaders. Mr. Harvey is now employed with the famous Farrandsville Fire Brick Company, of Farrandsville, Clinton county. He claims that Tioga county is underlaid with as good fire clay as exists in the State. He has been employed on several occasions to trace the fire clay strata from the West Branch and Scootac regions to the borders of Tioga county. This he hopes to see developed in the near future, and Blossburg become one of the fire brick centers of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Hartman was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1823, a son of Samuel Hartman, Sr. His father was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1791, there grew to manhood, and in 1821 married Margaret Miller, of Selins Grove, Snyder county. They soon after removed to Williamsport, and in 1826 settled in Jackson township, Lycoming county, where both spent the remaining years of their lives. Their family consisted of the following children: Jacob, Samuel, Jonas H., Catherine, who married Nicholas Fessler; Mrs. Harriet N. Baird, who lives in New Jersey; Henry, who died at Fort Scott, Kansas; Sarah A., who married Daniel Hartman; Julia A., who married C. Meaker; Margaret, who married Charles Harman, of Wisconsin; M. D., who lives at Fort Scott, Kansas, and Eliza C., widow of Rev. T. Morris, of Williamsport. The subject of this sketch was three years old when his parents located in Jackson township, Lycoming county. He spent his boyhood on the homestead in that township, and at the age of twenty-three married Mary A. Werline, a daughter of Isaac Werline, of Liberty township, Tioga county. In March, 1861, Mr.Hartman located in Liberty, where he soon afterwards engaged in the drug and mercantile business, which he followed until 1892, when he retired from active labor. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have reared several adopted children, viz: Catherine Werline, Joseph W. Hartman, a nephew, who enlisted in the army at the age of fifteen; Thomas Hartman, Della Applegate, Mary and Isabella. Mr. Hartman has been identified with the churches and Sabbath-schools of Liberty for many years, and has also filled the offices of school director and treasurer.

George Beck was one of the oldest citizens in Liberty township at the time of his death, November 13, 1896. He was born in Jackson township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1817, a son of Daniel Beck, who came from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, in 1813-14, and settled on a farm in Jackson township, Lycoming county. His grandfather, Andrew Beck, came to the United States from Neidergelheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, at an early day, and settled in the coal regions, whence the family removed to Lycoming county, locating in Jackson township, south of the old "Block House." The subject of this sketch was left an orphan at the age of two years, attended the common schools of his native township in boy-

hood, and assisted his grandfather, Miller, in the duties of the farm. At the age of eighteen he went to Williamsport, where he followed blacksmithing three years. In 1839 he purchased 100 acres of land, a part of the old homestead, and began farming. In 1844 he married Catherine Taylor, of Muncy, Lycoming county, who became the mother of nine children, as follows: Jonas D., of Liberty; L. H., of Elmira; John S., a farmer of Cogan House township, Lycoming county; George W., deceased; Uriah G., a dentist of Elmira; Warren F., also a resident of that city; Mary Margaret, deceased; one that died in infancy, and William B., who died at the age of twenty-two years. Several members of the family are well known inventors and patentees. Jonas D. has invented and patented a machinist's vise; also invented an automatic boiler-feeder which keeps the water at any height desired without waste of steam or fuel, and an electric light. L. H., Uriah G. and Warren F. are the inventors of the Eureka Cash Register and Pass Book System, now established at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in which they sold their interest, and later invented the Standard Pass Book System, since succeeded by the Standard Account System, now established in Elmira, New York, with a capital of $50,000. L. H. Beck is employed by the Standard Account Company, successor of the Standard Pass Book Company, in which he and his brothers are financially interested as patentees. George Beck spent nearly his entire life in agricultural pursuits, but finally retired from active labor to enjoy the fruits of his industry. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the community.

Henry Youdis was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1858, a son of Frederick and Christina (Weaver) Youdis. His father was born in Germany, in 1819, and came to Lycoming county with his parents when but nine years old. They settled in Jackson township, where Frederick grew to maturity. He was twice married. By his marriage to Christina Weaver, a daughter of Henry Weaver, were born three children: Sena, wife of Levi Hartsock; Henry, of Liberty township, and George, who lives in Jackson township, Lycoming county. Frederick's second wife was Lizzie Callenback, of Lycoming county, who bore him three children, viz: Sarah, Mina and Charles. He was a Republican in politics, and a Lutheran in religion. He died in February, 1890. Henry was reared in Jackson township, there attended the common schools, and worked on the homestead farm until his marriage. On February 11, 1884, he married Laura Hartsock, a daughter of R. H. Hartsock, of Liberty township, and settled upon the farm where he still resides. They are the parents of three children: Manie, Mervin and Clair. Mr. Youdis is an independent voter, supporting men rather than party. He makes a specialty of stock raising and sugar making, in which branches of agriculture he has been quite successful.

John Duff was born in Bonny Bridge, Sterlingshire, Scotland, in 1838. His father was a sergeant in the British army, and some of his ancestors fought against Napoleon. In possession of the Duff family is a pair of eye glasses of peculiar make, encased in a tortoise shell frame, which belonged to a grand uncle of Mr. Duff. They were used by General Abercrombie in his Egyptian campaign, and are highly prized by the Duff family. They also own an ancient Bible, published in Scotland. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native land, and was there married in 1868, to Jane Shaw, a daughter of David Shaw, of Dumbartonshire. In 1881 he

came to the United States with his two sons, and stopped a few days in Fall Brook, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He then went to Arnot and found employment with the Tioga Railroad Company. Here his wife joined him in April, 1882. He remained with the Tioga Railroad Company about one year, and later found employment with the Blossburg Coal Company, for which he worked three or four years. At the end of this time he purchased a farm in Liberty township, Tioga county, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture in connection with mining and other pursuits. To Mr. and Mrs. Duff were born four children, viz: James, born in Scotland, February 2, 1870, who is engaged in mining and farming; David S. and John H., twins, born in Scotland, June 4, 1872, both of whom are engaged in mining, and Jessie G., born February 9, 1874, who lives at home. In religion, the family are Presbyterians, and in politics, adherents of the Republican party. They are also members of Sebring Grange, No. 1047, P. of H. Mrs. Duff died March 6, 1894.

MICHAEL MCMAHON was born in County Clare, Ireland, January 6, 1838, a son of Michael McMahon, also a native of Ireland, who immigrated to the United States in 1848. His father was a distant relative of Marshal McMahon, of France, commander of the French forces under Napoleon, and subsequently president of the French Republic. He settled in Elmira, New York, where he lived two years, engaged in farming and working on what was then known as the New York and Lake Erie railroad. In 1850 he came to Jackson township, Tioga county, in which year his wife and six children came to the United States. The subject of this sketch was then twelve years old. He had attended the common schools of his native land, and afterwards went to the academy at Troy, Pennsylvania. In 1853 he located in Elmira, and followed farming and railroading. In 1862 he came to Nauvoo, Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in general merchandising, removing in 1867 to the farm on which he now resides. From 1868 to 1870 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Liberty, during which time he also followed farming, and did considerable lumbering in Jackson and Pine townships, Lycoming county. He introduced and bred what was known as the "Clay" or "McMahon" horses in Tioga county, and was also a breeder of fine cattle. In 1883 he married Minda Reed, a daughter of Isaac Reed, of Liberty township, Tioga county, and has one son, Michael K., born July 5, 1885. In politics, Mr. McMahon is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. LEISENRING is a native of Liberty township, Tioga county, where he was born May 4, 1844. After quitting school he went to Seneca Falls, New York, and learned the machinist's trade with John A. Rumsey & Company, at which he worked until December 28, 1861. He then enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third New York Volunteers, became color bearer, and served until March 27, 1862, when he was discharged, but immediately re-enlisted in Company A, Third New York Volunteers. He served in this regiment until February 9, 1863, when he was again discharged, and again enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers for the three years' service. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his command took part, including the operations against Petersburg and Richmond, Swift Creek, Proctor's Creek, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, and Cold Harbor, where he received a sabre wound, and also five gunshot

wounds in the right side and leg. He was subsequently confined in the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, from June, 1864, until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Liberty township. March 24, 1868, Mr. Leisenring married Lodiaskia Emick, of Liberty, to which union have been born seven children, viz: Matilda, wife of Wesley Lloyd, of Blackwells, Tioga county; H. W., F. L., Hannah A. and John E., both deceased; Rolla R. and Mary Lydia. In politics, Mr. Leisenring is a stanch Republican, and is a member of King Brothers Post, No. 288, G. A. R., of Liberty. He is also a member of Guyon Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., of Seneca Falls, New York.

Charles F. Heyler was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1862, was reared in his native township, and received a common school education. His father was a butcher, and Charles F. assisted him in that business for twelve years. In 1887 he went to Towanda, Bradford county, where he learned the tailor's trade, which business he worked at in that place for seven years. In 1894 he returned to Liberty, and has since devoted his attention to his trade in that borough. In politics, Mr. Heyler is a stanch Republican, and in religion, a member of the Evangelical Protestant church. He is also connected with Washington Camp, No. 628, P. O. S. of A., of Liberty.

Samuel Loudenslager was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, there grew to manhood, and spent his entire life in his native State. He married Mary Kevel, to which union were born fourteen children, two of whom died in infancy. The living are as follows: Henry, George, Adaline, who married John Shugar; Ellis, Wesley, Oscar, Clarence, Elmer, Daniel, Alice, Emma and Cora. Mr. Loudenslager resided on his farm in Liberty township up to his death, in 1888. His widow is living on the old homestead.

Benjamin Irvin was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, a son of David and Mary (Sechler) Irvin. His father was born in the North of Ireland in 1774, came to the United States when about twenty-five years old, and located in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was married in that county to Mary Sechler, operated a distillery for several years, and finally removed to the far west, where he died. Benjamin was educated in the common schools, and followed the manufacture of charcoal. He married Prudence Dunbar, and reared the following children: John, of Lawrenceville; Samuel, deceased; Martha, deceased wife of Leroy Gleason; William, a resident of Big Run, Jefferson county; David, a merchant of Union township, Tioga county; Elizabeth, wife of Augustus Veil, of Jefferson county; Alexander, who died in youth; Charles, who enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers and was killed at Fort Donelson; Emeline, who died in youth; James, who enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died while in the service, and Benjamin F., postmaster of Scranton, Kansas. Benjamin Irvin and family removed from Lehigh to Lycoming county in 1849-50, where they lived a few years. He then purchased a farm in Union township, Tioga county, and resided there until his death in March, 1891. In religion, he was a member of the Disciples church, and in politics, a Republican.

John Irvin was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1830, grew to manhood in Lehigh and Lycoming counties, and obtained a common school education. When twenty-one years of age he engaged as foreman in a lumber contract

on Pine creek, which position he filled for six years. He next spent three years as a charcoal contractor for an iron factory in Lycoming county. Later he opened a store in Ogdensburg, Union township, Tioga county, and operated the same until the fall of 1861. On August 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he was commissioned second lieutenant. His brothers, Samuel, William and David, were in the same company. Mr. Irvin participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, was promoted to first lieutenant of Company D, and later to captain of Company B, and finally commissioned major. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and was mustered out in October, 1864, but was retained to take command of the One Hundred and Sixth Battalion. After three months he was discharged by a general order, affecting all officers who had served three years. Returning to Tioga county, he resumed merchandising at Ogdensburg, where he also built and operated a steam saw-mill until the fall of 1891, when he was elected sheriff of Tioga county, a position he filled for three years. He then located in Lawrenceville, where he has since lived. On January 1, 1855, Mr. Irvin was married to Betsey A. Barker, a daughter of Ambrose and Mary Barker, of Union township. Five children were born to this marriage, viz: Martha, deceased wife of V. W. Sheffer; Mary, wife of Henry Veil, of Williamsport; Emma, who died in infancy; Myrtie, wife of Curtis Treat, of Elmira, and Minnie, wife of Eli Roberts, of Lawrence township. Mrs. Irvin died in Lawrenceville, December 6, 1896, a consistent member of the Church of Christ. Mr. Irvin is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., and is also connected with theUnion Veteran Legion and the G. A. R. In politics, he is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs.

John Green was one of the lumber operators in this section of Pennsylvania forty years ago. He was a native of Westchester county, New York, born in 1785, a son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Furman) Green, natives of the same State. His father was a farmer near the famous "Sleepy Hollow," in Westchester county, and reared a family of seven children, viz: William, John, Fannie, Amy, Rhoda, Jacob and Samuel. The subject of this sketch received a good education, and subsequently secured a position as clerk in a wholesale house in New York City. After a short time he became proprietor of a large store in that city, which he afterward sold and opened stores at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Poughkeepsie, New York, where he carried on business successfully up to 1836. In that year he sold his business interests and purchased a farm near Poughkeepsie, on which he lived five years. In 1841 he disposed of this property and came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He had purchased 20,000 acres of timber lands in Lycoming county in 1828, 15,000 of which he had sold prior to his settlement in Williamsport. He was the incorporator of and a large stockholder in the Red Run Coal Company at Roaring Branch, and also owned and operated a saw-mill at that point. He finally removed from Williamsport to Roaring Branch, where the remaining years of his life were passed. Mr. Green married Eliza Shearman, a daughter of David Shearman, who bore him a family of nine children, as follows: Ann and Elizabeth, both of whom died in youth; David, a prominent surveyor and later in the employ of the United States treasury department, who died in 1878; Mary, who lives with her brother, Charles S.; John R., who died in childhood; Charles S., a resident of Roaring Branch;

John B., who lives in the same village; Montgomery, deceased; Hannah T., who makes her home with Charles S., and Henry C., superintendent of the lumber department of the Red Run Coal Company, at Ralston. Mr. Green died at Roaring Branch, in December, 1866, and his wife in Williamsport, in March, 1861.

Charles S. Green is the second oldest living child of John and Eliza Green, and one of the prominent and successful lumber dealers in northern Pennsylvania. He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, July 6, 1829, there attended the public schools in boyhood, and completed his education at what is now Dickinson Seminary, in Williamsport, then a private school for boys. Soon after leaving school he began clerking in a drug store in Williamsport, going one year later to New York City, where for two years he continued the same occupation. Removing to New Bedford, Massachusetts, he clerked in a book store for eleven years, thus obtaining a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business. In June, 1855, he came to Roaring Branch, where he erected a mill for the manufacture of shingles, barrel staves and heading, and two years later opened a general store, which he carried on up to 1883. In 1891 he re-opened the Red Run Coal Company's mines, at Ralston, of which he is general manager, and where the company also carry on an extensive lumber business. Soon afterwards the Ralston Brick Company was organized for the manufacture of dry pressed brick from clay found in the Red Run mines, in which Mr. Green is largely interested and treasurer of the company. His lumber business at Roaring Branch consists in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of hemlock and hard wood lumber. In 1871 he built his handsome residence on the hill overlooking the beautiful valley of Roaring Branch, and it is a model of comfort and convenience. The family are members of the Society of Friends, and in politics, Mr. Green is a Republican. He is one of the wealthy and substantial citizens of Tioga county, in which he has lived for more than forty years.

George E. Tripp was born in Washington county, New York, July 12, 1825, obtained a common school education, and subsequently engaged in farming and lumbering. On February 11, 1855, he married Mahala Austin, of New York state, who bore him one daughter, Alice, now the wife of William Dann, of Ogdensburg, Tioga county. Mr. Tripp came to Tioga county in 1858, and in 1861 enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the end of one year he was discharged on account of disability, but in 1864 he again enlisted, this time in Company G, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at Fort Fisher and sent to Mercy Hospital, in New York City, where he remained for one year, and was finally discharged in May, 1865. He has never fully recovered from the effects of the wound, being almost as helpless as a child, but is still proud of the fact that it was received while fighting for his country. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, and in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Tripp is also connected with Ingram Post, No. 91, G. A. R., of Canton.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

Enoch Blackwell, Sr., was born and reared in Haven Parish, Gloucestershire, England. In 1805 he came to the United States as one of a colony of settlers organized by Rev. John Hey, of Philadelphia, for the purpose of settling on certain lands in Pine township, Lycoming county, the lands located upon being still known as

the "English Settlement." He died at Jersey Shore in 1816, while on a business trip. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Perrine, of Haven Parish, who bore him the following children: John, who came to America with his parents and died in Bradford county, Pennsylvania; William, the founder of Blackwells, Tioga county; Enoch, who died in England; Nancy, who married Henry Tomb; Sarah, who married John Gamble; Phoebe, who married Joel Shearer and settled in Rock county, Illinois, and Hannah, who became the wife of Eben Haydock, of New Jersey. Mr. Blackwell's second wife survived him and became the wife of John Campbell, a pioneer of Nelson township, Tioga county. The children of the second marriage were Enoch, afterwards a prominent citizen of Nelson, and Mary, who married Robert Campbell, of the same township.

William Blackwell, second son of Enoch and Mary Blackwell, was born in Haven Parish, Gloucestershire, England, June 21, 1790. He came to the United States in 1804, preceding his parents one year. He rejoined them on their arrival at Philadelphia, and settled in Pine township, Lycoming county. In 1811 he purchased from his father 120 acres of land on Pine creek, in Tioga county, both above and below the mouth of Babb's creek, on which he located in 1817, and became the founder of the village of Blackwells. He engaged in cutting and rafting square timber down Pine creek and the Susquehanna, which business he followed many years. In 1815 he married Sarah Morrison, of Lycoming county, who became the mother of seven children, viz: Mary Ann, who married Robert Steele, of Delmar; George and Enoch, residents of Blackwells; John, deceased; William, a physician of Blackwells; James, of Morris township, and Sarah, widow of Gurdon Steele, of Delmar. Mr. Blackwell died December 6, 1859, and his wife, in January, 1881, aged eighty-six years.

Enoch Blackwell, second son of William Blackwell, and grandson of Enoch Blackwell, Sr., was born at Blackwells, Tioga county, January 29, 1824. He obtained a common school education, and since arriving at manhood has been extensively engaged in lumbering, merchandising and farming. He is still in the lumber business, and pursues a busy life. Mr. Blackwell was married October 3, 1847, to Mary E. Webster, a daughter of Sylvester and Tamar Webster, of Liberty township, to which union were born the following children: Horace W., a resident of Morris township; Clara Ann, wife of William H. Walters, of Pine township, Lycoming county; Thomas, a resident of Blackwells; Addie, wife of Henry Tidd, of Pine township; Eugene and Sylvester, of Blackwells; Harriet, wife of William Plank, of Morris township, and Miles, a merchant of Morris. Mrs. Blackwell died March 23, 1894, and he was again married, June 26, 1895, to Matilda Callahan, widow of Perry Callahan, of Delmar township. Mr. Blackwell has devoted most of his life to lumbering, and has followed every department of that business, from scaler of logs to mill owner and operator. He was also engaged in merchandising at Blackwells for a number of years. Politically, a stanch Republican, he has filled various township offices, and was postmaster at Blackwells from 1862 to 1886. He is recognized as one of the representative citizens of his native county.

Augustus G. Seaman was born near Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, April 26, 1821, a son of William and Mary Seaman. His father was a native of England and his mother of Connecticut, and pioneer settlers of Otsego county.

Their children were named as follows: Benjamin S., deceased; Mary Ann, deceased wife of William Baisley; Mrs. Sarah Davis, deceased; William, who resides in Otsego county; Augustus G., of Morris township; Serena M., deceased wife of Joseph Hopkins; Marietta, wife of Edward Bowen; James, a resident of Chenango county, New York; Catherine L., wife of Francis Walker; Cyrus, a resident of Unadilla, and Adeline, wife of Edward Granger. The parents died on the homestead in Otsego county, the father at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother at the age of sixty-six. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county and came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, settling on fifty acres of land in Morris township, near the Lycoming county line, to which he has since added a tract of fifty acres. He has devoted his attention to farming and lumbering. On December 24, 1846, he married Louisa Childs, a daughter of Richard and Margaret Childs, and has one son, William W. In politics, Mr. Seaman is a Republican, and has filled the offices of supervisor, collector and school director in Morris township. He is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Morris and one of its oldest living residents.

William W. Seaman, only child of Augustus G. and Louisa Seaman, was born on the homestead farm in Morris township, Tioga county, April 9, 1848. He attended the common schools of his district and devoted himself to farming and lumbering until 1880, when he engaged in exploring for coal in Clearfield, Jefferson and Centre counties, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, achieving marked success and earning a well-deserved reputation in that line. Mr. Seaman also purchased the option on 60,000 acres of coal lands near Clearfield, and later associated with him Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, and Hon. S. R. Peale, of Lock Haven, and they organized the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, which owned 35,000 acres of land and had a capital stock of $5,000,000, upon which at present the Beech Creek and New York Central railroads carry on their soft coal operations, in Clearfield and Centre counties. In 1895 he returned to his farm in Morris township and has since been engaged in farming and lumbering. Mr. Seaman was married September 17, 1865, to Annie Irwin, a daughter of Henry Irwin. She died in 1881. In 1883 he married Lillie Boyer, a daughter of Samuel and Angeline Boyer, of Centre county. To this union have been born eight children, all of whom are living, viz: Louisa, W. A., Angeline, Samuel, Florence, Lillie, Richard and Landrus. Mr. Seaman is one of the largest land owners in Tioga county, his lands lying in both Tioga and Lycoming. Much of it is covered with hemlock, pine and hard-wood timber and is very valuable. His lumbering operations are extensive and he ranks among the substantial business men and leading farmers of the county. On October 5, 1894, his fine residence, which cost $12,000, was destroyed by fire. In the summer of 1896 he erected his present residence at a cost of $14,000. In politics, Mr. Seaman is a Republican, and in 1896 was one of the conferees of Tioga county that met at Williamsport and nominated Hon. Horace B. Packer for Congress. He has also filled the offices of school director, supervisor and justice of the peace, and is a citizen of commendable enterprise and public spirit.

Sylvester Webster was born at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1804, a son of Aaron and Mary Elizabeth (Campbell) Webster. His parents removed from Bradford county to the Cowanesque valley, Tioga county, a few years

after his birth, where his father operated a tannery until his death, in 1812. Aaron Webster was the father of three children, viz: Maria, who married William Emmick; Lyman, who settled in one of the western States, and Sylvester. His widow married William Babb, a son of Samson Babb, the pioneer settler of Morris township. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade and became a miller. He erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill at Nauvoo, Tioga county, for Jeremiah Black at an early day. In 1824 he married Tamar Emmick, to whom were born six children, viz: J. E., of Morris township; Mary Elizabeth, deceased wife of Enoch Blackwell, of Blackwells; Lydia Jane, deceased wife of George Clark, of Brown township, Lycoming county; Arminta, wife of James Morrison, of Cedar Run; Harriet, deceased wife of Bethuel Diggen, of Muncy, and Anna. Mr. Webster died September 22, 1889, and his wife, July 23, 1840.

J. E. Webster, eldest son of Sylvester and Tamar Webster, was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, September 9, 1827, and was reared upon a farm. In 1860 he removed to Morris, residing there until 1871, when he located on his present farm in Morris township. July 4, 1850, he married Alsina Steele, a daughter of James and Hannah Steele, to which union have been reared the following children: William J., deceased; Walter, a resident of Morris; Martha, wife of William O'Connor, of Wellsboro; Orrin, a resident of Potter county; Daniel, of Morris; Robert, who lives in West Virginia; Homer G., a resident of Morris township; Sylvester J. and Lowell E., both residing in Potter county. Mr. Webster is a Republican, in politics; has been township supervisor during 1862-63; a school director for fifteen years; census enumerator in 1890, and is now township assessor. During the Civil War he served in Company F, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, known as Emergency Men. In religion, he is a member of the Baptist church.

Andrew Dinnison was born in Scotland, March 4, 1804, and grew to manhood in his native land. His wife, Mary, was born December 28, 1814. In 1849 they immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Jackson township, Lycoming county, where he died April 4, 1865. His wife died April 26, 1888. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of James McNeil, of Saginaw county, Michigan; Jane, wife of Charles Naylor, of Lycoming county; James, of Morris township; John, who died June 11, 1888; Sarah, wife of Andrew Wylie, of Liberty township, and William, a resident of the same township.

James Dinnison was born in Scotland, June 15, 1839, a son of Andrew and Mary Dinnison, and was ten years old when his parents settled in Lycoming county. He grew to manhood on the old homestead, and came to Tioga county in 1866, locating immediately west of Nauvoo, in Morris township. He became a partner with Robert Custard in the old Nelson Root saw-mill property. In 1869 he bought his partner's interest in the mill and has since carried on the enterprise alone. The mill was destroyed by fire and re-built, and was washed out by the flood of 1889, and again re-built. Since 1893 Mr. Dinnison has also operated a roller buckwheat mill and a buhr feed mill in the building formerly used as a woolen factory. Both mills are run by water power. Mr. Dinnison was married November 7, 1871, to Harriet Plank, a daughter of John Plank, to which union have been born eight children, viz: Mary M., who died September 21, 1877; Sarah J., John F., James A., Ada Elizabeth, Adam B., who died December 15, 1895; William and Ruth. In politics,

Mr. Dinnison is a Prohibitionist, and in religion, a member of the Lutheran church. He has served as school director and township treasurer. He combines farming with his milling business, and owns and cultivates a farm of ninety-two acres in Liberty township. Honorable and upright in all his dealings, he enjoys the respect and esteem of the community.

Isaac F. Black was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1835. He obtained a common school education, and also a good knowledge of book-keeping, after which, in 1856, he began clerking in Jeansville, Luzerne county. He was soon after promoted to book-keeper, and in 1860 formed a partnership with J. F. Randolph, Jr., and continued merchandising in that place. He later sold his interest and removed to Rohrsburg, Columbia county, where he engaged in the general mercantile business. In 1882 he came to Morris, Tioga county, and purchased the Black Hotel property, from William Black, and carried on that business successfully until 1893, when he rented the house to E. A. Kennedy, his son-in-law. In 1866 he married Emma E. Kleiber, who bore him one daughter, Ella, now the wife of E. A. Kennedy, of Morris. Mrs. Black died December 23, 1894. In politics, Mr. Black is a Democrat. He is Past Chancellor of Woodland Lodge, No. 375, K. of P., of Hoytville, and is also a member and financial secretary of Washington Camp, No. 624, P. O. S. of A., of the same place. He has filled the offices of school director and auditor, and is one of the best known citizens of Morris township.

Thomas J. Birmingham, son of Thomas and Mary (Brooks) Birmingham, was born at Pine City, Chemung county, New York, February 9, 1870. His parents were natives of Ireland and came to Elmira, New York, in 1866, later removing to Pine City, where his father became a tannery employe. In 1878 he came to Tioga county, settling at Millerton, Jackson township. He afterwards became a railroad employe, and was accidentally killed at Seely Creek, New York, June 10, 1886. His wife died at Pine City, October 5, 1876. To Thomas and Mary Birmingham were born six children, viz: Patrick, a resident of Morris; Mary, wife of John Leonard, of Blossburg; Annie, wife of John McNamara, of the same place; Thomas J., of Morris; Bridget and Michael, also residing in Morris. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and when fifteen years of age entered the store of W. W. Tate, of Morris, for whom he clerked one year. The following eight years he was in the employ of R. R. Kelts, of the same place, whom he bought out, April 1, 1896, and is now one of the leading merchants of the town. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is the present postmaster of Morris. He is a member of the Catholic church and is connected with the A. O. H. and the C. T. A. societies, being now secretary of Sacred Heart Branch of the latter organization. Though a young man, Mr. Birmingham ranks as one of the leading business men of Morris. His success in business has been due to painstaking industry; a conscientious discharge of duty from day to day; a genial and courteous bearing, and a high regard for honor and honesty in all his dealings.

R. F. Robinson, physician and surgeon, was born at State Road, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1862, on the old Robinson homestead, settled by his grandfather in 1802. After attending the public schools of Lycoming township until the age of fourteen, he spent two terms at the Montoursville Normal School, and in the winter of 1879-80, he engaged in teaching. The following summer he attended

the Muncy Normal, and taught during the winter seasons up to 1882, when he graduated with high honors. He next attended the Williamsport Commercial College, where he graduated, and then took a two years' course at Lock Haven Normal School, graduating from that institution and carrying off one of the highest honors. Selecting the medical profession as his chosen vocation, he began his studies under Dr. G. D. Nutt, of Williamsport. In 1886 he went to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1888. After practicing for a short time in Williamsport, he accepted the position of medical attendant at the Cedar Run Tannery, Leetonia, Tioga county, which he filled three years. In 1891 he located in Morris, and the following year purchased the drug store of the late W. P. Kerr, which he has since carried on successfully in connection with his professional duties. Dr. Robinson is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, and has built up a large and lucrative practice in his present field of labor.

Peter Kline, proprietor of livery stables in Morris, was born in Sullivan county, New York, October 8, 1863, a son of John and Kate (Hayne) Kline. His father came from Germany, to Sullivan county, New York, in 1853, where he met and married Kate Hayne, who bore him a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz: John and Jacob, both residents of Sullivan county, New York; Peter, of Morris, Tioga county; Barbara, wife of Jacob Wingert; Katie, Michael, Lizzie, wife of Conrad Metzgar, and Bertha. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm up to 1883, in which year he came to Tioga county, where he followed lumbering and jobbing until April 1, 1896. He then erected a livery barn in Morris, stocked it with new rigs and good horses, and has since carried on the business. Mr. Kline was married March 10, 1890, to Kate Walter, of Sullivan county, New York, to whom has been born three children, viz: Harry, Lizzie and Ralph Albert. In politics, Mr. Kline is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the German Presbyterian church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also connected with Hoytville Lodge, No. 665, I. O. O. F.

E. L. Kingsbury was born at Lake Como, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1853, a son of William and Mahala (Woodmansie) Kingsbury. His parents were natives of the same county, his father being employed for a number of years as foreman of the woods at Lake Como tannery. His mother died in 1869, and his father married for his second wife Samantha Stanton, and is still living at Lake Como. The subject of this sketch worked at the tannery at that place, where he filled the position of weighmaster four years. In July, 1884, he removed to Hoytville, Tioga county, where he found employment at the Brunswick Tannery, and has since filled the position of outside foreman and weighmaster. In 1874 Mr. Kingsbury married Carmith Sherwood, a daughter of Amos O. and Lucinda Sherwood, of Wayne county. She died on October 15, 1890, leaving six children, viz: Cora, Grace L., William S., Elwyn, Charles H. and Basil. On October 20, 1892, he married for his second wife Grace Mitchell, who has one child, Lyle. Mr. Kingsbury is a Republican, and has served three terms as supervisor of Morris township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M. societies. Since coming to Hoytville, Mr. Kingsbury has discharged the duties of his responsible position in a satisfactory manner.

G. W. Darby was born in Greene county, New York, May 14, 1839, there grew

to maturity, and in 1857 removed to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he worked in a tannery for twelve years. Returning to Sullivan county, New York, in 1869, he worked in a tannery there seven years, and two years in the same business in Lewis county. In 1878 he came to Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and worked for the Hoyt Brothers, and in 1892 came to Hoytville to accept a responsible position in the tannery at that place, where he is still employed. Mr. Darby has been twice married. His first wife was Melissa C. Horton, of Mt. Pleasant, who bore him nine children, as follows: Delbert H., of Hoytville; Samuel, of the same place; Clarissa, wife of Walter Hoffman, of Sullivan county; Edgar, Fred, Nettie and John, both deceased; Mittie and Florence. Mrs. Darby died October 20, 1889, and in December, 1892, Mr. Darby married Ida Moyer, of Watsontown, Pennsylvania. In politics, he is a Republican.

Delbert H. Darby was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1862. After leaving school he clerked in Hillsgrove, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, for three years. He afterwards learned the tanner's trade, and in 1885 went to Petoskey, Michigan, to take charge of a tannery at that place. In 1887 he came to Hoytville, Tioga county, where he has since filled a responsible position in the Hoytville tannery. In 1883 Mr. Darby married Ella A. Connelly, of Hillsgrove, who bore him one daughter, Della H. Mrs. Darby died on April 23, 1887, and in March, 1889, he married Stella J. Field, of Wellsboro. In politics, Mr. Darby is a Republican. He is a Past Grand of Hoytvile Lodge, No. 665, I. O. O. F., and Past Commander of Morris Tent, No. 215, K. O. T. M.

INDEX.

Page.

Aborigines 29
Academy Corners..... 420
Academy, Lawrenceville..... 538
Academy, The Wellsboro..... 275
Academy Trustees, election contest of.. 286
Academy, Union..... 417
Ackley, Chancy C..... 956
Ackley, Roswell..... 956
Acreage and Production, 1890..... 117
Adams, Erwin J..... 772
Adams, Frank H..... 993
Adams, John S..... 888
Adams, John Willard, sketch of..... 170
Adams, John Willard, portrait of..... 593
Adams, Capt. Lyman.....273, 993
Adams, Lyman N..... 993
Adams, Robert..... 771
Adams, Walter C.....1011
Adams, William (Mansfield)..... 158
Adams, William (Charleston township). 771
Adamy, George R..... 814
Adamy, Sylvester E..... 814
Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad.... 108
Additional Law Judges..... 138
Advertiser, The Blossburg.....1126
Advertiser, The Mansfield..... 588
Advertiser, The Wellsboro..... 321
Advocate, The Millerton..... 549
Advocate, The Republican..... 326
Agitator, The Wellsboro..... 321
Agriculture, progress of..... 116
Agricultural Societies and Fairs..... 118
Alford, Chauncey..... 292
Alford, H. S.....1006
Alford, Stephen C.....1006
Allegheny Mountain Plateau..... 18
Allen, Dr. Adolphus 191
Allen, Almon.....1055
Allen, Prof. Fordyce Almon, sketch of..1055
Allen, Prof. Fordyce Almon, portrait of. 257
Allen, Henry 164
Allen, Lieut. Jacob.....210, 1055
Allen, Thomas..... 162
Anderson, Andrew 1128
Andrews, Darius C 763
Andrews, Dennis 811
Andrews, Francis M..... 763
Andrews, Frank D.....1132
Andrews, James E..... 811
Angell, Daniel..... 880
Angell, William Darius..... 880
An Obdurate Judge..... 92
An Old Indictment..... 83
Ansonia, village of 473
Ansonia, origin of name..... 113

Page.

Anthony or Anthonyson..... 640
Anticlinals and Synclinals..... 19
Anticlinal, Wellsboro..... 21
Antrim, village of 495
Arbon Coal Company.....104, 124
Arbon Land Company.....105, 125
Archer, Dr. Robert H..... 197
Argetsinger, Hugh.....1079
Argetsinger, James.....1079
Argus, The Tioga..... 512
Armenia Mountains 20
Armstrong, Rev. Hallock..... 834
ARNOT.—First Settlement, 607; Named Draketown, 606; Changed to Arnot, 607; Rapid Growth, 607; Business Enterprises, 607; Physicians, 608; Schools, 608; The First Presbyterian Church, 608; Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, 609; Gethsemane Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, 609; St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, 609; The Swedish Free Mission, 609; The Puritan Congregational Church, 609; Societies, 610.
Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad Company 105
Asaph Postoffice..... 474
Ashton, Henry A..... 181
Ashton, Norman A..... 951
Assessment of 1896, summary of..... 118
Associate Judges..... 139
Associate Justices Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 137
Attorney Generals of Pennsylvania.... 137
Auditor General of Pennsylvania 137
Austin, Alvin B.....1092
Austin, Caleb..... 767
Austin, Charles..... 767
Austin, C. N..... 767
Austin, Leander R.....1092
Austin, William 946
Austinburg, village of 455
Avery, Charles..... 715
Avery, Cyrus W..... 715
Azelta Postoffice 468

B

Babb's Creek..... 63
Babb, Samson.....63, 487
Babcock, Charles Levi..... 844
Babcock, Oliver Perry..... 843
Babcock, Samuel Perry..... 843
Bache Auditorium..... 349
Bache, John N., sketch of..... 158

Page.

Bache, John N., portrait of..... 273
Bache, William, Sr.....265, 658
Bache, Mrs. William, Sr..... 268
Bache, William, Jr., sketch of..... 658
Bache, William, Jr., portrait of..... 65
Bacon, Dr. Daniel..... 199
Bacon, Daniel Harvey..... 720
Bacon, Elmer..... 703
Bacon, Dr. Ethan B. 193
Bacon, Morgan L., M. D., sketches of 199, 704
Bacon, Morgan L., M. D., portrait of.... 201
Bacon, Oliver..... 720
Bacon, Oliver, Jr., sketch of..... 721
Bacon, Oliver Jr., portrait of..... 737
Bacon, Simeon, sketch of..... 720
Bacon, Simeon, portrait of..... 721
Bailey, Carl E..... 850
Bailey, Cephas 1075
Bailey, Clark B..... 849
Bailey, Clark W.....1066
Bailey, Harrison C.....1075
Bailey, John W., sketch of..... 670
Bailey, John W., portrait of..... 673
Bailey, Julius M..... 672
Bailey, Leon O..... 672
Bailey, Llewellyn L..... 671
Bailey, Hon. Morton S..... 671
Bailey, Ransom W..... 672
Bailey, Robert B.....1066
Bailey, Roswell.....361, 1065
Bailey, Thomas H., sketch of.....1066
Bailey, Thomas H., portrait of..... 625
Bair, Thomas A., M. D.....201, 958
Baker, Aaron E..... 863
Baker, Albert 907
Baker, Allen 891
Baker, Charles L..... 979
Baker, Chauncey 979
Baker, Hollister..... 907
Baker, Ira..... 891
Baker, Nathan 891
Baker, Robert Casbeer..... 863
Baker, Hon. Samuel.....56, 207, 524
Baker, Sylvanus S..... 863
Balance, The 587
Baldwin, Alfred M..... 750
Baldwin, Daniel W..... 185
Baldwin, Eleazer.....532, 1031
Baldwin, Ethan 84
Baldwin, Henry 211
Baldwin, H. L..... 178
Baldwin, Moses S.....1031
Baldwin, Mose S.....1032
Baldwin, Vine..... 749
Baldwin, Vine H..... 750
Balsam Postoffice..... 359
Banking House of Morgan Seely..... 399
Banking House of Ross & Williams..... 586
Banner, The Northern..... 512
Banner, The Tioga..... 325
Banner, The Tioga County..... 324
Bannon, Patrick 1122
Baptist Churches.—Wellsboro, 307, 310; Delmar, 355-56; Charleston, 364-65; Middlebury, 373-74; Deerfield, 418-19; Knoxville, 428; Westfield township, 435; Westfield borough, 447; Brookfield, 453-54; Chatham, 461; Clymer, 467; Shippen, 473; Gaines, 480; Morris, 490; Antrim, 497; Tioga borough, 513; Lawrenceville, 538; Jackson, 546-47; Rutland, 554-55; Sullivan, 561-62; Mansfield, 588; Covington, 603; Blossburg, 620; Morris Run, 628-29; Union, 652.

Page.

Bar Association of Tioga County..... 186
Bar of Tioga County..... 151
Bar, present members of..... 185
Barden, John M., M. D.....199, 1063
Barden, O. P., M. D..... 200
Barden, William M., M. D.....198, 1063
Barnes, Augustus F..... 707
Barney, William..... 526
Barnhart, John H..... 962
Bartle, Augustus..... 745
Bartle, Eli..... 985
Bartle, Jacob C..... 746
Bartle, Ransford D..... 753
Bastian, John C., M. D..... 198
Baxter, Alva 824
Baxter, Calvin S., M. D.....202, 832
Baxter, George Henry..... 832
Baxter, William..... 824
Beach, Clark W..... 169
Beach, Ezra G..... 953
Beach, Isaac..... 953
Beach, Jefferson B..... 953
Bean, Ebenezer A..... 896
Bear Run Coal Mines..... 610
Beard, Dr. 192
Beauge, Eugene..... 712
Beauge, Francis..... 712
Beauge, Frank L..... 713
Beck, George.....1149
Beebe, Anson.....1025
Beebe, Charles 1025
Beebe, Hiram 1025
Beecher, Hopestill..... 406
Beecher, John.....272, 406
Beecher, Mrs. John.....270
Beecher, Thomas 406
Beers, James Lewis, M. D.....202, 819
Beiver, Charles L..... 829
Beiver, Lewis..... 828
Bellews, Ira W., M. D..... 426
Bench and Bar..... 145
Benedict, Elisha B., M. D..... 195
Benjamin, Elmer E..... 763
Benjamin, Miner 763
Bennett, John Calvin.....1116
Bennett, Albert M.....1116
Bentley, E. N 1072
Bentley, Dr. J. Irving 203
Bentley, W. W.....1072
Bergh, John A.....1018
Bergh, Joseph 1018
Bernauer, Joshua 961
Berry, Thomas..... 506
Beuter, Albert.....1133
Biddle, Israel.....1129
Big Marsh..... 351
Big Meadows..... 470
Billings, Charles Freeborn, sketch of... 876
Billings, Charles Freeborn, portrait of.. 417

Page.

Billings, Silas, enterprises of.114, 423, 478, 484
Billings, Silas, sketch of..... 875
Billings, Silas X, sketch of..... 876
Billings, Silas X., portrait of 209
Billings Park..... 421
Birmingham, Thomas J.....1158
Birrolo, Dr. Francis A..... 617
Bixby, Amos.....1059
Black, Isaac F.....1158
Blackwell, Enoch, Sr.....487, 1154
Blackwell, Enoch.....1155
Blackwell, William.....1155
Blackwell, Dr. William 199
Blackwells, village of 492
Blair, Matthew A.....1134
Blair, Matthew C.....1127
Blair, Orrin..... 714
Blanchard, Charles, Sr..... 826
Blanchard, Charles..... 826
Blanchard, Oliver H..... 827
Bliss, John J..... 778
Bliss, John S..... 778
Bliss, Mrs..... 268
Block House..... 96, 640
Bloss, Aaron.....593, 612, 1107
Bloss, Everett Winter.....1107
Bloss, Randolph F.....1108
Bloss Coal Vein..... 120, 122
Blossburg Advertiser.....1126
Blossburg Borough.—Opening of the Williamson Road, 611; Peter's Camp, 611; Physical Features, 611; Streams, 611; Altitude, 611; Population, 612; Pioneer Settlers, 612; Early Industries and Enterprises, 613; Discovery of Coal, 613; Judge John H. Knapp's Enterprises, 613; The Arbon Coal Company, 614; Postmasters, 614; Early Stores and Hotels, 614; Corning and Blossburg Railroad, 614; John G. Boyd's Speculations, 615; Sir Charles Lyell's Visit, 615; Manufacture of Glass, 615; Morris Run Railroad, 615; Fall Brook Railroad, 616; Leather Tannery, 616; Borough Organization and Officials, 616; Fire Department, 616; The Fire of 1873, 617; Physicians and Lawyers, 617; Schools, 618; Mt. Zion Welsh Congregational Church, 618; Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, 618; St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, 619; St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, 619; St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (Polish), 619; The First Presbyterian Church of Blossburg, 620; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Blossburg, 620; The First Baptist Church of Blossburg, 620; The Second Congregational Church of Blossburg, 621; Cemeteries, 621; Societies, 621; The Blossburg Petroleum Company, 623; The Blossburg Water Company, 623; The Blossburg Beef Company, 623; The Blossburg Building, Real Estate and Improvement Company, 623; The Miners National Bank, 623; The Cottage State Hospital, 624; The Blossburg Advertiser, 1126.

Page.

Bloss Township.—Organization, 604; Area and Boundaries, 604; Altitude, 604; Streams, 604; Forest Growth, 604; Mineral Deposits, 605; Farming Lands, 605; Justices of the Peace, 605; Reductions of Area, 605; The Blossburg Coal Company, 605; Arnot, 607; Landrus, 610; The Bear Run Coal Mines, 610.

Blossburg Coal, character and uses of.. 127
Blossburg Coal Company..... 105, 605
Blossburg and Gaines Coal Basins..... 119
Blossburg Mountain Basin..... 20
Bodine, Abram L..... 674
Bodine, Ellis M..... 673
Bodine, Fred M..... 674
Bodine, Isaac M..... 673
Bodine, William T..... 674
Bonney, Dr. Hibbard..... 193
Bonney, Dr. Jonathan..... 191
Boom, Ben 948
Boom, Matthew.....214, 948
Booth, Henry 285
Borden, H. H., M. D..... 197
Borden, Robert J..... 698
Bosard, Andrew..... 858
Bosard, Andrew Keller..... 858
Bosard, James Huntington..... 174
Bosard, Jerome L. 833
Bosworth, Charles H., M. D.....202, 862
Bosworth, Henry C., M. D.....198, 862
Bottom, Charles..... 831
Bottom, Jerome 831
Bottom, Walter 831
Bottum, Arthur L., M. D.....200, 918
Boundary Line Dispute..... 48
Boundary Line of Purchase of 1768..... 34
Bowen, Benjamin S..... 870
Bowen, Elihu..... 893
Bowen, Emmer, Sr..... 869
Bowen, Emmer..... 870
Bowen, Enoch E..... 870
Bowen, George C..... 871
Bowen, George W..... 823
Bowen, Isaac R..... 779
Bowen, John R..... 684
Bowen, Martin 893
Bowman, Charles O 164
Bowman, Godfrey..... 213
Boyden, Addison..... 734
Boyden, Addison C..... 735
Boyden, Alfred..... 734
Boyden, Charles F..... 735
Boyden, Joseph..... 734
Boyden, Melvin 734
Boyer, Dr. H..... 200
Bradford, Joseph R.....1097
Bradford, Leonard J., M. D.....1097
Bradley, Elbridge J..... 984
Bradley, Peter W..... 984
Brant, Legrand G.....1036
Brant, Nelvin H.....1036
Breck, Rev. Charles..... 297
Brewster, Alexander S..... 156
Brewster, Jonah..... 666

Page.

Briggs, Ira..... 799
Briggs, Oliver..... 799
Brill, Louis..... 717
Brimegin, Andrew..... 960
Brookfield Township. — Organization, 449; Origin of Name, 449; Area and Boundaries, 449; Physical Conformation, 449; Elevations, 449; Streams, 449; Population, 450; Justices of the Peace, 450; Early Settlers, 450; Mills and Factories, 452; Schools, 452; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookfield, 452; The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookfield, 453; The Free Will Baptist Church of Brookfield, 453; The First Baptist Church of Brookfield, 454; Brookfield Hollow Union Cemetery Association, 454; The Plank Cemetery, 454; Woodlawn Cemetery Association, 454; Brookfield, 454; Austinburg, 455; Sylvester, 456.
Brookfield, village of..... 454
Brooks, Almon..... 742
Brooks, Frank W..... 742
Broughton, Emmet W..... 975
Broughton, Henry..... 930
Broughton, Horace..... 975
Broughton, Nathan..... 930
Broughton, William..... 931
Brown, James B..... 807
Brown, Dr. Jeremiah..... 192
Brown, John..... 864
Brown, John H..... 209
Brown, Dr. Leon C..... 203
Brown, Merrit B..... 1040
Brown, Miletus..... 1040
Brown, Poleman E..... 807
Brown, Richard..... 806
Brown, Wilbur..... 1011
Brownlee Postoffice..... 497
Brugler, Charles E..... 888
Brunswick Tannery..... 492
Bryant, Hiram..... 786
Bryant, Isaac..... 810
Bryant, James..... 786
Bryant, James E..... 787
Bryant, Niles Emmer..... 787
Buck, S. Austin..... 934
Buck, Randolph H..... 935
Buckley, John H..... 742
Buckley, Peter..... 741
Buckwheat, cultivation of..... 118
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad..... 108
Bulkley, Charles..... 853
Bulkley, Edwin B..... 915
Bulkley, George..... 915
Bulkley, George Newton..... 853
Bulkley, Ira..... 853
Bulkley, Israel..... 208, 852
Bundy, Dr. Oliver Treat..... 193
Burdic, Riley..... 954
Burdic, William R..... 955
Burgin, John Jacob..... 694
Burley, Ebenezer..... 210
Burnham, D. C..... 1072

Page.

Burnett, John..... 759
Burnside, Hon. Thomas..... 145
Burrows, Gen. John, narrative of..... 63
Bush, Alvah C..... 995
Bush, Cornelius..... 931
Bush, John B..... 897
Bush, Peter B..... 931
Butler, Allen..... 724
Butler, Edward H..... 981
Butler, Horace..... 981
Butler, John M..... 724
Butler, Wellman..... 724
Button, Elpheus..... 789
Button, Charley B..... 790
Button, Harvey..... 789
Butts, Byrissa B..... 1056
Butts, Charles N..... 958
Butts, Lorin, sketch of..... 1056
Butts, Lorin, portrait of..... 569

C

Cady, Lemuel..... 847
Cady, Sala V..... 800
Cady, Samuel A..... 799
Cady, Simeon..... 847
Caldwell, Dr. Henry E..... 201
Caldwell, Dr. John..... 200
Caldwell, Dr. William..... 200
Calkins, Rev. J. F..... 300
Cameron, David..... 172
Campbell, Adelbert E..... 830
Campbell, E. B..... 113
Campbell, Edward H..... 730
Campbell, Francis C..... 84
Campbell, James..... 729
Campbell, John H..... 829
Campbell, Joseph, Sr..... 829
Campbell, Joseph, Jr..... 829
Campbell, Joseph D..... 830
Campbell, Newell T..... 730
Campbell, Robert (Morris township)..... 211
Campbell, Robert (Delmar)..... 729
Campbell, William..... 729
Cannon, Hyram..... 192
Cannon, Dr. Stillman..... 192
Canoe Camp, village of..... 573
Canoe Camp Full Cream Cheese Factory..... 574
Canoe Place..... 35
Carl, Duncan..... 214
Carpenter, Charles..... 872
Carpenter, Lorentes..... 873
Carpenter, Lyman..... 872
Carpenter, Willard S..... 873
Carpenter Postoffice..... 653
Casbeer, Daniel E..... 822
Casbeer, Robert..... 822
Casbeer, William..... 213
Cass, Prof. Marion F..... 850
Catholic Churches.—St. Peter's, Wellsboro, 309; Church of the Sacred Heart, Hoytville, 491; St. John's, Antrim, 496; St. Mary's, Tioga borough, 515; Mansfield Mission, 591; St. Andrew's, Arnot, 609; St. Andrew's, Blossburg,

Page.

619; St. Mary's, Blossburg, 619; St. Mary's, Morris Run, 629; St. Joseph's, Morris Run, 629; St. John's, Fall Brook, 638; St. John's, Union township, 653.
Central Union Church, Sullivan..... 564
Chamberlain, Floyd 1104
Chamberlain, Henry Elisha..... 847
Chamberlain, Joel..... 847
Chamberlain, Simon Snyder..... 812
Chamberlain, Ulysses 1104
Champaign, William E..... 711
Champlain, Joseph..... 941
Champlain, Robert 940
Champlain, William 940
Champlin, George..... 906
Champlin, James, sketch of..... 907
Champlin, James, portrait of..... 913
Chandler, Norman T..... 691
Channell, Leon Sewell..... 184
Channell, S. Fowler..... 178
CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP. — Organization, 360; Area and Boundaries, 360; Streams, 360; Elevations, 360; Population, 361; The Pioneers, 361; Mills and Other Enterprises, 362; Schools, 363; Justices of the Peace, 363; The Charleston Baptist Church, 364; The Old School Baptist Church, 364; The Regular Baptist Church of Cherry Flats, 364; The Regular Baptist Church of East Charleston, 365; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Catlin Hollow, 365; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Charleston, 365; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Round Top, 366; Mt. Zion Wesleyan Methodist Church, 366; The Welsh Congregation and Society of Charleston, 366; The First Christian Church of Charleston, 366; Cemeteries, 366; Societies, 367; Cherry Flats, 367; Cherry Flats Cheese Factory, 367; Whitneyville, or East Charleston Postoffice, 368; The East Charleston Cheese Factory, 368; The Dartt Settlement, 368; The Welsh Settlement, 368; Round Top, 368; The Round Top Cheese Factory, 369; Hill's Creek, 369.
Chase, Stephen P..... 945
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.—Organization, 457; Area and Boundaries, 457; Streams, 457; Physical Peculiarities, 457; Early Settlers, 458; Pioneer Industries, 459; Schools, 460; Justices of the Peace, 460; The Free Will Baptist Church of Chatham Valley, 461; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chatham, 461; The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, 461; The First Chatham Cemetery Association, 461; The Lee Cemetery Association, 461; The Robert Hill Cemetery Association, 462; The Boardman Cemetery, 462; Societies, 462; Little Marsh, 462; Chatham Valley Postoffice, or Shortsville, 463; East Chatham, 463.

Page.

Chatham Valley Postoffice..... 463
Cheney, Alpheus 662
Cherry Flats, village of 367
Cherry Flats Cheese Factory..... 367
Chief Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 137
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.—Charleston, 366; Knoxville, 428; Lawrence, 540; Mainesburg, 564; Canoe Camp, 572; Covington, 602; Union, 653.
Church, Leon A.....1031
Clark, C. Elsworth..... 874
Clark, Cecil A..... 874
Clark, Edwin E., M. D.....203, 866
Clark, Eleazer..... 873
Clark, Elias H..... 873
Clark, Elijah Pincheon.....1051
Clark, Frank W..... 169
Clark, George A.....1053
Clark, Justus B.....1052
Clark, Justus B., Jr.....1052
Clark, Lewis J..... 866
Clark, Seth..... 210
Clarke, Arvine..... 807
Clarke, David Arvine..... 808
Clarke, John E..... 808
Clemens, Frank..... 774
Clemens, Martin..... 774
Clemens, Martin V..... 774
Clemons, Alanson.....1108
Clemons, David.....121, 1108
Clemons, Holland 1108
Clemons Coal Mine..... 121
Cleveland, Dr. J. E..... 199
Cloos, David..... 908
Cloos, Luther Newberry, M. D.....203, 809
Cloos, Newberry 809
Cloos, Newberry, Sr..... 908
Close, Ambrose..... 908
Close, Charles 777
Close, E. G..... 777
Close, Reuben H..... 825
Clymer Postoffice..... 469
CLYMER TOWNSHIP.—Original Name, 463; Why Named Clymer, 463; Elevation, 464; Drainage, 464; Form and Area, 464; Early Settlers, 464; Early Industries, 466; Schools, 466; Justices, 466; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Clymer, 466; Clymer Baptist Church, 467; The Free Will Baptist Church of Sabinsville, 467; The Sabinsville Cemetery, 467; The Ackley Cemetery, 467; The Labar Burying Ground, 467; The West Beech Woods Cemetery, 467; The Bristol Burying Ground, 467; The Barber Cemetery, 467; The Larrison and Swimelar Cemeteries, 467; Societies, 467; Mixtown, 467; Sabinsville, 468; Davis Station, or Lansing Postoffice, 468; Azelta, 468; Clymer, 469.
Clymer, William B..... 463
Clymer, Mrs. William B., patriotism of.. 217
Coal, discovery of at Blossburg..... 121
Coal Measures and Veins..... 120
Coal Mines and Mining..... 119
Coal Mining, past and present..... 131

Page.
Coal Mining Statistics..... 130
Coal, production of..... 125
"Coal Regions of America," extracts from 126
Coal Run Mine..... 124
Coal Seams Described..... 126
Coates, Edwin W..... 835
Coates, Lintsford..... 835
Coates, Lintsford M..... 835
Coates, Timothy..... 835
Cobb, M. H., printer and poet.....253, 321
Coke, manufacture of..... 128
Coke Ovens..... 128
Cole, Dr. Alston J..... 200
Cole, George L..... 791
Cole, Heber 790
Cole, John J..... 215
Cole, Dr. Orson C..... 200
Cole, Royal.....211, 215, 267
Cole, Sala 790
Colegrove, George Thomas..... 815
Colegrove, Thomas..... 815
Coleman, Dr. Samuel..... 190
Coles, Lyman..... 718
Coles, Sheridan E.....1078
Coles, William Riley..... 718
Colvin, Benjamin F..... 864
Colvin, Gaylord G..... 864
Colvin, W. Rensselaer..... 867
Commissioners' Clerks..... 142
Commissioners, first session of..... 76
Commissioners' Contract with David Henry 133
Commissioners' and Prothonotary's Building 134
Common School System Adopted..... 291
Compton, Jesse..... 819
Compton, William T..... 819
Cone, A. P..... 159
Conevery, Frank 708
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES. — Elkland, 392; Nelson, 410; Arnot, 609; Blossburg, 618, 621.
Conley, Jacob B..... 814
Conley, Jefferson B..... 815
Conners, J. D.....1132
Constitutional Conventions, members of 138
Converse, Chester R..... 687
Converse, M. M..... 687
Conyngham, John Nesbit.....146
Cook, "Granny"..... 191
Cook, John.....1124
Cook, Reuben, Sr.....207, 405
Cook, Reuben, Jr..... 406
Coolidge, Amos..... 268
Cooper, Jason 214
Cooper, Joseph 949
Cooper, Solomon..... 949
Corey, Benjamin..... 575
Cornelius, Charles H..... 185
Cornelius, Frank M..... 845
Cornelius, Joseph 844
Corning and Blossburg Railroad....105, 123
Coroners 143
County Auditors 142
County Commissioners..... 141
Page.
County House and Farm..... 136
County Records Stolen..... 90
County School Convention, first..... 291
County Seat Laid Out..... 73
County Seat, lots advertised..... 74
County Superintendents..... 144
County Surveyors..... 143
County Treasurers..... 140
Courier, The Knoxville..... 427
Courts, early..... 80
Court House and Jail..... 134
COVINGTON BOROUGH. — Creation, 597; Description, 597; Population, 597; Early Settlers, 597; Manufacturing Enterprises, 598; Early Hotel Keepers and Merchants, 599; Borough Organization and Officials, 600; Postmasters and Physicians, 601; Newspapers, 601; Schools, 602; The Church of Christ of Covington, 602; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Covington, 602; The First Baptist Church of Covington, 603; The First Presbyterian Church of Covington, 603; Secret Societies, 604
Covington Glass Works.....116, 595
COVINGTON TOWNSHIP. — Organization, 593; Area and Boundaries, 593; Streams, 593; Physical Features, 593; Population, 593; Early Settlers, 593; Early and Later Enterprises, 594; The Covington Glass Works, 595; Schools, 595; Postmasters and Justices, 596; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cherry Flats, 596; The Second Adventist Church, 596; The Covington Cemetery, 596; The Gray Cemetery, 596; The Lewis Farm Cemetery, 596; Societies, 596.
Cowanesque Branch of Fall Brook Railroad 106
Cowanesque, meaning of name.....27, 395
Cowanesque River..... 27
Cowanesque River Declared Navigable.. 104
Cowanesque Valley..... 24
Cowanesque Valley Bank..... 399
Cowburn, Henry S..... 966
Cox, Gen. Robert Corson, sketches of.217, 679
Cox, Gen. Robert Corson, portrait of... 241
Cox, Gen. Robert Corson, "Memories of the War"..... 217
Crags and Pines— poem..... 256
Crandall, Asa..... 848
Crandall, Charles M..... 848
Crandall, Francis Marion..... 860
Crandall, Fred. W..... 849
Crandall, G. D., M. D..... 200
Crandall, Russell 859
Crandall, Silas G..... 860
Crandall, Stennett..... 859
Crandall, Truman 860
Crandall, Vine..... 860
Crippen, John..... 214
Crooked Creek..... 25
Crooked Creek Basin..... 22
Crooked Creek Canon 25
Crooked Creek, course of..... 23

Page.

Crooked Creek Declared Navigable..... 104
Crooked Creek Postoffice..... 376
Crowther, Rev. John C.....1105
Cudworth, James, Sr.....212, 1086
Cudworth, James, sketch of.....1086
Cudworth, James, portrait of..... 553
Cudworth, James C.....1086
Cudworth, Paul.....1086
Cummings, Dwight..... 813
Cummings, Charles Gurdon..... 813
Cummings, John L.....1065
Cummings, Lawton.....1065
Curran, George W..... 899
Curran, Henry..... 899

D

Daggett, Lewis.....1004
Daggett, Reuben 1003
Daggett, Seth.....1003
Daggett, Seth O.....1004
Daggetts, village of 549
Dairy and Meadow Farms..... 117
Damon, Pardon..... 157
Daniels, Henry F., Sr..... 891
Daniels, Henry F., Jr..... 892
Daniels, Richard..... 526
Darby, Delbert H.....1160
Darby, G. W.....1159
Darling, Horace M.....1026
Darling, Jerry C..... 982
Darling, Joseph A..... 974
Darling, Dr. Lewis, Sr.....193, 1026
Darling, Dr. Lewis.....199, 1027
Darling, Parsons L.....1026
Darling, Thomas V.....1028
Dartt, Albert P..... 700
Dartt, Arthur H..... 700
Dartt, Cyrus..... 699
Dartt, Edgar S..... 700
Dartt, Harris..... 975
Dartt, Hiram W..... 700
Dartt, James Gillis..... 767
Dartt, John B..... 976
Dartt, Col Justus.....211, 699
Dartt Settlement..... 368
Davidson, Dr. James..... 190
Davies, Thomas D..... 776
Davies, Thomas J. 776
Davis, Charles M..... 957
Davis, Frank M..... 923
Davis, George.....1138
Davis, Hugh Llewellyn, M. D., sketches of 201, 704
Davis, Hugh Llewellyn, M. D., portrait of 705
Davis, Jared.....214, 957
Davis, John..... 958
Davis, John J., sketch of.....1009
Davis, John J., portrait of..... 129
Davis, James T.....1010
Davis, Reuben F..... 957
Davis Station..... 468
Davis, Wilson..... 923
Day, Dr. William W..... 198
Deane, Darius L..... 177
Deane, Erastus P..... 674

Page.

Deans, Frank A., sketch of..... 711
Deans, Frank A., portrait of..... 337
Deans, Horace A..... 710
Dearman, Albert..... 881
Dearman, Justus 881
Decker, Charles F..... 939
Decker, Joseph M..... 939
Deerfield Township.—Origin of Name, 412; Original Area, 412; Present Area and Boundaries, 412; Streams, 412; Physical Features, 412; Altitude, 412; Population, 412; Early Settlers, 413; James Strawbridge's Experience, 413; James Knox, the First White Male Child, 414; Business and Manufacturing Enterprises, 415; The Moses Lee Cheese Factory, 416; The E. A. Bean Cheese Factory, 416; J. S. Ingham & Sons' Woolen Mill, 416; Pioneer Schools, 417; Union Academy, 417; Early Physicians and Justices, 418; The Free Will Baptist Church of Deerfield, 418; The First Baptist Church of Deerfield, 419; East Deerfield Free Baptist Church, 419; Highland Cemetery Association, 420; Academy Corners, 420; Societies, 420.
Delmar Postoffice.....359
Delmar Township.—Taxables of 1812, 68; Township Formed, 75; Boundaries Defined, 75, 350; Original Area, 75; Origin of Name, 350; Constituted a Separate Election District, 350; Present Area and Boundaries, 350; Physical Features, 350; Streams, 351; The Big Marsh, 351; Elevations, 351; Pioneer Settlers, 352; Manufacturing Enterprises, 353; Schools, 355; The First Baptist Church of Delmar, 355; Marsh Creek Baptist Church, 355; The Delmar Free Baptist Church, 356; The Delmar and Shippen Free Baptist Church, 356; The Coolidge Hollow Methodist Episcopal Church, 356; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Middle Ridge, 356; The Dexter Methodist Episcopal Church, 357; Cemeteries, 357; Stony Fork, Village of, 357; The Stony Fork Creamery Association, 358; Secret Societies, 358; Stokesdale, 358; The Wellsboro Leather Company, 358; Stokesdale Junction, 359; Village of Tiadaghton, 359; Kennedy, 359; Olmsville, 359; Knapp, 359; Delmar; 359; Draper, 359; Balsam, 359.
Democrat, The Tioga..... 512
Democrat, The Wellsboro Weekly.....323
Dengle, John R..... 924
Deputy Attorney General..... 139
Derby, George H..... 696
Derby, George O..... 696
Derbyshire, Charles..... 740
Derbyshire, William..... 741
Derbyshire, William Trowbridge..... .740
DeWitt, Caleb H.....1099
DeWitt, Calvin H.....1100
Dickinson, George W..... 802

Page.

Dickinson, Nathaniel..... 801
Dickinson, Peter..... 114
Dickinson, Samuel..... 114
Dimmick, Charles E..... 967
Dinnison, Andrew.....1157
Dinnison, James 1157
Dip of the Rocks..... 21
District Attorneys..... 139
District Line..... 640
Doan, Andrew Jackson..... 826
Doan, Jacob B. 826
Docket Entries..... 85
Dodge, James E..... 935
Donaldson, John F..... 186
Dorrance, Hon. Benjamin..... 840
Dorrance, George..... 839
Dorrance, George Gershom..... 841
Dort, Elihu J..... 976
Dort, Porter J..... 977
Doud, Peleg.....1086
Doud, Rev. Peleg W.....1087
Drake, Dr. Emery G..... 201
Draketown 607
Draper Postoffice..... 359
Driscoll, Michael.....1137
Driscoll, Thomas.....1137
Duff, John.....1150
Dulso, Joseph C..... 846
Duncan Township.—Origin of Name, 493; Organization, 493; Area and Boundaries, 493; Physical Features, 493; Elevations, 493; Population, 494; Justices, 494; The Fall Brook Coal Company, 494; The Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad, 494; The Village of Antrim, 495; Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, 496; St. John's Catholic Church, 496; The Baptist Church of Antrim, 497; The Swedish Baptist Church of Antrim, 497; The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Lebanon Church, 497; The Presbyterian Church of Antrim, 497; Brownlee Postoffice, 497.
Dunkle, Frank S..... 719
Dunsmore, Andrew B..... 182
Dwyer, John F.....1130
Dwyer, Patrick.....1130

E

Eagle, The Tioga..... 323
Early Attempts at Development of Coal Deposits 122
Early Financial Statements..... 77
Early Mail Carriers..... 270
Early Military History..... 206
Early Navigation Schemes..... 103
East Charleston Postoffice..... 368
East Chatham Postoffice..... 463
East Point Postoffice..... 649
East and West State Road.....85, 102
Eaton, Professor 123
Ebenton Postoffice..... 474
Eberenz, Alexander..... 985
Eberenz, Charles..... 722
Eberenz, William, sketch of.....721
Eberenz, William, portrait of..... 353

Page.

Eberenz, William B..... 722
Eberle, Frank, sketch of..... 914
Eberle, Frank, portrait of..... 465
Edgcomb, John C..... 925
Edwards, Prof. Artemus..... 865
Eick, Henry..... 920
Eightieth Regiment—Seventh Cavalry.. 229
Elbridge Postoffice..... 383
Eldridge, John..... 955
Eldridge, John Edward..... 865
Eldridge, Horace..... 865
Eldridge, Thomas.....214, 955
Elevations Above Tide Water..... 25
Elk Township. — Organization, 483; Boundaries and Area, 483; Physical Features, 483; Streams, 483; Population, 483; Early Settlers, 483; Industrial Enterprises, 484; The Cedar Run Tannery, 484; Schools, 485; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Leetonia, 485; North Elk Methodist Episcopal Church, 485; Justices of the Peace, 485; Leetonia, 485; Malone, 485.
Elkland Borough.—Township of Elkland, 384; Reductions of Area, 384; Final Extinction, 384; Erection of Borough of Elkland, 384; Erection of Townships of Nelson and Osceola, 384; Pioneer Settlers, 384; Village Growth, 385; Later Enterprises, 386; The Elkland Tannery, 386; Decker & Metcalf's Sash, Door and Blind Factory, 387; The Pattison National Bank, 387; The Cowanesque Valley Oil Company, 387; The Tioga Telephone Company, 387; The Elkland Furniture Association (Limited), 387; The Favorite Folding Chair Company, 387; The Elkland Manufacturing Company, 388; The Elkland Carriage Works, 388; The Elkland Planing Mill, 388; The Elkland Foundry, 388; The Elkland Basket Works, 388; The Elkland Pure Oil and Gas Company, 388; The Elkland Bicycle Club, 388; Schools, 388; Hotels, 390; Borough Organization and Officials, 390; Postmasters, 391; Physicians and Lawyers, 391; Newspapers, 392; First Congregational Church of Elkland, 392; The Presbyterian Church of Elkland and Osceola, 392; The Tabernacle, 392; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Elkland, 393; The Presbyterian Graveyard, 394; The Highland Cemetery Association of Elkland, 394; Societies, 394.
Elk Run Postoffice..... 566
Elliott, Charles Volney, M. D.....197, 1062
Elliott, F. G., M. D..... 202
Elliott, George H.....1062
Elliott, John..... 528
Elliott, Larman H. 1062
Elliott, Levi.....1069
Elliott, Hon. Mortimer F., sketch of.... 168
Elliott, Hon. Mortimer F., portrait of... 169

Page.

Elliott, Col. Nathaniel A.....1069
Elliott, Oliver.....1061
Elliott, Thomas D.....1062
Elliott, Victor A..... 185
Ellis, Amasa..... 936
Ellis, Delos E..... 936
Ellis, Deacon Richard.....211, 935
Ellis, Richard, Jr..... 936
Elmira and State Line Railroad..... 107
Emberger, Ferdinand..... 778
Emberger, Joseph..... 778
Emery, Josiah.....155, 282
Emery's, Josiah, English Grammar..... 249
Emery's Josiah, reminiscences.....262, 283
English, Eugene S..... 974
English, John..... 973
Era of Plank Roads..... 103
Era of Rapid Development..... 112
Erie Railway Company..... 105
Erosion of Surface..... 28
Erway, Philip, sketch of..... 887
Erway, Philip, portrait of..... 881
Evangelical and Lutheran Churches.—Knoxville, 428; Antrim, 497; Arnot, 609; Morris Run, 629; Liberty, 644-46.
Evans, Allison H.....1035
Evans, Alton C.....1035
Evans, David R.....1127
Evans, William H.....1034
Everitt, Noah..... 884
Execution, only criminal..... 136
Express, The Mansfield..... 587
Express, The Tioga County..... 512
Express, Tioga..... 512

F

Fair Play System..... 38
Fairman, Charles G..... 326
Falkner, Joseph, Sr..... 874
Falkner, Joseph, Jr..... 874
Fall Brook Borough.—Location, 633; Altitude, 633; Population, 633; The Fall Brook Coal Company, 633; The Fall Brook Railroad, 634; Telegraph Line, 636; Borough Organization and Officials, 636; Schools, 637; Presbyterian Church, 637; St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, 637; St. John's Catholic Church, 638; Societies, 638.
Fall Brook Coal Company..... 633
Fall Brook Railroad..... 105
Fall Brook Railroad System..... 107
Farmers' Alliance..... 119
Farmers' and Traders' Bank..... 443
Farmington Hill Postoffice..... 383
Farmington Township.—Organization, 379; Area and Boundaries, 379; Physical Features, 379; Population, 379; Early Settlers, 379; Manufacturing Enterprises, 380; The West Farmington Cheese Factory, 380; Schools and Justices, 381; The Presbyterian Congregation of Farmington, 381; The Farmington Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 381; The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Farmington, 382; The Farmington Cemetery Association, 382; The Union Cemetery Company of Farmington, 382; The Cemetery Association of North Farmington, 382; The Moury Cemetery, 383; The Gee Burying Ground, 383; The Jacob Prutsman Burying Ground, 383; West Farmington Postoffice, 383; Farmington Hill Postoffice, 383; Elbridge Postoffice, 383; Odle Corners Postoffice, 383.

Page.

Farr, C. B.....1008
Farr, Eli S.....1008
Farr, John B., Sr.....212, 817
Farr, John B..... 817
Farr, Lafayette..... 817
Faulkner, Elihu H..... 960
Faulkner, Lemuel M. 960
Faulkner, Levi..... 875
Faulkner, Dr. Peter..... 192
Fellows, Asahel..... 725
Fellows, Charles L..... 185
Fellows, Erastus..... 273
Fellows, Mrs. Erastus..... 269
Fellows, George Leroy..... 726
Fellows, John..... 725
Fenton, Lewis W..... 842
Ferris, George..... 950
Ferris, Joseph H..... 950
Ferry, Chauncey..... 791
Ferry, Ebenezer.....212, 791
Ferry, Leon B..... 184
Ferry, Robert Bruce..... 791
Fick, John.....1146
Fick, Perley H. 1146
Field, Daniel..... 722
Field, Darwin S..... 724
Field, Ferdinand R..... 723
Field, Isaac F..... 722
Field, Moses D..... 723
Field, Ransford W..... 723
Field, Zenas..... 722
Fifty-seventh Regiment..... 227
Fifty-ninth Regiment—Second Cavalry. 228
Financial Statements, early..... 77
First National Bank of Wellsboro..... 335
First National Bank of Wellsboro, robbery of..... 336
Fish, Capt. Reuben..... 957
Fisher, Daniel..... 748
Fisher, Edward D..... 748
Fisher, Samuel W., mills of.....110, 260
Fischler, John (Delmar township)..... 755
Fischler, John (Gaines township)..... 969
Fitch, John E..... 886
Fitch, John W..... 885
Fitch, Dr. John S..... 199
Fleming, Lester M..... 701
Fleming, Robert H..... 701
Flower, Francis.....1082
Foote, Henry M..... 176
Foote, Dr. Ira B..... 198
Ford, Cassius M..... 749
Ford, Darius B..... 749
Ford, Hon. James, sketches of.....533, 1019
Ford, Hon. James, portrait of..... 521
Forty-second Regiment—Bucktails..... 220

Page.

Forty-fifth Regiment..... 222
Fort Sumter, news of firing on 216
Foster, Rev. Thomas..... 299
Foundries 115
Fourteenth United States Infantry..... 247
Fowler, George H..... 881
Fralic, Michael.....1081
Fralic, M. H.....1081
Francis, Dr. Walter R..... 201
Frazer, Dr. Allen, Jr..... 193
Freeborn, Col. Hiram..... 877
Free Press, The Westfield..... 445
Freligh, John E..... 972
French Explorers and Missionaries..... 33
French, Marcus S.....1070
Friends, James.....1044
Friends, S. R.....1044
Frost, Elias.....1112
Frost, Samuel.....1112
Frost, Samuel S.....1112
Fulkerson, Benjamin J., M. D.....201, 951
Fuller, Dr. Ephraim..... 193
Furman, Benjamin..... 726
Furman, Mrs. Julia A..... 200
Furman, Martin W..... 961
Furman, Wilkinson..... 726
Furmantown 58

G

Gaines Coal Basin..... 119
Gaines Coal and Coke Company..... 478
Gaines Township.—Organization, 475; Area and Boundaries, 475; Origin of Name, 475; Physical Characteristics, 475; Streams, 475; Population, 476; Early Settlers, 476; Past and Present Enterprises, 477; The Gaines Coal and Coke Company, 478; Early Schools, 479; Physicians, 479; Justices, 479; The First Methodist Church of Gaines, 479; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshfield, 480; The First Free Baptist Church of Gaines, 480; The Old Phoenix Graveyard, 480; The Brookside Cemetery Association, 480; The Elk Run Cemetery Association, 480; Societies, 480; The Village of Gaines, 481; Marshfield, 481; Watrous, 482; Manhattan, 482; Gurnee, 482.
Gaines, village of..... 481
Gardner, David..... 693
Gardner, Levi A..... 693
Garfield, Dr. L. K..... 197
Garner, Delos..... 948
Garner, Jeremiah..... 948
Garner, Lucius R..... 949
Garrison, William.....1042
Garrison, William H.....1042
Garretson, William..... 153
Gaskill, Dr. Sullivan A..... 203
Gazette, The Wellsboro..... 324
Gear, John T..... 178
Gee, George Henry..... 216
Gee, Joseph..... 808
Gee, Leander..... 809

Page.

Gee, William..... 808
Gentry, Dr. Clarence C..... 203
Gentry, Dr. John M.....202, 760
Geological Features..... 18
Geological Survey, first..... 123
Gerould, Ephraim B.....1112
Gerould, Otis Gibson.....1113
Gerow, Denton..... 779
Gerow, DeWitt C..... 779
Gibson, Hon. John Bannister.....145
Gibson, Dr. Otis L..... 193
Gilbert, Frank L..... 878
Gilbert, George 878
Gilbert, Hiram..... 878
Gisin, John..... 701
Glass, manufacture of..... 116
Glass Sand..... 116
Glass Works 116
Gleason, Abner..... 853
Gleason, Eugene H..... 843
Gleason, Ezra..... 854
Gleason, Paul..... 853
Gleason, Mancir 854
Gleason, Windsor..... 843
Gleason Postoffice..... 654
Gleckler, Ernest W..... 184
Goodreau, Charles..... 756
Goodspeed, John, Sr..... 871
Goodspeed, John, Jr..... 871
Goodspeed, James C..... 872
Goodspeed, John F..... 872
Goodwin, Calvin..... 780
Goodwin, Calvin A.....781
Goodwin, Charles..... 781
Goodwin, George H..... 781
Goodwin, Milo..... 781
Goodwin, Richard..... 780
Goodyear Line..... 108
Gordon, John..... 532
Gorrie, David, sketch of..... 739
Gorrie, David, portrait of..... 753
Graves, Frederick W..... 689
Graves, Frederick L.....1012
Graves, Harry T.....1048
Graves, Thomas. 1012
Gray, James, Sr..... 209, 1084
Gray, James. 1085
Gray, Lafayette. 1085
Gray, Wilton D.....1085
Gray's Valley Postoffice..... 566
Great Slave Hunt..... 87
Green, Charles S.....1154
Green, John. 1153
Greenfield, Dr. Arthur M..... 203
Greenleaf, Israel. 211, 267
Griffin, Douglas H..... 184
Griffin, Silas Alvin 952
Griffin, Silas S..... 952
Griffiths, Willard C..... 852
Gross, Hiram A..... 757
Gross, Simon. 756
Gross, William D..... 757
Gross, William S..... 756
Guernsey, Hon. John W..... 156
Guile, Joseph. 1035
Guile, Leonard J.....1036
Gurnee Postoffice. 482

Page.

H

Hadley, James C.....1138
Hakes, S. P., M. D..... 202, 1010
Haley, Dr. Edward M..... 202
Hall, Lyman..... 828
Hall, Rhodes W..... 827
Hamilton, James C..... 982
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.—Organization,625; Physical Features, 625; Mineral Deposits, 625; Streams, 625; Railroads, 625; Population, 625; Justices of the Peace, 625; Morris Run Mines and Railroad, 626; Coal Mining Companies, 626; The Tioga and Morris Run Telegraph Company, 627; The Village of Morris Run, 627.
Hammond, Arthur G..... 805
Hammond, Calvin..... 804
Hammond, Frank..... 805
Hammond, Eugene..... 697
Hammond, Noah..... 696
Hammond, William A..... 697
Hammond, village of..... 378
Hancock, James Warren..... 915
Hancock, Lyman..... 915
Hardt, Anton, sketch of..... 684
Hardt, Anton, portrait of..... 305
Hardy, Levi..... 744
Harkness, Dr. Henry C..... 203
Harman, Isaac..... 698
Harman, John..... 698
Harman, Joseph H..... 698
Harris Benjamin A.....1105
Harrison, Jefferson..... 169
Harrison, Leonard..... 677
Harrison, William..... 676
Harrower, D. C..... 182
Hart, Adam..... 207, 530
Hart, George..... 207, 530
Hartford Postoffice..... 649
Hartman, Samuel.....1149
Hartsock, Daniel.....1145
Hartsock, Richard H.....1145
Harvey, Alexander.....1148
Harvey, John C.....1149
Haskin, Dr. Herbert P..... 203
Hastings, Lewis P..... 754
Hazard, E. W..... 185
Hazen, Alfred B.....1047
Hazlett, Dr. Charles W..... 202
Hazlett, Frank R..... 861
Hazlett, John, Sr..... 861
Hazlett, John..... 861
Heath, Cyrus..... 745
Heath, Frank P..... 745
Heath, Levi P..... 745
Hebe, George..... 216
Heggie, Dr. Adelbert J..... 199
Henry, John E.....1140
Herald, The Lawrenceville..... 537
Herald, The Tioga County..... 319
Hermaic Journal, The..... 325
Herrick, Hon. Edward..... 145
Herrington, Charles..... 758
Herrington, Reuben..... 758
Hetfield, Richard.....1017

Page.

Hetfield, Thomas G.....1017
Heyler, Charles F.....1152
Heyler, Frederick.....1146
Heyler, John.....1146
Hickey, Michael.....1014
Higgins, Newell F..... 185
Hildreth, George, the old-time printer.. 319
Hill, Asa..... 926
Hill, Erastus G..... 934
Hill, Kirk B..... 934
Hill's Creek Settlement..... 369
Hitchcock, Andrew B..... 887
Hoard, James.....1069
Hoard, Joseph Seth.....1070
Hodder, James..... 764
Holden, Charles A.....1054
Holden, Daniel.....1053
Holden, John A.....1054
Holden, Isaac.....1054
Holden, William..... 56, 527
Holiday, Andrew..... 207, 794
Holiday, Daniel, Sr..... 794
Holiday, Daniel..... 795
Holiday, Haletus P..... 795
Holidaytown..... 376
Horacetown..... 542
Horrors of the Wilderness..... 63
Horse Thief, first conviction of a..... 85
Horton, Elisha S..... 923
Horton, Hector..... 739
Horton, John C..... 172
Horton, Thomas..... 739
Hospital, The Cottage State..... 624
Hotchkiss, Harris..... 209
Hotchkiss, Ira D..... 749
Houghton, Jeremiah..... 725
Houghton, Simeon..... 725
Houghton, Thomas..... 725
House, Carlos..... 822
House, Willie C..... 823
Howe, John C.....1067
Howe, Morris D..... 726
Howe, William..... 726
Howland, Charles.....1115
Howland, Charles R..... 869
Howland, Dr. Eddy..... 191, 869
Howland, Eddy..... 869
Howland, John Melvin..... 905
Howland, Willard..... 881
Howland, William..... 904
Hoyt, Prof. Isaac Gunn..... 862
Hoytville, village of..... 492
Hubbard, Winfield Scott..... 942
Hughes, Frederick.....1013
Hughes, George A.....1013
Hughes, Jeptha.....1013
Hughes, Dr. Richard B..... 193
Hulslander, C. B.....1094
Hulslander, Jacob.....212, 1094
Hulslander, Peter.....1094
Humphrey, Dr. Abel..... 195
Humphrey, Dr. William T..... 198
Humphrey, Dr. Wilmot G..... 201
Hunt, Barton..... 928
Hunt, Daniel.....213, 928
Hunt, Dr. D. N..... 197
Hunt, George W.....213, 944

Page.

Hunt, Richard..... 944
Hurd, D. W.....1018
Hurd, George M.....1046
Hurlbut, George Lyman.....1037
Hurlbut, Lyman.....1037
Hurlbut, William N..... 912
Hurlbut, Charles H..... 968
Husted, Joseph.....1073
Husted, Wilmot D.....1073
Huston, Dr. Thomas T..... 194

I

Idea, The Westfield..... 445
Index, The Westfield..... 445
Indian Characteristics and Peculiarities 37
Indian Paths..... 30
Indian Relics..... 33
Indian Villages..... 30, 33
Industrial Development..... 109
Ingerick, Elmer..... 771
Ingerick, Jacob..... 771
Ingham, Joseph S., sketch of..... 895
Ingham, Joseph S., portrait of..... 897
Ingham, J. S. & Sons, woolen mill..... 416
Ingram, Dr. Nelson..... 199
Inscho, Hiram, sketch of..... 890
Inscho, Hiram, portrait of..... 961
Inscho, John..... 994
Inscho, John L..... 995
Inscho, Micajah Seelye..... 890
Inscho, Mosés..... 890
Inscho, Obadiah..... 994
Inscho, Richard J..... 995
Intelligencer, The Covington..... 601
Intelligencer, The Riverside..... 601
Internal Improvements..... 93
Intrusion Law, arrests under.....80, 83
Iron Foundries and Smelting Works.... 115
Iron Ore Deposits..... 123
Irvin, Benjamin.....1152
Irvin, John.....1152
Ives Family..... 506

J

Jackson Center..... 550
Jackson, Ebenezer..... 267
Jackson, Henry C.....897
Jackson, Jerry..... 820
Jackson, J. W.....1135
Jackson, Lemuel..... 819
Jackson, Mary Emily, the poetess..... 252
Jackson, Mordecai M..... 661
Jackson, Mrs. Mordecai M..... 269
Jackson, William A..... 897
Jackson Summit Postoffice..... 550
Jackson Township.—Organization, 543; Boundaries and Area, 543; Surface and Drainage, 543; Elevation, 543; Population, 543; Pioneer Settlement, 543; Early Milling Enterprises, 544; Schools, 545; Physicians, Lawyers and Justices, 546; The First Jackson Baptist Church, 546; The West Jackson Baptist Church, 547; Jackson Summit Baptist Church, 547; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Millerton, 547; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Daggett's Mills, 548; The Methodist Church of Jackson Center, 548; Cemeteries, 548; Societies, 548; Daggetts, 549; Millerton, 549; Millerton Advocate, 549; Job's Corners, 550; Mitchell's Mills, 550; Maple Ridge, 550; Jackson Center, 550; Trowbridge, 550; Jackson Summit, 550.

Page.

Jails..... 134, 135
James, Rev. James A.....1102
James, John..... 125
Jaquish, Charles.....1115
Jaquish, E. W.....1082
Jaquish, John.....1114
Jaquish, Joseph.....1115
Jaquish, Welcome.....1081
Jay, David..... 208
Jennings, Charles M..... 772
Jennings, John C..... 772
Job's Corners, village of..... 550
John O' the Smithy—poem..... 256
Johns, Hiram.....1106
Johns, Thomas W.....1106
Johnson, Joel..... 883
Johnson, Laverne J..... 884
Johnson, Dr. L. M..... 199, 705
Johnson, Luther.....1124
Johnson, Dr. Luther W..... 198, 1124
Jones, Dr. Richard I..... 195
Journal, The Elkland..... 392
Judges, Additional Law..... 138
Judges, Associate..... 139
Judges, President..... 138
Jury Commissioners..... 144

K

Keeney, Arthur M..... 783
Keeney, Burton L..... 783
Keeney, George Daniel..... 783
Keeney, Henry S..... 782
Keeney, Israel P..... 782
Keeney, Jesse..... 782
Keeney, Thomas..... 782
Keeneyville, village of..... 378
Kehler, William M..... 184
Kelly, Michael.....1126
Kelts, John.....1052
Kelts, Sobrine.....1052
Kelsey, Daniel..... 661
Kelsey, Robert..... 662
Kendall, Walter C., sketch of..... 939
Kendall, Walter C., portrait of..... 929
Kennedy, Avery..... 755
Kennedy, Samuel W..... 756
Kennedy Postoffice..... 359
Kentch, John G.....1016
Kentch, Morris S.....1016
Kibbe, Alonzo, M. D..... 202, 889
Kidd, John..... 71
Kilbourn, Henry, M. D..... 197, 1123
Kilbourn, Henry, Jr., M. D..... 199
Kilbourn, Kenyon.....1123
Kilburn, Ira..... 531
Kilburn, Jonas G., sketch of..... 945

Page.

Kilburn, Jonas G., portrait of..... 945
Kilburn, Peter..... 944
Kilburn, Dr. Ralph..... 191
Kiley, Dr. Frank L..... 203
Kiley, John.....1118
Kiley, Samuel H.....1118
Kimball, Alvin C..... 921
Kimball, Charles N..... 184
Kimball, Clark..... 921
Kimball, Ernest Harlan..... 922
Kimball, James..... 272
Kimball, Orville S..... 921
Kimball, William.....1011
Kimble, Dr. Z. Ellis..... 202
King, James, Sr..... 902
King, James..... 903
King, Lorenzo K..... 904
King, Ozial H. 904
King, Prince..... 903
King, Rhadetska..... 903
King, Samuel P..... 214
King, Willard..... 904
Kingsbury, E. L.....1159
Kingsley, Charles Sullings.....1068
Kirkendall, Henry P.....1038
Kirkendall, Samuel E..... 165
Kirkland, Francis G.....1030
Kirkland, Henry.....1030
Kizer, William..... 916
Kizer, William Morgan..... 916
Kline, Peter.....1159
Klock, Adam A..... 715
Klock, Jeremiah..... 716
Klock, Milan L..... 716
Knapp, Dr. Jerome B. 198
Knapp, Judge John H..... 122
Knapp, Thomas.....1033
Knapp, Thomas C.....1033
Knapp Postoffice. 359
Knipple, John A., M. D.....1102
Knowlton, Benjamin F..... 977
Knowlton, Hanover Pitts.....1114
Knowlton, Timothy.....1113
Knox, Archibald D..... 868
Knox, Edward L..... 868
Knox, George H..... 868
Knox, James..... 414, 867
Knox, Hon. John C..... 157
Knox, William..... 867

KNOXVILLE BOROUGH.—Organization, 421; Origin of Name, 421; Streams, 421; Area and Elevation, 421; Billings Park, 421; Population, 421; Early Settlers, 421; Manufacturing Enterprises, 422; Daniel Cummings' Fulling Mill, 423; Silas Billings' Enterprises, 423; The Knoxville Foundry, 423; The Knoxville Sash and Blind Factory and Planing Mill, 424; Chester Wells Furniture Factory, 424; D. L. Freeborn's Foundry and Machine Shop, 424; Mercantile Enterprises, 424; Inns and Hotels, 424; Schools, 425; Borough Organization and Officials, 425; Postmasters, 426; Physicians and Lawyers, 426; Newspapers, 427; Quaker Society, 427; The First Methodist Episcopal Church, 427; The Knoxville Free

Page.

Church Association, 428; The Christian Church of Knoxville, 428; The First Evangelical Congregational Church of Knoxville, 428; The Baptist Church of Knoxville, 428; The First Presbyterian Association of Knoxville, 429; The Old Quaker Burying Ground, 429; The Free Church Cemetery, 429; The Riverside Cemetery Association, 429; Societies, 429.

Krause, Dr. F. W..... 195
Kress, William Clymer, sketch of..... 697
Kress, William Clymer, portrait of.... 697
Kreisler, Augustus P..... 751
Kreisler, Charles..... 751
Kreisler, Elias E..... 751
Kunkel, Asaph T., M. D.....202, 924

L

Labar, James..... 905
Labar, Melkier..... 905
Labor Strikes and Troubles..... 128
Ladd, William Nathan..... 968
Lagerbom, John..... 765
Lamb, Gad..... 212, 568
Lamb's Creek, village of..... 573
Land Company, trouble in the..... 60
Land Troubles, early..... 522
Landrus, Henry Jackson, sketch of.... 683
Landrus, Henry Jackson, portrait of.... 225
Landrus, village of..... 610
Lane, Stephen..... 943
Lane, William G. 944
Lansing Postoffice..... 468
Lathy, Dr. William Kent..... 190
Lattimer, George..... 934
Lattimer, James..... 934

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP AND LAWRENCEVILLE.—Township Organization, 520; Boundaries and Area, 521; Drainage and Physical Characteristics, 521; Early Land Troubles, 522; Hon. Samuel Baker, the First White Settler, 524; Other Early Settlers, 526; The Williamson Road, 527; The Borough of Lawrenceville, 534; Manufacturing and Business Enterprises, 535; Physicians and Lawyers, 536; Newspapers, 537; Schools, 537; The Lawrenceville Academy, 538; Pioneer Religious Services, 538; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrenceville, 538; The First Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville, 539; St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, 540; The Christian Church, 540; Sabbath-Schools, 540; Cemeteries, 541; Justices and Burgesses, 541; Lawrenceville Lodge, No. 913, I. O. O. F., 542; Lawrenceville Encampment, No. 98, I. O. O. F., 542; Capt. Phil. Holland Post, No. 357, G. A. R., 542; Horacetown, 542.

Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad Company. 106
Lawton, Edgar..... 744
Lawton, Gilderoy H..... 743

Page.

Lawton, Russell..... 743
Lawton, Warren..... 743
Lay, James.....1100
Lay, Orrin E.....1100
Leach, Aaron L. S..... 929
Leach, Harvey, M. D..... 180, 195
Leach, Harvey B..... 180
Leach, James V..... 174
Leach, Ross V..... 929
Leader, The Tioga County..... 326
Learn, Dana..... 938
Leather Company, The United States.. 115
Leather Company, The Wellsboro..... 358
Lee, Daniel 208
Lee, Daniel H..... 892
Lee, Moses..... 892
Leete, Clark..... 789
Leete, Thomas..... 789
Leetonia, village of. 485
Leisenring, William H.....1151
Lent, Dr. Willard G..... 203
Leonard, Peter D..... 906
Leonard, Stephen A..... 906
Leonard, Timothy. 905
Lewis, Hon. Ellis..... 153
Lewis, Rankin..... 317
Liberty Borough.—First White Men, 640; The Block House, 640; Anthony or Anthonyson, 640; Early and Later Taverns and Hotels, 647; First Post Route, 647; A Youthful Mail Carrier, 647; Postmasters, 647; Some Old-Time Letters, 647; Early Merchants, 648; Borough Organization and Officials, 648.
Liberty Township.—Organization, 639; Physical Characteristics, 639; Minerals and Timber, 639; Drainage, 639; Population, 639; Pioneer Settlement, 640; The District Line, 640; The Williamson Road, 640; The Block House, 640; Anthony or Anthonyson, 640; Other Early Settlers, 641; Mills and Other Enterprises, 642; Physicians, 643; Justices, 643; Schools, 644; Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 644; Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, 644; The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Nauvoo, 644; The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Sebrings, 644; The Evangelical Church at Liberty, 644; The Evangelical Church of Nauvoo, 645; The Evangelical Church of East Point, 645; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Liberty, 645; The Methodist Episcopal Church at Nauvoo, 646; The Universalist Church, 646; The United Evangelical Church of Liberty, 646; The Ebenezer United Evangelical Church of East Point, 646; Union Churches, 646; Cemeteries, 646; Societies, 646; Nauvoo, 648; Sebrings, 648; Shoptown, 649; East Point, 649; Hartford, 649.
Literature of Tioga 249
Little, John 931
Little Marsh, village of 462
Lloyd Postoffice 492
Lock, James 663
Lock, Miss Lydia 292

Page.

Locke, Jesse, Sr. 695
Locke, Jesse 695
Lockwood, Dennison A. 770
Logan, Dr. Charles S. 202
Logan, William R. 1128
Longwell, Dr. John P. 203
Loop, Dr. Albert M., M. D. 195
Lorenton Postoffice..... 493
Losey, Jesse.....209, 505
Losses in the War 248
Loudenslager, Samuel 1152
Loveless, C. O. 1015
Loveless, C. W. 1015
Lowell Orlando B. 1002
Lowell, William 1001
Lownsbery, Deacon Isaac 210
Lowrey, Hon. James 154
Lucas, James 1101
Lucas, L. B. 1102
Lucy, Daniel N. 1049
Ludlam, Samuel 898
Lugg, Anthony W. 887
Lugg, Charles 886
Lumber Business, risks and charms of.. 114
Lumber Rafts in 1804 111
Lycoming County, area in 1795 36
Lycoming County Organized 39
Lycoming Creek 25
Lycoming Township, formation of 39
Lycoming township, original boundaries of 39
Lyell, Sir Charles, visit of 126
Lyman, Dr. Harvey 193
Lyon, Abram 794
Lyon, Joseph E. 793

M

Mabie, Capt. Levi 212
Macfarlane, James, description of coal seams, ... 126
Magee, Hon. John..... 633
Magee, Hon. John, monument of 348
Magill, James P. 323
Magisterial Districts Established 86
Maine, George D., M. D., sketches of.198, 1091
Maine, George D., M. D., portrait of 561
Maine, John 1091
Mainesburg Borough.—Location, 565; Origin of Name, 565; Postmasters, 565; Burgesses, 565; Justices, 566.
Malone Postoffice 485
Manchester Mills 113
Maneval, Benjamin 1147
Maneval, David 1147
Maneval, Peter 1147
Maneval, William H. 1148
Manhattan, village of 482
Manly, Rev. M. J. 703
Mann, John H. 1044
Mann, Reuben 1044
Mansfield Borough. — Location and Area, 575; Drainage and Altitude, 575; Population, 575; Early Settlers and Enterprises, 575; Borough Organization and Officials, 578; Fire Department, 578; The Mansfield Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, 578; A. M. Pitts Hose

Page.

Company, No. 2, 579; Allen Hose Company, No. 3, 579; Postmasters, Physicians and Lawyers, 579; Hotels, 580; Public Schools, 580; Mansfield Classical Seminary, 580; The Mansfield State Normal School, 582; The Alumni Association of the State Normal School of Mansfield, 584; Soldiers' Orphan Home, 584; The Mansfield Business College, 585; The Allen Business College, 585; The Mansfield Tannery, 585; The Sun Milling Company, 585; The Tioga Iron Works, 585; Bailey's Steam Saw-mill, 585; Edward Doane & Company, 585; Mart King's Furniture Factory, 586; The Banking House of Ross & Williams, 586; Smythe Park, 586; The New Era Mills, 586; The Ross Cigar Company, 586; The Mansfield Opera House Company (Limited), 586; The Mansfield Foundry and Machine Shops, 586; The Paisley Woolen Company, 587; The Mansfield Board of Trade, 587; The Mansfield Wood Novelty Works, 587; The Mansfield Building and Loan Association, 587; The Mansfield Water Company, 587; The Mansfield Chair Company, 587; The Balance, 587; The Mansfield Express, 587; The Valley Enterprise, 587; The Mansfield Advertiser, 588; The First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, 588; The First Baptist Church of Mansfield, 588; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Mansfield, 589; St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, 589; The Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, 590; The Universalist Church, 590; Roman Catholic Sunday-School, 591; Hope Cemetery, 591; Oakwood Cemetery Company, 591; Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M., 591; Mansfield Lodge, No. 526, I. O. O. F., 591; General Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., 592; General Mansfield Corps, No. 6, W. R. C., 592; The Mansfield Club, 592; Tioga Valley Grange, No. 918, P. of H., 592; Other Societies, 592.

Mansfield Classical Seminary 580
Mansfield State Normal School 582
Manwaring, George O. 927
Map of Tioga County 16
Maple Ridge Postoffice 550
Mardin Postoffice 574
Markham, Albert 882
Markham, Charles D. 940
Markham, William 882
Marsh, The Big. 351
Marsh Creek 26
Marsh Creek Postoffice 474
Marsh, H. F. 184
Marshfield Postoffice 481
Martin, Charles H. 938
Martin, Lawrence S. 828
Martin, Stephen, Sr. 828
Martin, Stephen 828
Mason, William G. 983

Page.

Masten, Frank G., M. D. 203
Masten, James, M. D., sketches of 199, 911
Masten, James, M. D., portrait of..... 433
Mastin, Dr. Nathan W. 201
Mather, John William 175
Mathers, Charles Coolidge. 688
Mathers, John, Sr. 687
Mathers, John 687
Mathers, William T. 688
Matson, Edwin, Sr., sketch of 732
Matson, Edwin, Sr., portrait of 481
Matson, Edwin, Jr. 733
Matson, James H. 182, 733
Matthews, Henry, "Indian Doctor"..... 202
Mattison, Alexander 962
Mattison, Silas B. 962
Maynard, Cheney C. 986
Maynard, John 970
Maynard, Hon. John Wesley 155
Maynard, Reuben G. 971
McAllister, David C. 994
McAllister, Ira 993
McAllister, R. P. H. 994
McAvoy, John 1039
McCallum, John 1040
McCallum, Joseph 1040
McCallum, William H. 1041
McCann, Robert P. 846
McCloskey, Dr. J. B. 202
McClure, Robert 84
McEntee, Edgar A. 1138
McLean, Alexander A. 800
McLean, John A. 800
McMahon, Michael 1151
McNaughton, Daniel, M. D./.....197, 909
McNaughton, Niles Wesley 909
McNeil, John T. 185
McNinch, Matthew Eugene 940
Mead, John N. 926
Mead, William B. 926
Medical Profession, The 189
Medical Society of Tioga County 205
Members of Constitutional Conventions. 138
"Memories of the War," extracts from.. 217
Mengee, Henry 969
Mengee, Herman T. 970
Mercantile Appraisers 144
Merrick, Bradford W. 896
Merrick, Major George W. 172, 237
Merrick, Israel, Jr. 659
Merrick, Israel, Sr. 660
Merrick, Jacob B. 1126
Merrick, Hon. Walter T. 181
Merrick, William L. 896
Metcalf, Charles 898
Metcalf, Charles H. 930
Metcalf, Daniel P. 898
Metcalf, James H. 930
Methodist Churches.—Wellsboro, 306; Delmar, 356-57; Charleston, 365-66; Middlebury, 374-75; Farmington, 381-82; Elkland, 393; Osceola, 402; Nelson, 411; Knoxville, 427; Westfield township, 434-35; Westfield borough, 445-46; Brookfield, 452-53; Chatham, 461; Clymer, 466; Shippen, 472; Gaines, 479-80; Elk, 485; Morris, 489-90; Tioga

Page.

township, 502; Tioga borough, 513; Lawrenceville, 538; Jackson, 547-48; Rutland, 554; Mainesburg, 563; Sullivan, 563-64; Richmond, 572; Mansfield, 589; Covington, 596, 602; Blossburg, 620; Morris Run, 629; Ward, 632; Liberty, 645-46; Union, 652.
Mexican War 216
Middaugh, Cornelius 213
Middaugh, Joseph 530
Middlebury Center, village of 377
Middlebury Township. — Organization, 369; Streams, 369; Elevations, 370; Agricultural Products, 370; Population, 370; Early Settlers, 370; Early and Later Enterprises, 371; The Niles Valley Tannery, 372; The Keeneyville Cheese Factory, 372; Schools and Justices, 372; The First Baptist Church of Middlebury, 373; The Hammond Regular Baptist Church, 373; The Keeneyville Free Baptist Church, 374; The Free Baptist Church of Holidaytown, 374; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Middlebury, 374; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Keeneyville, 374; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Niles Valley, 375; The Holidaytown Cemetery Association, 375; The Middlebury Cemetery Association,375; The Niles Valley Cemetery Association, 375; The Keeneyville Cemetery, 375; The Shingle School House Cemetery, 375; The French Hill Cemetery Association, 375; Societies, 376; Holidaytown, or Crooked Creek Postoffice, 376; Niles Valley, 376; Middlebury Center, 377; Keeneyville, 378; Hammond, 378.
Militia System, old-time 215
Militia Trainings 215
Miller, Charles A., sketch of 1144
Miller, Charles A., portrait of 649
Miller, Cephas C. 1015
Miller C. F. 1014
Miller, Charles L. 1015
Miller, Garret.....543, 1041
Miller, James 1041
Miller, J. H. 1042
Miller, Jeremiah 1015
Miller, Merton R. 1145
Miller, X. 272
Millerton, village of 549
Mills, Daniel 773
Mills, Samuel 773
Miners and Laborers Benevolent Union. 128
Miners National Bank 623
Minor Streams 28
Miscellaneous Commands 243
Mitchell, Albert 988
Mitchell, Edsell 212, 784
Mitchell, Henry J. 751
Mitchell, John 988
Mitchell, Hon. John Inscho, sketch of.. 150
Mitchell, Hon. John Inscho, portrait of.. 153
Mitchell, Joseph 750
Mitchell, Richard 987

Page.

Mitchell, Robert 988
Mitchell, Ross A. 988
Mitchell, Thomas E. 784
Mitchell, Thomas K. 987
Mitchell, Walter B. 785
Mitchell, William A. 784
Mitchell's Creek Postoffice 503
Mitchell's Mills 550
Mixtown 467
Monitor, The Weekly 601
Monroe, Bateman 1098
Monroe, A. J. 158
Monument of Hon. John Magee 348
Monument, Soldiers' 248
Moody, Benjamin, M. D 200, 1071
Moody, John A. 1071
Moody, Moses 1071
Moody, Nathaniel Peaseley.....208, 1071
Moore, Sylvanus 754
Moore, William S. 755
Morgan, Dennis 1089
Morgan, Jonathan V. 709
Morgan, Samuel, Sr. 709
Morrill, Lott W. 1043
Morrill, Stephen, Sr. 209, 1043
Morrill, Stephen, Jr. 214, 1043
Morris, Benjamin C., M. D. 195
Morris, Benjamin Wistar 260, 655
Morris, Mrs. Mary Wells 73
Morris, Samuel Wells, sketches of ..266, 655
Morris, Samuel Wells, portrait of 16
Morris, Mrs. Samuel Wells 269
Morris, Dr. Joseph P., sketches of .195, 1061
Morris, Dr. Joseph P., portrait of 577
Morris' Great Trust 59
Morris' Mills 62
Morris' Offer 72
Morris Run Coal Mining Company..... 627
Morris Run Railroad 105
Morris State Road. 100
Morris Run.—Early Settlement, 627; Rapid Growth, 628; Postmasters, 628; Physicians, 628; Hotel, 628; Schools, 628; The Presbyterian Church of Morris Run, 628; The Welsh Baptist Church, 628; The Primitive Methodist Church, 629; The First Welsh Congregation of Morris Run, 629; St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, 629; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (Polish), 629; The Swedish Lutheran Church, 629; The Morris Run Baptist Church, 629; Societies, 629.
Morris Township.—Organization, 486; Area and Boundaries, 486; Physical Features, 486; Streams, 486; Railroads, 487; Population, 487; Pioneer Settlement, 487; Mills and Other Enterprises, 488; Schools, 489; Physicians, 489; Justices, 489; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Blackwells, 489; Hoytville Methodist Episcopal Church, 490; The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, 490; Dixe's Run Methodist Episcopal Church, 490; The Plank School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 490; The First Baptist Church

Page.

of Morris, 490; The Church of the Sacred Heart, Catholic, 491; Societies, 491; Morris, Village of, 491; Blackwells, 492; Lloyd, 492; Hoytville, 492; The Brunswick Tannery, 492; Lorenton, 493.
Morris, village of 491
Moulding Sand 116
Mountain Ranges 18
Mourey, Peter 214
Moyer, Lewis 1148
Murphey, Dr. John B. 192
Murray, M. S. 1130
Murry, Betty 663
Murry, Uncle Eben 264, 662
Murry, Aunt Hetty 264, 662

N

Nails, high price of 134, 278
Nauvoo, village of 648
Navil, Orrin J. 761
Navil, Samuel 761
Neal, E. J. 926
Neal, John 215
Nelson Borough.—Organization, 404; Area and Boundaries, 404; Streams, 404; Physical Characteristics, 405; Railroads, 405; Village of Nelson, 405; Nelson Station, 405; Population, 405; Early Settlers, 405; Reuben Cook, Sr., 405; Dorman Bloss, 406; Beecher's Island, 406; Manufacturing and Business Enterprises, 407; The Nelson Separator and Butter Company, 408; Borough Organization and Officials, 409; Physicians, 409; Schools, 409; The Second Congregational Church of Elkland, 410; The First Presbyterian Church of Beecher's Island, 410; The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Nelson, 411; The Cemetery, 411; Societies, 411.
Nelson Station 405
Nelson, village of 405
"Nessmuk," the poet 255
Newelltown 654
Newman, Albert 894
Newman, Joseph O. 894
New York Regiments, men who enlisted in 246
Nichols, Alfred I. 699
Nichols, Archibald 664
Nichols, Enos 665
Nichols Family 664
Nichols, Levi I. 665
Nichols, Mary E. 292
Niles, Aaron 990
Niles, Aaron R. 179
Niles, Col. Alanson E. 678
Niles, Alfred J. 183
Niles, Augustus 990
Niles, Augustus, M. D., sketches of ..201, 705
Niles, Augustus, M. D., portrait of 713
Niles, Augustus E. 991
Niles, Erasmus W. 788
Niles, Erastus, Sr. 787
Niles, Erastus 788
Niles, Erastus M. 788

Page.

Niles, James Homer 787
Niles, Hon. Jerome B., sketch of 166
Niles, Hon. Jerome B., portrait of 177
Niles, Nathan, Sr. 989
Niles, Nathan, Jr. 989
Niles Valley, village of 376
Nobles, Asahel 213
Nobles, Azel 209
Nobles, Daniel L. 1012
Nobles, Darius W. 942
Nobles, Ferdinand E. 747
Nobles, Loron 746
Norris, John 62, 352, 656
Northern Central Railway 108
Novel Entertainment in the Wilderness .. 97
Nye, Dr. O. S. 202

O

O'Connor, William 702
O'Donnell, William F. 1131
Odle Corners Postoffice 383
Ogdensburg, village of 654
Old Indictment 83
Old-Time Militia System 215
Old-Time Taverns and Landlords 272
Old Quaker Meeting House 295
Olmstead, Clement P. 753
Olmstead, Jacob R. 753
Olmstead, James. 753
Olmsville Postoffice 359
One Hundred and First Regiment 230
One Hundred and Sixth Regiment 231
One Hundred and Eighth Regiment—Eleventh Cavalry 231
One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment 232
One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment. 234
One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment—Drafted Militia 235
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment. 236
One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment .. 239
One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment. 239
Ormerod, John 177
Orr, Charles 760
Orr, Robert 758
Orr, Thomas 760
Orr, Thomas J. 758
Orton, Milton Pardee, M. D. 195, 1028
Osceola Borough.—Organization as a Township, 395; Organization as a Borough, 395; Village of Osceola, 395; Elevation, 395; Streams, 395; Etymology of the Word Cowanesque, 395; Pindarville, 396; Population, 396; Lands and Settlement, 396; Early and Later Industries, 398; Inns and Hotels, 400; Schools, 400; Borough Organization and Officials, 401; Physicians, 402; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Osceola, 402; The Osceola Cemetery Association, 403; Holden Brook Cemetery, 403; Fairview Cemetery Association, 404; Secret Societies, 404.
Osgood, B. H. 1083
Osgood, Charles G. 685

Page.
Other States, men who enlisted in. 247
Ouderkirk, Charles 827
Ouderkirk, Linsford 827
Owlett, Edward Howland 182
Owlett, Gilbert B., Sr. 803
Owlett, Gilbert B. 804

P

Packard, Albert F. 768
Packer, Hon. Horace B. 174
Packer, Dr. Nelson, sketch of 195
Packer, Dr. Nelson, portrait of 193
Pagan, Rudolph 697
Painter Run Postoffice 504
Palmer, Chauncey King 792
Palmer, Reuben Tower 792
Panther and Wolf Scalp Bounties 43
Parkhurst, Dr. Curtis 192, 533
Parkhurst, Dr. Dexter 193
Parkhurst, Joel 835
Parsons, William H. 917
Patchin, Andrew J. 1038
Patchin, Vine D. 1038
Patriotic Action of Wellsboro Council in 1861 217
Patriotism of Mrs. William B. Clymer... 217
Patrons of Husbandry 119
Patterson Brothers—Robert and Benjamin 121, 209
Pattison, Charles L., sketch of 836
Pattison, Charles L., portrait of 385
Pattison, Orville 838
Pattison National Bank 387
Patton, William 152
Peake, Elijah, Sr. 772
Peake, Elijah 772
Peake, Franklin C. 773
Peake, Seth E. 773
Peck, Charles L. 174
Peckham, George W. 818
Penbryn, village of 653
Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company 113
Pershing, John 215
Peter's Camp 96, 121
Peters, James E. 780
Petition of Early Settlers 40
Phelps, Julius A. 825
Phelps, Dr. Thaddeus..... 195
Phelps, Warren 825
Phillips, Dr. H. A. 200
Phillips, Selah 1140
Phoenix, The. 318
Pierson, Lydia Jane, poetess..... 249
Pierson, Oliver 249
Pine Creek 25
Pine Creek Branch of Fall Brook Railroad 106
Pine Creek Land Company 58, 59, 61
Pioneer Mills on Pine Creek 112
Pioneer Mines and Mining 121
Pioneer Physicians 189
Pioneer, The Tioga 317, 511
Pipe Line Postoffice 550
Pitts, Capt. Aaron Mudge, sketch of 1057
Pitts, Capt. Aaron Mudge, portrait of.. 585
Pitts, Apollos. 1057

Page.
Pitts, Daniel H. 1058
Pitts, John F. 1058
Plank, Charles H. 943
Plank, Harvey 914
Plank, Isaac 913
Plank, Lovel, Sr..... 943
Plank, Lovel..... 913
Plank, Spencer B. 943
Plank, Welcome L. 943
Playfoot, Edward J. 745
Playfoot, James 744
Poems.—"Crags and Pines," 256; "John O' the Smithy," 256; "The Long Farewell," 251; "The Parting," 253; "The World Would be the Better for It," 254.
Poggendorf, Joseph 1017
Pomeroy, Mark M. ("Brick")..... 204
Pomona Grange 119
Porter, Allen T. 1038
Porter, Seth John, M. D. 193
Potter, B. M. 180
Potter, Ezra 717
Potter George W. 902
Potter, Henry H. 214, 805
Potter, Hiram E. 717
Potter, Jerome B. 806
Potter, Louis Albert 818
Potter, Stephen 901
Potter Brook, village of 436
Power, Dr. Pliny 191
Power, Dr. Simeon, sketches of.191, 533, 1020
Power, Dr. Simeon, portrait of 49
Pratt, Arthur S. 769
Pratt, Dr. Cyrus 195
Pratt, Edwin 769
Pratt, Robert H. 769
Presbyterian Churches.—Presbyterian Church, Wellsboro, 299; Presbyterian Congregation of Farmington, 381; Presbyterian Church of Elkland and Osceola, 392; First Presbyterian, Beecher's Island, 410; First Presbyterian Association, Knoxville, 429; "Pine Creek Church," Ansonia, 472; Presbyterian Church of Antrim, 497; Presbyterian Church of Tioga, 515; First Presbyterian, Lawrenceville, 539; First Presbyterian, of Richmond, 588; Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, 590; First Presbyterian, Covington, 603; First Presbyterian, Arnot, 608; First Presbyterian, Blossburg, 620; Presbyterian Church, Morris Run, 628; Presbyterian Church of Fall Brook, 637.
President Judges. 138
Preston, Charles M. 833
Price, Charles R. 893
Price, Jacob 893
Price, Samuel B. 893
Pritchard, Lyman and Calvin 531
Protestant Episcopal Churches.—St. Paul's, Wellsboro, 297; St. John's, Westfield borough, 446; Trinity, Antrim, 496; St. Andrew's, Tioga borough, 514; St. John's, Lawrenceville, 540; St. James', Mansfield, 589;

Page.

Christ Church, Arnot, 609; Christ Church, Blossburg, 618; St. Luke's, Blossburg, 619; St. Thomas', Fall Brook, 637.
Prothonotaries 140
Prutsman, Andrew M..... 992
Prutsman, Jacob..... 992
Prutsman, Nicholas, Sr. 992
Public Buildings, first erected 133
Public Buildings and Officials 132
Public Officials, roster of 137
Pultney Estate..... 95
Purchase of 1758 35
Purchase and Treaty of 1768.....34, 35
Purchase and Treaty of 1784 35
Purhen, John M. 972
Purple, Norman H. 185
Purvis, John T. 816
Putnam, John H. 183
Putnam, Jonas Galusha 1006

R

Races in the Wilderness 97
Rafts of Lumber in 1804 111
Rafting Reminiscence 111
Rainfall, mean annual. 28
Raish, George F..... 764
Raker, Dr. Jacob, Jr. 195
Ramsdell, Henry J. 326
Rathbone, Clarendon.....152, 617
Rathbun, Henry 831
Rathbun, Job 832
Rathbun, Samuel 831
Real Estate Values, 1896 118
Rebellion, War of the 216
Reber, George 866
Record Building 136
Record, The Covington 601
Records, extracts from 40, 43
Records Stolen 90
Redfield, Augustus 174
Redner, Willard 1017
Reep, Jacob 529
Rees, Thomas T..... 713
Reese, Charles A., M. D. 200, 885
Registers and Recorders, ... 140
Reinwald, Dr. Frederick 197
Relics of Catholic Altar Service 34
Reminiscences of Gen. John Burrows ... 63
Reminiscences of Josiah Emery 262
Representatives in Congress 137
Revolution, War of the 206
Revolutionary Soldiers 207
Rexford, David 965
Rexford, Delos D. 965
Rexford, Job 936
Rexford, Perry E. 936
Reyman, William C. 978
Reyman, William J. 979
Reynolds, Levi B. 878
Reynolds, Samuel 1083
Reynolds, Thomas. 1084
Rice, Alvin H. 950
Rice, Austin D. 950
Rich, Dr. William B..... 197
Richards, Stephen F. 1117

Page.

Richmond Township.—Organization, 567; Area, 567; Elevations, 567; Population, 567; Streams, 567; Mineral Wealth, 567; Pioneer, Settlers, 568; Pioneer Enterprises, 570; Schools and Justices, 571; Early Religious Services, 572; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lamb's Creek, 572; The First Church of Christ of Canoe Camp, 572; Cemeteries, 573; Lamb's Creek Village, 573; Canoe Camp Village, 573; Mardin Postoffice, 574.
Rieppel, John 925
Rietter, George. 946
Ripley, Major Ebenezer 210
Ripley, Capt, Homer J. 1050
Ripley, Rev. Nehemiah Hobart 1050
Ripley, Philip S. 1050
Ripley, Volney 1051
Ritter, Dr. F. D. 200
Rixford, Simon 208
Road, East and West State 102
Road, Morris State 100
Road, Williamson 95
Roads, early. 93
Roads, plank. 103
Roaring Branch, village of 654
Robb, James L., sketch of 716
Robb, James L., portrait of 769
Robb, John C., sketch of 820
Robb, John C., portrait of 377
Robbins, Dr. E. S. 198
Roberts, Dr. D. H. 193
Roberts Family..... 506
Roberts, Giles 883
Roberts, Dr. Hiram B. 193
Roberts, William, sketch of 686
Roberts, William, portrait of 289
Roberts, William H. 686
Robertson, George A. 737
Robertson, Thomas A. 737
Robertson, William, Sr. 737
Robertson, William 737
Robinson, Chester, sketch of 666
Robinson, Chester, portrait of 81
Robinson, Jesse Morse 669
Robinson, John L., sketch of 667
Robinson, John L., portrait of 97
Robinson, R. F., M. D. 202, 1158
Roblyer, Dr. David S. 197
Roblyer, Herbert, sketch of 741
Roblyer, Herbert, portrait of..... 801
Roblyer, Hiram L. 741
Rockwell, Edward E. 1034
Rockwell, Frank H. 183
Rockwell, Laban L. 1104
Rockwell, Norman 768
Rockwell, Samuel 1033
Rockwell, Silas S. 768
Rockwell, Dr. T. N. 202
Roe, Cornelius 785
Roe, James M. 785
Roe, John 785
Roe, John O. 786
Roe, Thomas E. 786
Rohrbach, John 927
Roland, Henry W. 177

Page.

Rose, Daniel 212, 1088
Rose, Elliott S., sketch of 1088
Rose, Elliott S., portrait of 545
Rose, Frank Hamilton, D. D. S. 706
Rose, Dr. Joel 197, 706
Rose, Dr. Levi 195
Rose, Morgan E. 1089
Rose, Russell 210, 1087
Rose, Warren D., sketch of 1089
Rose, Warren D., portrait of 609
Rose, William Pembrooke, sketch of....1088
Rose, William Pembrooke, portrait of.. 601
Roseville Borough.—Origin of Name, 555; Early Taverns, 555; Rutland Postoffice, 555; Postmasters, 556; Mercantile Enterprises, 556; Borough Organization and Officials, 556; Justices, 556; Secret Societies, 556; A Destructive Fire, 556.
Ross, Andrew J. 1064
Ross, Charles S. 1064
Ross, Edward H. 1064
Roster of Public Officials 137
Round Top, village of 368
Rowley, Amos E. 813
Roy, Arthur M. 708
Roy, Dr. Robert 204
Rude, George 816
Rugaber, Joseph Frederick 919
Ruggles, Daniel W. 967
Ruggles, Homer 215
Rumsey, Aaron 1090
Rumsey, Charles M. 1091
Rumsey, Emery J. 1090
Rumsey, Jeremiah 210
Rumsey, Noah, Sr. 1090
Rumsey, Noah, Jr. 1090
Rumsey, Dr. Philemon 202
Rushmore, Peter 938
Rushmore, Silas 938
Rushmore, Watson R. 939
Rusling, Joseph Fowler 1028
Russell, John M. 757
Russell, Lucius L. 757
Rutland Postoffice 555
Rutland Township.—Organization, 551; Boundaries, 551; Physical Features, 551; Streams, 551; Elevations, 551; Mineral Deposits, 551; Population, 551; Early Settlers, 551; Mills and Other Enterprises, 552; Schools, 553; Physicians, 553; Justices, 554; The Methodist Episcopal Church of North Sullivan and South Rutland, 554; The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, 554; The Third Methodist Episcopal Church of Rutland, 554; Bailey Creek Baptist Church, 554; The Rutland Baptist Church, 555; Cemeteries, 555; Roseville Borough, 555.
Ryan, Norman H. 169
Ryder, William L. 946
Ryon, George L. 1023
Ryon, George W. 166
Ryon, Harris T. 1024
Ryon, John, Sr. 208, 1021
Ryon, Judge John, sketch of 1022
Ryon, Judge John, portrait of 33

Page.

Ryon, John S. 177
Ryon, Hon. John W. 159
Ryon, Samuel 1022
Ryon, Wallace Pulaski. 166, 1024

S

Sabins, Alonzo Giles 954
Sabins, Luman E. 954
Sabinsville, village of 468
Sandbach, Charles 851
Sandbach, Richard E. 851
Sanders, T. C. 177
Sandford, Peleg B. 1030
Sayles, Adriel K. 918
Sayles, Christopher 917
Saynisch, Dr. Lewis.....194, 617
Scanlin, Patrick H. 754
Schieffelin, Edward G. 682
Schieffelin, Dr. Jacob, sketch of 1004
Schieffelin, Dr. Jacob, portrait of 113
Schieffelin, Jacob 1005
Schoonover, Daniel 941
Schoonover, Richard 942
Schoonover, Richard P. 942
Schott, Edwin B. 959
Schultz, Nicholas. 1133
Schusler, Joseph 1079
Scott, Luke 951
Scott, Rufus 951
Scott, Winfield..... 952
Scranton, Chester L. 978
Scranton, George M. 978
Scranton, Samuel 977
Scranton, Stephen S. 978
Scudder, Franklin B. 1120
Scudder, Rev. George W. 1120
Scudder, Mack 1136
Seagers, Vine. 215
Seaman, Augustus G. 1155
Seaman, William W. 1156
Seamans, Eli B. 901
Seamans, Jonathan 900
Seamans, Sheldon Alonzo 901
Seamans, William Orville, sketch of.... 901
Seamans, William Orville, portrait of ... 905
Sears, Frank L. 959
Sears, George W.—"Nessmuk" 255
Sebring, Grant 1141
Sebring, John 215
Sebring, Jonathan 1140
Sebring, Robert C. 1141
Sebrings Postoffice 648
Secor, Dr. John Cross 203
Seely, Ed. M. 858
Seely, Frank J. 857
Seely, Morgan 857
Seely, Nathaniel 857
Seelye, Ebenezer. 207, 868
Seelye, Elanson 869
Seelye, Capt. John 890
Seminary, Mansfield Classical 580
Seneca Indians..... 29
Sentinel, The Lawrence 512, 537
Sexton, John Lawrence 1125
Seymour, Hon. Charles H. 160
Shaff, Alonzo D. 803
Shaff, Henry J. 802

Page.
Shaff, John 802
Shaff, Porter D. 803
Shaff, Stephen C. 802
Shappee, Frederick W. 1009
Shappee, N. R. 1008
Shattuck, Alfred Jones 179
Shattuck, Levi Hubbard 1076
Shaw, Charles Milton 1095
Shaw, Daniel M., sketch of 1095
Shaw, Daniel M., portrait of 617
Shaw, Freeman 1095
Shaw, James H. 185
Shaw, Joshua 1094
Shaw, Vardis 1079
Shaw, William M. 1080
Shearer, Dr. John Henry 198, 706
Shearer, William Lincoln.....182, 707
Sheffer, Alpheus 1142
Sheffer, Francis Marion, sketch of 1144
Sheffer, Francis Marion, portrait of 641
Sheffer, James 1143
Sheffer, John, Sr. 1141
Sheffer, John, Jr. 1142
Sheffer, Michael 1143
Sheffer, Samuel. 1143
Sheldon, James R. 1049
Shepherd, Dr. Ralph I. 197
Sheriffs 140
Sherwood, Albert 1060
Sherwood, Clark Burr 1060
Sherwood, Daniel 1059
Sherwood, Daniel Andrew 1060
Sherwood, Harry N. 184
Sherwood, Hon. Henry, sketch of 160
Sherwood, Hon. Henry, portrait of 161
Sherwood, Julius 159
Sherwood, Salmon. 676
Sherwood, Walter 170
Shippen Postoffice 474
SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP.—Organization, 469; Boundaries and Area, 469; Streams, 469; Physical Features, 469; Population, 470; Early Settlers, 470; Big Meadows, 470; The Six Nations, 470; Division of Township, 471; Early Mills, 471; Schools, 472; Justices, 472; Pine Creek Church, 472; The Methodist Episcopal Church, 472; The Shippen Baptist Church, 473; The Ansonia Cemetery, 473; Ansonia, 473; Shippen Postoffice, 474; Ebenton Postoffice, 474; Pine Creek Railroad, 474; Societies, 474; Marsh Creek Postoffice, 474; Asaph Postoffice, 474.
Shoptown 649
Short, Henry G. 883
Shortsville 463
Shumway, Peter.....210, 361, 765
Shumway, Sleeman 765
Shumway, William P., sketch of 765
Shumway, William P., portrait of..... 369
Siemens, Carl L..... 692
Siemens Fred W..... 692
Signor, George C. 848
Simmons, Andrew J. 941
Simmons, Arthur J. 910
Simmons, Frank W. 910

Page.
Simmons, George H..... 917
Simmons, Joseph P. 916
Simmons, William (Westfield) 909
Simmons, William (Brookfield) 941
Simpson, Robert C. 677
Single Freemen, 1812.....68, 71
Sisson, Putnam C. 1047
Sixbee, Reynolds 1104
Slave Hunt, The Great 87
Smead, Ephraim A. 1007
Smead, Joseph 1007
Smith, Alvah Lee. 998
Smith, Arad 1093
Smith, Augustus 845
Smith, Benjamin B. 266, 318, 663
Smith, Charles 1099
Smith, C. E. 1003
Smith, Charles G. 1093
Smith, Clarence A. 1096
Smith, David 963
Smith, Elijah 845
Smith, Dr. Frank 200
Smith, Frederick Bigelow. 182, 998
Smith, Frederick Emerson, sketches of 162, 996
Smith, Frederick Emerson, portrait of .505
Smith, Fred. T. 845
Smith, Dr. G. A. 200
Smith, George 1099
Smith, George Dwight 664
Smith, H. E. 1002
Smith, Henry (Wellsboro) 719
Smith, Henry (Nelson) 824
Smith, James 213
Smith, James H. 768
Smith, Jason E. 769
Smith, Jesse 1103
Smith, John A. 213
Smith, John B., M. D. 202, 1029
Smith, John R. 824
Smith, John Wesley 920
Smith, Dr. Joseph N. 202
Smith, Joshua 1092
Smith, Marshall M. 964
Smith, Morris.....1103
Smith, Dr. Nathaniel 197
Smith, Northrop 1096
Smith, Octavius A 963
Smith, Philetus P. 1093
Smith, Robert Bruce, M. D., sketches of 199, 999
Smith, Robert Bruce, M. D., portrait of . 513
Smith, William. 1103
Smith, William Clive, M. D., ... 999
Smith, W. H. 185
Smythe, Dr. H. G. 195
Smythe Park Association 119
Soldiers' Monument. 248
Soldiers' Orphan Home. 584
Soper, Collins W. 1106
Soper, Ward B. 1106
Soule, Elisha 823
Spalding, Adolphus D. 692
Spalding, George M. 693
Spaulding, Ezra, trial and conviction of . 80
Spaulding, Ezra, history of..... 81
Spaulding, Sem P., sketch of 798

Page.

Spaulding, Sem P., portrait of 785
Spaulding, William 797
Speaker of House of Representatives of Pennsylvania 138
Speakers of the State Senate..... 138
Spear, Waldo 777
Spencer, Alenson 727
Spencer, Francis Upton 212
Spencer, Lyman 727
Spencer, Uriah.....277, 506, 528, 991
Spencer, William Lee..... 727
Sprague, Hiram..... 932
Sprague, Lewis 932
Sprague, Thomas 932
Spratt, Dr. George 195
Starkey, John 798
Starkey, William 798
State Line Road 93
State Line Surveys 93
State Normal School, Mansfield 582
State Roads 100, 102
State Representatives 138
State Senators 138
Statistics, coal mining 130
Statts, John 752
Statts, Henry W. 752
Statts, William 751
Statts, William A. 752
Stauffer, George E.....1100
Stauffer, Hamilton S.....1101
Stauffer, Mack E.....1101
Stebbins, Elijah H..... 954
Stebbins, Milford H..... 712
Stebbins, Orrin, Sr..... 953
Steele, John..... 737
Steele, Robert, Sr.....211, 736
Steele, Robert..... 736
Stephenson, John P..... 937
Stevens, Daniel G..... 793
Stevens, Horace Leroy..... 793
Stevens, Martin..... 793
Stevens, William B., M. D.....203, 833
Stewart, Sylvester..... 213
Stilwell, Richard J.....1045
Stinehofer, Dr. John..... 193
Stokesdale, village of..... 358
Stokesdale Junction..... 359
Stone, Capt. Amos.....207, 526
Stone, Eugene Howard..... 728
Stone, Israel..... 728
Stone, Hon. William A..... 173
Stony Fork, village of..... 357
Stott, Nimrod..... 925
Stowell, Hezekiah..... 113
Stowell & Dickinson..... 113
Strait, Charles L. 1076
Strait, Ethan. 964
Strait, George L.....1076
Strait, Isaac. 1076
Strait, Justus D. 965
Strang, Hon. Butler B..... 163
Strang, J. C. 185
Strange, Charles. 1098
Strange, Charles H. 1098
Strange, Joseph. 1098
Strange, Marcus. 1097
Stratton, Dr. Daniel. 203

Page.

Stratton, Daniel H. 1121
Stratton, Frank H. 1122
Stratton, Martin. 1121
Strawbridge, James..... 413
Streams, minor. 28
Streeter, Augustus. 164
Streeter, Dr. Burton. 193
Stull, Col. Marinus W. 213
Sturmer, Ferdinand T. 747
Sturmer, George. 748
Sturrock, David. 675
Sturrock, Capt. Robert W. 244
Sullivan Postoffice. 566
SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.—Organization, 557; Area and Boundaries, 557; Elevation, 557; Soil, 557; Streams, 557; Origin of Name, 557; Population, 557; Early Settlers, 557; Business Enterprises, 559; Schools, 560; Physicians, 561; Justices, 561; The Old School Baptist Church of Sullivan, 561; The Free Will Baptist Church of Sullivan, 561; The East Sullivan Baptist Church, 562; The Sullivan State Road Baptist Church, 562; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mainesburg, 563; The State Road Methodist Episcopal Class, 563; The Elk Run Methodist Episcopal Church, 564; The Church of Christ of Mainesburg, 564; The Central Union Church or Congregation on the State Road, 564; The Doud Burying Ground, 564; The State Road Cemetery, 564; Gray's Valley Cemetery, 565; The Mainesburg Cemetery, 565; Secret Societies, 565; Borough of Mainesburg, 565; Sullivan Postoffice, 566; Gray's Valley Postoffice, 566; Elk Run Postoffice, 566.
Sun, The Covington. 601
Sweeley, J. Mack. 1105
Sylvester, village of. 456
Symonds, Aaron. 738
Symonds, Job W. 738

T

Tanning Industry. 115
Taxables, 1800. 41
Taxables, 1812. 64
Taylor, Capt. Charles Ryon. 855
Taylor, Ebenezer. 854
Taylor, Col. Philip. 854
Taylor, Richard C. 124
Taylor, William. 746
Taylor, William A. 746
Taylor, Rev. William DeWitt. 1068
The Cottage State Hospital. 624
The First Welsh Congregation, Morris Run. 629
The Knoxville Free Church Association.. 428
The Long Farewell, poem..... 251
The Miners National Bank..... 623
The Old Academy. 275
The Parting, poem. 253
The People's Church, Potter Brook..... 6
The People's Church, Ogdensburg..... 6
The Quaker Meeting House, Wellsboro.. 296

Page.
The Quaker Society, Knoxville. 427
The Second Adventist Church, Cherry Flats. 596
The Swedish Free Mission, Arnot. 609
The Welsh Congregation of Charleston.. 366
The World Would be the Better for It, poem. 254
Thirty-fifth Regiment—Sixth Reserve... 219
Thirty-fifth Regiment—Emergency Men 243
Thomas, Ephraim.....1032
Thomas, William.....1032
Thomas, Dr. William R. 202, 1032
Thompson, Alden. 766
Thompson, Dr. Charles K. 197
Thompson, Darwin..... 766
Thompson, Duncan L. 213
Thompson, Isaac. 933
Thompson, Isaac C. 933
Thompson, Joseph. 766
Thompson, Robert..... 973
Tiadaghton, Indian Chief. 31
Tiadaghton, Indian village of. 30, 32
Tiadaghton & Fahnastalk Railroad..... 108
Tiadaghton, village of. 359
Tioga Borough.—Situation and Physical Features, 505; Pioneer Settlers, 505; Population, 507; Village Industries and Enterprises, 507; Early Physicians and Lawyers, 509; Early and Later Hotels, 510; Borough Organization and Officials, 510; Postmasters, 511; Newspapers, 511; The Tioga Pioneer, 511; The Northern Banner, 512; Tioga Democrat, 512; Lawrence Sentinel, 512; Wellsboro Banner, 512; Tioga County Express, 512; Lawrenceville Herald, 512; Tioga Express, 512; Tioga Argus, 512; Schools, 512; The First Baptist Church of Tioga, 513; The First Methodist Church of Tioga, 513; St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, 514; The Presbyterian Church of Tioga, 515; St. Mary's Catholic Church, 515; Willardsburg Lodge, F. & A. M., 515; Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., 516; Adelphic Lodge, I. O. O. F., 516; Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., 516; Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R., 516; Beneficiary Orders,516; The Tabor,Mathews & Company Foundry, 516; The Union Tanning Company, 516; The Tioga County Bank, 517; The Robert Bishop Factory, 517; The Lucky Oil Well Company, 517; Voorhees, Aiken & Company, 517; T. G. Hetfield's Cigar Factory, 517; The Tioga Water Works Company, 518; The Park Hose Company, 518; Smead Hose Company, No. 1, 518; Fire and Flood, 518.
Tioga County Bank, Tioga..... 517
Tioga County Boundaries Defined..... 45
Tioga County Boundary Line Dispute.. 48
Tioga County Created..... 45
Tioga County, derivation of name..... 46
Tioga County, first white settlers in.... 56
Tioga County, first white children born in 414, 499, 526
Page.
Tioga County, first courts of..... 84
Tioga County, first trustees..... 72
Tioga County, form and area..... 46
Tioga County, organization completed . 71
Tioga County, county seat laid out..... 73
Tioga County, county seat lots advertised. 74
Tioga, Indian village at. 33
Tioga County Medical Society..... 205
Tioga Navigation Company.....104, 123
Tioga River. 24
Tioga River Declared Navigable..... 104
Tioga Township.—Petition of Settlers, 39; Township Erected, 39, 498; Created a Separate Election District, 43, 498; Taxables of 1812, 64; Reductions of Area, 498; Present Boundaries and Area, 498; Physical Characteristics, 498; Streams, 498; Population, 499; Pioneer Settlers, 499; Early Enterprises, 501; Schools, 501; Justices, 502; The Free Methodist Church at Painter Run, 502; An Indian Burying Ground, 502; Family Burying Grounds, 502; Evergreen Cemetery, 503; Mitchell's Creek Postoffice, 503; Tioga Village, or Brooklyn, 503; Painter Run Postoffice, 504.
Tioga, village of. 503
Topographical Features. 18
Tragedy, The Walker. 36
Travis, George, execution of. 136
Treasurer, first county. 77
Treasurer, first statement of..... 78
Treat, Rufus G. 947
Treat, Sylvester, Sr. 947
Treat, Sylvester. 948
Treaty of 1768. 35
Treaty and Purchase of 1784..... 35
Tremain, Gilbert H., sketch of..... 911
Tremain, Gilbert H., portrait of. 449
Tremain, John M. 911
Tremain, Lyman. 910
Tremain, Theodore. 911
Tremaine, Charles H. 1033
Tremaine, Julius. 1032
Trexler, Dr. Charles. 203
Trieman, Dr. George A. 203
Tripp, George E. 1154
Trowbridge, Edward C. 972
Trowbridge, Henry. 1045
Trowbridge, John C. 971
Trowbridge Postoffice. 550
Truman, Albert A. 702
Truman, Lucius. 701
Trust, declaration of. 58
Trustees, first county..... 72
Tubbs, Hon. Charles. 171
Tubbs, Edward R. 857
Tubbs, George. 856
Tubbs, James. 856
Tubbs, James B. 937
Tubbs, John. 856
Tubbs, Samuel, Sr. 208, 855
Tubbs, Samuel, Jr. 856
Tubbs, Samuel. 937
Tucker, Edward M. 919

Page.

Tuller, Philo. 1007
Tuttle, Ayres. 208
Tuttle, Lauren H. 176
Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment... 239

U

Union Center. 654
Union Tanning Company. 115
UNION TOWNSHIP.—Boundaries, 649; Organization, 649; Area, 649; Drainage, 649; The Northern Central Railroad, 650; Population, 650; Pioneer Settlers, 650; Early and Later Enterprises, 651; Schools, 651; Physicians, 651; Justices, 652; The Baptist Church of Union, 652; The Methodist Episcopal Church at Newelltown, 652; The Stull Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, 652; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Roaring Branch, 652; The Church of Christ, 653; St. John's Catholic Church, 653; The People's Church, 653; Cemeteries, 653; Secret Societies, 653; Penbryn, 653; Newelltown, 654; Roaring Branch, 654; Ogdensburg, 654; Union Center, 654; Gleason, 654.
United Glass Company. 116
United States Leather Company. 115
United States Senator. 137
UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.—Westfield,447; Mansfield, 590; Liberty, 646.
Urell, W. T. 1005

V

Valley of the Cowanesque. 24
Valley Enterprise, The. 537
Valsing, George 747
Van Campen, extracts from life of..... 32
Vanderhoof, Aaron. 816
Vanderhoof, George. 817
Van Dusen, Benjamin. 900
Van Dusen, Charles H. 900
Van Dusen, Frank. 821
Van Dusen, Walter. 821
Van Dusen, William. 821
Van Horn, Benjamin T. 690
Van Horn, Rankin L. 690
Van Horn, William. 690
Van Horn, Willliam B. 690
Van Horn, William D. 691
Van Keuren, Eber. 1077
Van Keuren, Frank E. 1078
Van Wert, Dr. John J..... 203
Vedder, John Harmanus..... 1074
Vedder, Wentworth D., M. D. 201, 1074
Vermilyea, William H. 966
Viel, Francis A. 1132
Viel, Francis Louis. 1132
Vincent, James T..... 933
Vincent, Willett. 932
Voorhees, Dr. Charles..... 546
Voorhees, Dr. Sherman..... 546

Page.

W

Wagner, William. 896
Wakely, John. 850
Wakely, William O. 851
Walbridge, Lyman. 739
Walbridge, Robert S. 740
Walker, Daniel. 533
Walker, Delos Hazleton..... 1111
Walker, Isaac. 1109
Walker, James. 1111
Walker, Lewis. 1110
Walker, Lewis Randall. 1110
Walker, Milton R. 1110
Walker, Royal. 1109
Walker, Stratton. 1109
Walker Tragedy, The. 36
War of 1812. 211
War, The Mexican. 216
War of the Rebellion. 216
War of the Revolution. 206
War, losses in the. 248
WARD TOWNSHIP.—Origin of Name, 630; Boundaries and Area, 630; Streams, 630; Coal Deposits, 630; Population, 630; Justices, 631; Early Settlers, 631; Manufacturing Enterprises, 631; Schools, 631; Baptist Church, 632; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ward Township, 632; Cemeteries, 632; Ward Grange, No. 900, P. of H., 632.
Warren, Bion Snyder. 812
Warren, Hiram. 811
Warren, Philo S. 812
Warriner, Asa. 980
Wass, David..... 889
Wass, William. 213, 889
Waters, D. C., M. D..... 200, 1134
Watkins, Abel. 1119
Watkins, Andrew J..... 1119
Watkins, Eugene O..... 1120
Watkins, Frank. 714
Watkins, John R..... 1119
Watkins, Nicholas. 1118
Watkins, Orlando W..... 1082
Watrous, Charles B..... 964
Watrous, F. E..... 176
Watrous, village of..... 482
Watson, George. 1136
Wattles, Daniel..... 209, 555
Webb, Clarence W., M. D..... 201
Webb, Wellington W., M. D..... 198
Webster, Allen..... 752
Webster, A. J..... 185
Webster, Alvin N..... 752
Webster, Dan P..... 770
Webster, James D. 981
Webster, J. E..... 1157
Webster, Judd Lew..... 982
Webster, Newell P..... 771
Webster, Sylvester..... 1156
Welch, Frank H..... 1135
Wells, Chester..... 884
Wells, William Hill..... 352
WELLSBORO.—Why so Named, 72; Descriptive, 258; The Original Town Plot, 259; Additional Lots Surveyed,

Page.

259; Price of Lots Fixed, 260; Order of Commissioners Concerning Sale of Lots, 76; Prominent Pioneers, 260; Assessment of 1812, 260; Tavern Licenses Granted, 261; First Store, 261; Josiah Emery's Reminiscences, 262; Postoffice and Postmasters, 270; Old-Time Taverns and Landlords, 272; Modern Hotels, 273; Village Schools, 275; The Old Academy, 275; Common School System Adopted, 291; First Public School Building, 293; Later Buildings and Teachers, 294; Willow Hall School, 295; The Old Quaker Meeting House, 295; St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, 297; The Presbyterian Church of Wellsboro, 299; The First Methodist Episcopal Church, 306; First Baptist Church, 307; St. Peter's Catholic Church, 309; The Free Will Baptist Church, 310; Academy Hill Cemetery, 311; The Wellsboro Cemetery, 312; Calvary Cemetery, 313; Tyoga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., 313; Wellsboro Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F., 313; Canton Keystone, No. 5, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., 314; Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., 314; Tyoga Chapter, No. 194, R. A. M., 314; Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T., 314; George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., 314; George Cook Corps, No. 88, W. R. C., 315; Tioga County Association of Ex-Union Prisoners of War, 315; Encampment No. 105, Union Veteran Legion, 315; Wellsboro Lodge, No. 949, K. of H., 315; Wellsboro Lodge, No. 72, I. O. G. T., 315; Wellsboro Tent, No. 152, K. O. T. M., 315; Wellsboro Hive, No. 45, L. O. T. M., 315; Division No. 5, A. O. H., 316; Wellsborough's Military Band, 316; The Tioga Pioneer, 317; The Phoenix, 318; The Tioga Herald, 319; George Hildreth, 319; The Wellsboro Advertiser, 321; The Wellsboro Agitator, 321; The Tioga Eagle and Its Successors, 323; The Wellsboro Gazette, 324; The Tioga Banner, 325; The Hermaic Journal, 325; The Tioga County Leader, 326; The Republican Advocate, 326; A Noted Correspondent, 326; Incorporated as a Borough, 327; Early Ordinances, 328; Burgesses, Clerks, Treasurers and Justices, 329; Borough Boundaries, 330; Fire Department, 331; Water Works System, 332; The Wellsborough Electric Company, 334; The First National Bank, 335; The Wellsborough National Bank, 336; The Great Bank Robbery, 336; The Property Taken, 343; Two of the Robbers Captured, 343; Cosgrove Reforms, 344; Manufacturing and Other Enterprises, 345; The Wellsboro Tannery, 345; The Spencer Planing and Shingle Mill, 345; The Wellsboro Carriage Works, 345; The Wellsboro Foundry and Machine Shop, 346; R. H. Edwards' Foundry and Machine Shop, 346; Sheffer's Brewery, 346; Och's Brewery, 346; The Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company (Limited), 346; The Wellsboro Cigar Factory, 346; C. A. Yale Cigar Factory, 347; The Wellsboro Roller Mill, 347; The Keystone Mills, 347; The Wellsboro Glass Company (Limited), 347; The Wellsboro Veneer Works, 347; The Wellsboro Telephone Exchange, 347; The Wellsboro of To-day, 348; The Park or Green, 348; The Soldiers' Monument, 348; The John Magee Monument, 348; The Bache Auditorium, 349.

Page.

Wellsborough National Bank..... 336
Welsh Congregation of Charleston..... 366
Welsh Settlement..... 368
Weseman, William F., M. D. 198, 1145
West, Adelbert. 797
West, Charles H. 971
West, Clinton. 762
West, George W. 762
West, Ira. 796
West, John. 795
West, John E. 797
West, Nathan T. 796
West, Thomas M. 796
West, Wilbur F. 762
Westbrook, Abram L. 789
Westbrook, Edgar L. 811
Westbrook, George. 810
Westbrook, Horace Freeland. 810
Westbrook, Jacob H. 1016
Westbrook, Solomon. 214, 788
West Covington Postffice. 596
West Farmington Postoffice. 383
Westfield Borough.—Location and Surroundings, 438; Population, 438; Early Settlers, 438; Borough Organization and Officials, 440; Postmasters, 440; Physicians, 441; Lawyers, 441; Business and Manufacturing Enterprises, 441; Scott & Turner, 441; The Phillips Mills, 441; Hollister Baker's Foundry, 442; The Eberle Tannery, 442; Rood's Carriage and Wagon Shop, 442; Kelts & Gilbert's Tannery, 442; The Cowanesque Tannery, 442; Albert Baker's Foundry and Machine Shop, 442; The Westfield Co-operative Association, 443; The Westfield Planing Mill, 443; The Farmers and Traders Bank, 443; The Westfield Steam Flouring Mill, 443; The Westfield Marble Works, 443; The Pride Opera House, 443; The Westfield Oil and Mining Company, 443; Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society, 443; Westfield Water Company, 444; Union Tanning Company, 444; The United States Pipe Line Company, 444; Hotels, 444; The Westfield Index, 445; The Westfield Idea, 445; The Westfield Free Press, 445; Railroads, 445; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield, 445; The First

Page.

Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield, 446; St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, 446; The Universalist Church of Westfield, 447; The First Baptist Church of Westfield, 447; The Krusen Cemetery, 447; Mount Pleasant Cemetery Company, 447; Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., 447; Westfield Chapter, No. 265, R. A. M., 448; Jemison Lodge, No. 332, I. O. O. F., 448; R. P. Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., 448; R. P. Babcock W. R. C., No. 128, 448; Other Societies, 448.

Westfield Township.—Boundaries, 430; Organization, 430; Origin of Name, 430; Area, 430; Physical Features, 430; Streams, 431; Population, 431; Early Settlers, 431; Early Enterprises, 433; Schools, 434; Justices, 434; The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cowanesque, 434; The Wesleyan Methodists, 435; The Methodist Episcopal Church of Potter Brook, 435; The Potter Brook Branch of the Harrison Valley Baptist Church, 435; The People's Church of Potter Brook, 435; The Potter Cemetery Association of Potter Brook, 435; The Champlin Cemetery Association, 436; Cowanesque, 436; Potter Brook, 436; Phillips Station, 437

Wheeler, Benjamin F. 985
Wheeler, Benjamin O. 1048
Wheeler, Harry Daniels. 759
Wheeler, Julius C. 694
Wheeler, Marion H. 1048
White, Dr. Francis H. 195
White, James L. 710
White, John C. 879
White, John E. 879
White, Newell R. 880
White, Hon. Robert Gray 146
Whitehead, Dr. Harmon. 195
Whiting, Joseph W. 1117
Whitmarsh, Dewey. 929
Whitmarsh, John 929
Whitney, Alonzo. 774
Whitney, Capt. Nelson. 775
Whitneyville, village of. 368
Whitteker, Peter. 1080
Whitteker, Seth. 1080
Wilcox, Benjamin C. 731
Wilcox, Charles N. 801

Page.

Wilcox, Freeman. 955
Wilcox, Galusha B. 731
Wilcox, George S. 732
Wilcox, Ransom Eugene. 801
Wilcox, William W. 955
Wilderness, horrors of the 63
Willard, Dr. William 191, 507
Willcox, Charles C. 731
Willcox, Job. 730
Willcox, John D. 732
Willcox, Simon G. 730
Williams, Dr. Charles N 202
Williams, George W 711
Williams, Hon. Henry W., sketch of 148
Williams, Hon. Henry W., portrait of 145
Williston, Hon. Horace 146
Williston, Hon. Lorenzo Parsons 157
Wilson, Alanson J 735
Wilson, Ira C 736
Wilson, Milon D 735
Wilson, Robert B 761
Wilson, Robert L 762
Wilson, Hon. Stephen Fowler 149
Wilson, Thomas 529
Winsor, Dr. Charles Clarence 201
Woester, Dr. Theodore F 201
Wood, Dr. Ezra 193
Wood, Dr. Frederick Green 203
Wood, Harvey D 1139
Wood, John T 841
Wood, Joseph. 894
Wood, Oliver L 894
Wood, Col. Robert T 164, 842
Wood, Stephen H 1139
Woodruff, Thomas L 980
Works, James. 860
Works, James F 861
Works, Justus M. R 861
Wright, Asahel 841
Wright, Frederick K., sketch of 689
Wright, Frederick K., portrait of 689
Wright, William W., M. D 198, 841
Wright, Samuel. 969

Y

Youdis, Henry. 1150
Youmans, John, Sr 927
Youmans, John. 928
Young, Ezra Benedict 175, 695
Young, Hon. Hugh, sketch of 680
Young, Hon. Hugh, portrait of 321
Young, Robert Kennedy 179

1297